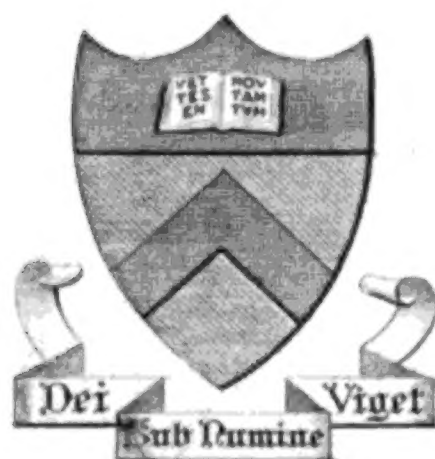


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Dr. Theodore W. Hunt '65



W. Kent sculp.

*On Wit and Learning the just Prize bestow
(For Fame is all we can expect below)
These are new nor subject to Decays
Spread and grow brighter by the Length of Days. Pope.*

THE
London Magazine
 OR,
Gentleman's
Monthly Intelligencer.
 VOL. XXIII.,
For the Year 1754.



Multum in Parvo.
 Printed for R. Baldwin at the *Rose* in *Pater Noster Row.*

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T H E P R E F A C E.



IF Wit and Learning be two of the greatest Ornaments that the People of any Country can boast, then every Thing that tends to their Production, Improvement, and Preservation, must be approved and encouraged by all true Lovers of their Country. That our UNDERTAKING was originally calculated for this Purpose, is manifest; and from the increasing Sale of our MAGAZINE, and the compleat Sets daily called for, we flatter ourselves that we have succeeded better in the Execution of our Design, than any others who have gone upon a like Plan.

As we look upon ourselves in the Light of a Cook employed to dress a Dinner for a numerous Company of all Ranks in Life, and consequently of very different Tastes, we have sometimes been obliged to descend to what may have been, perhaps, thought too vulgar or low by some of our Readers; but every one must see, that we have dealt less in this Sort of Cookery than any of our Rivals; and accordingly we find, that our MAGAZINE is sought after chiefly by those of refined Taste and Judgment. To such we shall always be proud of doing any Thing that may
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The P R E F A C E.

be agreeable, and therefore shall continue to give all such original Pieces of solid Learning, or true Wit, as may be communicated to us by our Correspondents, and, as often as we have Room, some Extracts, by Way of Specimen, from such new Productions, both Foreign and Domestick, as may deserve either of these Characters.

By so doing we shall answer one of the chief Ends of our UNDERTAKING ; for, from modern as well as ancient Experience, it is known, that a Book of infinite Merit may lie many Years neglected, if no proper Method be taken to recommend it to the Notice of Mankind ; and as every Gentleman has by our Means a ready Way of giving a Proof of his Genius to the Publick, it is to be hoped, that the Number of our ingenious Correspondents will daily increase. To these we have been already, and shall always think ourselves highly obliged, for the Communication of whatever they shall think worthy of publick Notice.

EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

TRUTH recommending to FAME the LONDON MAGAZINE, on which VIRTUE bestows her Sanction and Applause. The Figure representing FAME is enthroned under a stately Canopy, and crowned with a Laurel Wreath. In the Distance is shewn a Group of Figures, representing the ARTS and SCIENCES, who, in their Approach to the Goddess, trample under Feet the Implements of IGNORANCE and FOLLY, expressed by hieroglyphick Emblems.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For JANUARY, 1754.

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| <p>I. An Abstract of the Bill for numbering the People.</p> <p>II. Extracts from the Narrative of Ford Lord Grey, with Remarks.</p> <p>III. A Description of the Isle of MAN.</p> <p>IV. Of Sallad Seeds, their Kinds, Season of Sowing, and Culture.</p> <p>V. The vapourish Lady and the Doctor.</p> <p>VI. A Description of PORTSMOUTH.</p> <p>VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of T. Romilius and T. Potitius, in the DEBATE on the Bill for numbering the People, &c.</p> <p>VIII. Of ancient and modern Architecture, Sculpture, &c.</p> <p>IX. An ingenious Letter from a Lady.</p> <p>X. Adventures of a Loufe.</p> <p>XI. Account of the old Poet GOWER.</p> <p>XII. An Essay on Talkers and Hearers.</p> <p>XIII. Extracts from Voltaire's Babouc.</p> <p>XIV. Of our Trade to Portugal.</p> <p>XV. State of Ireland, and the People compared to bottled Wine.</p> | <p>XVI. Method of making Sea-water fresh.</p> <p>XVII. Computation of the Number of People in the World.</p> <p>XVIII. Several Yearly Bills of Mortality.</p> <p>XIX. Of the Constables Act.</p> <p>XX. Opinion of Cromwell's Divines about admitting the Jews.</p> <p>XXI. POETRY: Song to Cloe; Origin of Beans; New Year's Ode; on reading Poetry; on reading Hervey's Meditations in the West-Indies; on reading the Answers to Lord Bolingbroke; Idyl of Moschus imitated; a Poem of Dean Swift's; a new Song set to Musick, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXII. THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: General Court of the S. S. Company; Sessions at the Old Bailey; a hot Press, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a new and correct MAP of the ISLE of MAN, a beautiful HEAD of the Poet GOWER, and a neat VIEW of PORTSMOUTH, all curiously engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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Candidus's Letter has been received, and shall be considered against our next; when several pieces from our poetical and other correspondents shall be inserted.

In January was Published,

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1753, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiously engraved, Correct INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.



T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. J A N U A R Y, 1754.

By the *AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,



upon a piece lately published, intitled, *The Secret History of the Rye-House Plot, &c.*

When I first looked into that piece, and saw that it was a letter wrote to the late king James, by Ford lord Grey, with a narrative annexed, wrote by his majesty's command, of all the conspiracies against him or his brother king Charles II. in which that unfortunate nobleman had been concerned, I concluded, that it could deserve no credit; for as his lordship was then a prisoner in the Tower, and his life at the king's mercy, I supposed the narrative to have been dictated by his majesty's ministers, and that the unfortunate author was obliged to relate whatever they pleased to direct. But upon perusal I was, to their honour, fully convinced, that he was left at full liberty to say what he pleased, and in what manner he pleased; and what adds very much to the cre-

January, 1754.

dit of those facts he does mention, is, that his narrative was, in my opinion, more likely to precipitate his execution, than to facilitate his pardon.

How the editor came to call it a secret history of the Rye-House plot, I cannot conceive; for neither that plot, nor the Rye-house, is so much as once mentioned in the whole narrative, which is to me an incontestable proof, that the author was left at entire freedom when he wrote it; because it was so much the interest of king James to have had the truth of that designed assassination established, in order to have justified the severities against that worthy nobleman the lord Ruffel, and some others, who were put to death upon that occasion, and which were chiefly laid to his door, that I am sure, if lord Grey had been under any ministerial direction, he would in this narrative have cooked up a particular account of that plot, and would have declared, that the duke of Monmouth, the lord Ruffel, the earl of Effex, &c. had been privy to it, and had approved of it, especially as the duke of Monmouth's execution had been unwisely as well as harshly resolved on by king James, probably at the very time he laid his commands on lord Grey to write him this narrative.

But so far from confirming what has been said about the designed assassination of the two brothers at the Rye-house, he does not say one word of it. On the contrary, he says, in several places, that both the duke of Monmouth and lord

A 2

Ruffel

4 Remarks on *and* Extracts from Ld. Grey's Narrative. Jan.

Russel always declared against any assassination, or indeed any alteration in our government, except that of excluding James from succeeding to the crown upon the death of his brother Charles, and even, that they thought this might be done by an insurrection without any great bloodshed. For example,

In his account of a consultation between lord Shaftsbury, lord Russel, and himself, about what the duke of Monmouth should do, upon his being taken into custody, in his return from Cheshire, in Sept. 1682, after having told us, that Shaftsbury was for Monmouth's making his escape from the messenger, returning into Cheshire, and immediately appearing in arms against the government, he says, p. 22, My lord Russel opposed it, and said, he had also spoken with his friends, that some were of one opinion, others of a contrary; but that which weighed most with him was, that he had not yet received a full account from the west, and he thought it madness to run headlong into such an affair, without taking our whole strength with us, and perhaps all little enough too; that we had made no provision of arms, ammunition, or money; and tho' London did not want those necessities, yet he believed Cheshire was bare enough, and was sure the duke of Monmouth could not be supplied there from London, after he was in arms: That the most necessary thing of all, in our undertaking, had not yet been thought on; and that was, a declaration, which ought seriously to be considered and consented to by those noblemen and gentlemen who were to be concerned with us; and perhaps when we came to debate the heads of one, we might not agree; for he had heard his lordship say, that his men were for a common-wealth, and if that were intended, he would not meddle; for he thought the English government the best in the world, and meant not the least hurt to the king's person; and therefore to enter into a war before these things were settled, and without being able to acquaint the world with our reasons, and in what it should end, was to rise by ourselves, to be beaten and laughed at for hot-headed fools; for these reasons, his lordship said, he could not advise the duke of Monmouth to go back into Cheshire.

Again, in p. 42, after having mentioned the lord Shaftsbury's flying beyond sea, he says, In February, (1682-3) at Chichester, the duke of Monmouth acquainted me, that my lord of Essex, lord Howard, lord Russel, colonel Sidney, Mr. Hambden, and himself, had been contriving insurrections in several parts of this

kingdom, and designed to engage some in Scotland to do the like; that he was to have a meeting, at his return to London, with the persons above named, but believed it would not be long before they disagreed, for he feared my lord of Essex, colonel Sidney, and Mr. Hambden intended a common-wealth, which could not be without the destruction of the king; and if that was their intention, my lord Russel, and himself, were resolved to quit them entirely, and to think of saving themselves; for they would both rather lie at the king's mercy for what was passed, than that his life should be endangered, or his liberty taken away, which was next to death. He concluded to desire me to come to town, for my lord Russel and himself were resolved to be no longer of their cabal, unless I came into it, and then we should be as strong as they; for my lord Howard, he thought, was zealous for no government but that under which he could get most.

In p. 45, after giving an account of the several insurrections resolved on, he says, After this resolution I remember my lord Russel said, that though things went on so smoothly with them now, yet he foresaw there would be danger of a disagreement, when we came to debate the heads of a declaration, and what power should be intrusted to our general, and therefore he had waved disputes of that nature till I came in to his assistance, whom he had always found concurring in opinion with the duke of Monmouth and himself, as to the continuance of the government, and safety of the king's person; but he feared my lord of Essex, and colonel Sidney, had set their hearts upon a common-wealth, and once apprehended they had engaged Mr. Hambden, but now that fear was over, and we should be strong enough for them at the next meeting. Many discourses of this kind have passed between the duke of Monmouth, my lord Russel, and myself: We were often together, and did firmly resolve, that if my lord of Essex, and colonel Sidney, could not agree to such a declaration as that read at Mr. Sheppard's, we would have nothing to do with them: We thought a war begun upon such quarrel as the declaration should set forth, would soon end in a happy accommodation between the king and his people in parliament; and that imagination was the greatest inducement to us to think of an insurrection: Perhaps the duke of Monmouth might flatter himself with the hopes, that a parliament so called might secure the crown to him after the king's life; but that was never mentioned among us that I know of.

And

And in p. 61, after mentioning several of their projects for raising money, he says, The night before I went out of town, (in May, 1683) I walked with the duke of Monmouth in Soho-square till break of day; he told me, he found my lord of Essex, colonel Sidney, and all of them, should agree in every thing; and he was confident that when we were in arms, and the king saw how strong we were in several places, there would be little blood shed, for all would end in an accommodation between the king and a parliament: But my lord Macclesfield, he said, had made a barbarous proposal, which was the murdering your majesty, for that, my lord said, would frighten the king into a compliance. The duke of Monmouth expressed himself with the greatest abhorrence of such an action that can be imagined, and said he would not consent to the murdering the meanest creature (tho' the worst enemy he had in the world) for all the advantages under heaven; and should never have any esteem for my lord Macclesfield while he lived.

From these and several other such passages, it is, I think, evident, that neither the duke of Monmouth, the lord Russel, nor the lord Grey, had any knowledge of the Rye-house plot, or were ever consulted about it; and indeed, I believe, the remark made upon it by the author of *The Introductory Review of the Reigns of the Royal Brothers*, is pretty just, when he says, p. 723, "That the guilt and reproach of the proposal rests principally, if not solely, on those who put in for the merit of being discoverers."

And from the whole of this narrative it appears, that the lord Russel was really a true patriot, without any selfish view of his own, but misled by the lord Shaftsbury and others, and induced to insist peremptorily upon the exclusion bill, which was the great error of the patriots in that reign; for had they accepted of the expedients offered by the courtiers in the Oxford parliament, which the reader may see in the above-mentioned Review, p. 577, they would have effectually prevented that danger which the nation was involved in, by the duke of York's succeeding to the crown without any new limitations, and of course all the fatal consequences of that unfortunate event. It is indeed surprising, that the behaviour of the duke's friends, with respect to these expedients, did not open the eyes of the lord Russel, and every true patriot in the kingdom; for bishop Burnet has told us, that his royal highness's creatures declared themselves more against limitations than against the exclusion bill itself; and as to this last his lordship's veracity is less

to be doubted than with respect to most of the other facts he relates. But such is the blindness of party-zeal, it often defeats the purpose it aims at. By this the cause of liberty has in most countries been sacrificed; and by sectary zeal in religion, religion itself has in all become a victim. How cautiously then ought mankind to guard against a furious zeal in any dispute either of politicks or religion!

Of antient and modern ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, &c. From The Spirit of Nations, translated from the FRENCH.

IN monuments of architecture and public works, it is certain that antiquity, even in the earliest times, immediately attempted the great, without embarrassing themselves in that labyrinth of reflections, on which are founded the elegance and correctness of the modern taste. Egypt set a model of the sublime to the whole earth. Possibly thro' the temper of its inhabitants, who are consummately ingenious, but no less voluptuous, it would never of itself have risen to such a pitch of grandeur; but being governed by philosophers, animated by an unparalleled genius of religion, interested by the most tender sentiments of hearts devoted to the worship of the dead, its first essay was nothing less than a stupendous pyramid.

D Persia was not inferior to Egypt. Never did architect form a design like Persepolis; there are stones 52 foot in length; the most common between 30 and 50, and 4 or 6 foot in thickness, without any visible joining: The stair-case is of one single stone, and the vaults for interments strike the traveller with amazement.

E Persepolis stands on a mountainous rock, 7 or 8 miles in length, and impentable by any chizel. There are pieces of sculpture 150 feet in height.

It was nothing extraordinary for an eastern monarch to have his statue cut out of a mountain. The Egyptian works of all kinds were of this immortal character. **F** In remote antiquity every thing bore the stamp of their manners, great in their simplicity; the human genius, in its first effort, always aiming at the marvellous. In physics, metaphysics and history, this taste leads to the fabulous or chimerical; in the arts it produces the sublime. Children, the commonalty, and women, who partake of the human genius as in its infancy, are all for incredible romances. **G** It is among the antient people especially, that we meet with the most striking instances of that strange mixture of dignity and weakness, of which human nature is compounded.

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The edifices of Rome were becoming the majesty of its empire ; if the antients were unacquainted with some secrets in the degradation or colours and figures, in the *claro obscuro* and perspective, it was no very considerable loss ; and besides, this charge has been often brought by incompetent judges ; for after all the bold censures on the theory of the reliefs on Trajan's column, the symmetry of the front of the Pantheon, the attitude of the Farnesean Hercules, and other antiquities, what have the connoisseurs determined ? It has been irrefragably proved, that the executors of these admirable pieces had a right, from the superiority of genius, and the very nature of design, to supersede minute rules for the grandeur of the whole, and the force of expression.

As for the modern architecture of the east, no name suits it better than that of their despotick government. The finest palaces of their emperors consist only of squares, balustrades, domes upon domes, and some towered porticoes. The ornaments are only joiners work, and sculpture or varnished wood.

The tiles are gilt ; towards the streets are canals and plantanes. Even the palace of China is void of contrivance, the design awkward, and the whole faulty and offensive : All this outward magnificence is only a confused groupe of insular pieces, without the connection, regularity and stateliness of an imperial residence.

From the prince's palace one comes into large cities with vast empty spaces within them. The traveller is naturally surprized at such an immense extent of buildings ; but the admiration soon abates : The apparent vastness of the ground built upon, is owing to the ruinous condition of the houses, private persons being, out of state jealousy, forbid to carry their buildings higher ; and domestick jealousy confines every family, and sometimes every couple, in one house. In Persia, India, Turkey, and even in China, nobody finishes his house, but new ones are made, and all the outward show lies in natural riches and the gloss of the varnish.

The same taste of architecture, together with a neglect of repairing buildings, obtains in the grand seignor's dominions. No man is permitted to appoint the heir to his possessions or designs. An unconcernedness arising from the revolutions of the government and private fortunes, is grown into a custom which hardly allows them to keep the very mosques in decent repair.

Europe affords but very few of those monuments of immortality erected by the antient East, those temples, those immense

palaces for the dead, or for despotick princes. But its politick and martial genius has, on the other hand, raised an infinite number of civil edifices, and, like Tyre, Carthage, &c. many naval ones also ; and as for military architecture, it is certainly brought to the *ne plus ultra* of skill and boldness. This is the external part.

In the inside of its buildings all the decorations of antiquity are grave and stately, such as are still seen in Italy, trophies, paintings, gildings, statues, reliefs, columns, obelisks and bronzes. France first taught Europe the new taste of stuffs and toys for inside decorations, in a formed disposition for use, at least for conveniency, being without any of the enrichments of antiquity with which Italy plumes itself. In the grand gusto of palaces, churches and convents, it is inferior ; but in military and naval architecture, infinitely superior ; and equal in that which may be termed civil, and comprehends town-houses, hospitals, colleges, academies, libraries, market-houses, observatories, warehouses, magazines, bridges, causeways, roads, and all the appurtenances of cities, except fountains and play-houses. It must be owned that the streets in Italy are more direct, broad and regular, the houses much higher and more tightly ; the genius of the nation every where shews itself ; even villages, the names of which are scarce known, are not without some displays of the grand air. But, at the same time, they want those embellishments, which infinitely add to the delight of a place ; the superb keys, the stately walks of France. Naples excepted, all its constructions relating to the sea or rivers are poor works in comparison of those in France.

If to these advantages be added our superiority over Italy, in country-seats, gardens and water-works, in which we visibly out do our masters, we may vie with them for this third order of architecture.

The distribution of apartments, which never entered into the thoughts of any other nation, is also the invention of French genius. Whatever littleness there be in these things, still is there an elegance and conveniency much better adapted to the European climates, than the Italian distribution. To the French is Europe also beholden for the entertainments and delicacies of life, which the Italian himself, for some years past, is daily importing into his country.

The inside of houses, in the modern taste of the East, though far surpassing the outside, is nothing like the European splendor. The Mahometan religion, no

less austere than its government, interdicts all representations, and limiting the chizel and pencil to festoons, has cramped both the artist's skill, and the industry of the manufacturer. The decorations are gold and silken tapestry, gildings, mosaick works, Indian and Persian carpets, peer-glasses, porcelaine and varnish. But in all these curiosities of art, the eye does not meet with the pleasure of expression, which alone affects the mind, and sometimes even to raptures: They are not connected with the figures of sensible and animate beings.

The following Letter from a LADY, to another Lady, her Acquaintance, has something in it very agreeable and diverting.

Madam,

THE pleasure you have given me by your letter is so great, that I will not even upbraid you with your silence, only with the occasion of it, the want of a frank. Alas! that I should be so exalted in your opinion, that you should think I doat upon a bit of paultry metal, and prefer a crooked six-pence to a letter of yours. Is this the philosophy you mean? These the affections I am not proof against! I must own they are tender and moving: The contemplation of a crooked six-pence is a fine contemplation; and then the beautiful gradation from a six-pence to a shilling, and so on till you arrive at the blessedness of a crown! How must the mind rejoice in its power of numbers, the order and symmetry of the various pieces, and the relation they severally stand in to the beauteous system of a guinea! Are not these contemplations infinitely preferable to the beauty and symmetry of Hutchinson, or the ideas and harmony of Plato? Not that you must imagine I read these authors, because I quote them; I only know their names and their faces, like many others of my acquaintance, whom I never spoke to in my life. For I never have time to read; my manner is to skip thro' a book, or catch a general view from the preface, or the index, (as I do of the contents of my acquaintance, from their faces) which is the utmost of my philosophick learning. Nevertheless, would give all the six pences I am worth, for time to read about half a dozen books that have stood at my elbow these 7 years, and yet at this instant am so very idle as to be reading M——'s book, the most absurd I ever met with! Don't you laugh at my inconsistency? Or is it just what you do yourself? A pamphlet I can make shift to travel thro'; have seen two of the Night Thoughts, and like 'em so well as to be impatient for a third. There are some noble soul-

awakening things in 'em, that make my blood run cold when I read 'em. And thus you have the history of my present state of literature.

Now give me leave to assure you, I rejoice with you in the good effects of the Bath. I love to hear you're well, I mean as to your bodily plight; your mind's health I never enquire after, knowing

That nothing here can cloud, or can destroy

That part's calm sunshine—

My friend begins to sit very easy upon my thoughts. I believe I might interpret some actions in my favour; but I study to be uniform, and consistent. Am I a philosopher now, think you; or a poor wretch, unsteady, various, and multi-form? Pray, give it on the side of my philosophy; for I assure you, I can't hold out above a week longer. However, I reckon myself obliged for any thing that looks like an overture; because it is a tacit acknowledgment that I have not offended too much to be forgiven. — But why should I complain of having lost one friend? It is the only one I ever lost; and every body, I comfort myself, has met with some such accident in their lives. While there's a Mrs.—in the world that suffers me to converse with her sometimes, or a lady H. B. that endures my nonsense, I shall miss my other friend the less. And so, trusting you'll let me walk amicably on with you for a few years, till you get the stone, I the cholick, and lady H. is laid up with the gout; in short, till we've run this motley race of love, friendship, ambition, avarice, disgust,—and at length, indifference, till we are all out of breath; I say, trusting in this,

I remain, &c.

A DESCRIPTION of the ISLE of MAN: With a new and correct MAP,

THIS island lies between England and the north of Ireland, and is about 10 leagues distant from the county of Cumberland, its south end lying over against that county, and the north end against Scotland. Its length from north to south is above 30 miles, and its breadth between 8 and 10. Its most general division is into north and south, and it contains 17 parishes, called Kirks. Its division, with regard to its civil government, is into six sheedings, every one having its proper coroner, who is in the nature of a sheriff, is entrusted with the peace of his district, secures criminals, brings them to justice, &c. The lord chief justice Coke says, Their laws are such as are scarce to be found any where else.

They

They chuse judges every year to decide controversies, who are very speedy in the execution of justice. They had formerly kings of their own, who were tributary either to the kings of England, Scotland, or Norway. Henry IV. gave it to William lord Stanley in 1405, but the Scots still making pretensions to it, the owners were obliged to keep troops to defend it till the reign of K. James I. and it continued in the Stanley's earls of Derby, who were stiled Lords of Man, till the death of the late earl, who dying without issue, it fell to the present duke of Athol, a Scots peer, as heir at law to the said earl, his cousin. The lord of Man, sometimes called king in Man, has an absolute jurisdiction over the people and soil, and is landlord of the whole, except what is possessed by a few barons; and abating his homage to the crown of England, no prince has more authority. He makes and repeals laws by the advice of his deemsters or judges, and 24 other judges, called Keys, who must have his authority to meet. He may hold courts, hang or pardon, in his own name. His lieutenant calls the parliament, or any other court, which can't sit without his warrant. He has all the civil and military power, and whoever oppresses or injures him, is punished as a traitor. Here are all other offices usual under princes, and they act by the lord's commission.

The inhabitants are of the same religion with the church of England. The bishop is stiled bishop of Sodor and Man. He is named by the lord of the isle, and presented to the king of England for his royal assent, and then to the archbishop of York, to be consecrated, who is his metropolitan. He has under him an archdeacon, and the clergy are generally natives, none else being qualified to preach, &c. in the Manks language. The bishop was formerly reckoned a baron, but does not sit in the house of peers, because he holds of a subject; he is allowed the highest seat in the lower house of convocation. The present bishop is Dr. Wilson.

The people are orderly, civilized, and courteous to strangers; and they use the Erst language, a dialect spoken in the highlands of Scotland, with a mixture of some Greek, Latin and Welch words, and many of English original. Thin oat cakes is their common bread. Their commodities are black cattle, lambs wool, fine and coarse linen, coarse woollen cloth, hides, skins, honey, and tallow; but herrings were formerly their staple commodity.

The soil here is very different: The Curragh, a long tract of land, runs the breadth of the isle, formerly a bog, but

since drained, and supplies the neighbourhood with bread, and peat for fuel. There is a ridge of mountains runs almost the length of the isle, from whence they have abundance of good water from the rivulets and springs; and Snafield, the highest, rises about 580 yards. The air is sharp and cold in winter, the frosts short, and the snow, especially near the sea, lies not long on the ground. Their cattle and horses are small, and they have badgers, foxes, eagles and mettled hawks. Here are quarries of good stone, rocks of limestone, and red freestone, and good slate, with some mines of lead, copper and iron. They have plenty of river and sea fish, and fowls both wild and tame. There is a little island at the south corner, called the Calf of Man, which the earls of Derby made a park, and stocked it with fallow deer from the large island. Here's plenty of wheat, rye, barley and oats; and from a hill in the middle, they have a fine prospect of three nations, England, Scotland and Ireland, in a clear day.

The chief towns in the Island are, 1. Rushin, the capital, at the south end, which has a castle and a garison, from whence it is called Castleton. Here is a market, and the town is governed by the officers of the castle. The bishop's see was erected here, and it was antiently called Sodor. His jurisdiction extended over all the Hebrides, whilst Man was possessed by the Scots. Within two miles of the town is a good harbour, secured by a fort, and at the foot of the castle there is a creek for small vessels, but dangerous.

2. Douglas, on the east side, is the most populous, and has the largest and best harbour in the island. It is defended by a fort which makes it impregnable by sea. The French and other foreigners come hither with bay salt, and buy wool, leather and salt beef; so that the town has a great market, and is the richest in the island.

3. Peel, formerly Holmtown, has a fort in a small island, and a garison well supplied with cannon. Here stands the ancient cathedral, the lord's house, with some lodgings of the bishop's, and some other remains of antiquity.

4. Ramsey, to the north, a most noted and spacious haven, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety enough from all winds but the north-east; and in that case they need not be embayed. This town standing upon a beach of loose sand, or shingle, is in danger, if not timely prevented, of being washed away by the sea.

5. Laxey, on the east side, has also a large harbour; and the bishop generally resides at Balacuri, on the south side.

ABSTRACT of the Bill brought in last Session of Parliament, but not passed, intituled, A Bill with the Amendments, for taking and registering an annual Account of the total Number of People, and the total Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths; and also the total Number of Poor, receiving Alms from every Parish, and extraparochial Place in Great-Britain.

WHEREAS it will be of publick utility, that the total number of people within this realm, together with the progressive increase or diminution thereof, as either may respectively happen; and also the total number of poor, receiving alms from every parish, or extraparochial place; be annually taken and registered: And whereas great inconveniencies have arisen from the present defective manner in which parochial registers are formed, and the loose and uncertain method in which they are kept and preserved; whereby the evidence of descents is frequently lost and rendered precarious: Be it therefore enacted,

1. That upon June 24, 1754, or within ten days after; and in like manner upon June 24, in every succeeding year, or within ten days after, respectively, the overseer, or overseers of the poor, for the time being, of every parish, township, or extraparochial place, shall proceed from house to house, to every house within their respective parish or district, and shall demand and take an account of the number of people who at that time shall be, and for the space of 12 hours next preceding, shall have been personally resident, and actually dwelling therein, and shall distinguish the same under the following classes; viz. persons under the age of 20 years, of 20 years and under 60, of 60 years and January, 1754.

upwards, distinguishing males and females within each of these classes respectively, as likewise the number of married persons; and also the number of poor who have received alms from the said parish, &c. within the preceding year ended at Easter then last past, distinguishing likewise the males and females: And the said overseers shall further specify in the said account, the total amount of the poors rate, if there be any, within the said parish, &c. for the year ending at Easter as aforesaid; and if the year, ending at that time, shall fall partly within the term of one yearly rate or account, and partly within the term of another, then the total amount of the said poors rate shall be computed according to the shares it contains of the said two yearly rates, in proportion to the number of days which fall within each of them respectively, distinguishing likewise the sums which have been paid out of the poors rate towards the county rate, or for any other purpose than the relief of the poor: And the overseers shall forthwith prepare, or cause to be prepared, a schedule of such accounts so taken, according to the form or model herein after prescribed*; which said schedule they, or one of them, shall on the second Sunday in July, 1754, if divine service is on that day publicly performed, and if not, on the first Sunday afterwards on which it shall be so performed, and in the same manner on the second or such other Sunday in July, in every succeeding year, produce, after divine service, before the minister, churchwardens, or chapel wardens, and other principal inhabitants, who are hereby required then to assemble themselves in vestry, in order to examine the said schedule, and for other purposes therein after directed.

2. That from and after June 24, next, when any child shall be born, and

* See afterwards, in Clause 25.

and shall receive a Christian or other additional name, the parent or other person, whether of the church of England or not, having the care or custody of such child, shall within 14 days, or on the first Sunday next after the expiration thereof, on which A divine service shall be performed, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the then officiating minister of the parish or place, wherein such child shall be so born, a notice in writing of such birth, containing the day whereon the said child was born, the sex and name, and also the names of the father and mother of the said child, as far as the same can be known; which said minister shall, without fee or reward, forthwith enter the contents of such notices in the registry-book herein after mentioned; and shall keep all such notices regularly filed in successive order, until they have been duly compared and examined in such manner as is herein after directed.

3. That from and after June 24, next, when any person who shall have D received a Christian or other additional name, shall die, whether such person shall have been of the church of England or not, the person or persons taking charge of, or directing the funeral, shall within 14 days next after such decease, or on the Sunday E next following the expiration thereof, on which divine service shall be performed, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the officiating minister of the parish or place where such person shall die, a notice in writing, containing the name, sex, age, disease, day of the death, of such deceased person, and the names and places of abode of his or her parents, as far as the same can be known or conveniently obtained; which notice shall be signed before its delivery by the said person or persons F directing the funeral as aforesaid; and to be registered, filed, and kept, as directed in the last clause.

4. That on or before June 24,

next, or as soon after as may be, and so from time to time, the churchwardens shall, at the expence of the parish, provide a folio register-book, according to the model herein after prescribed *; that the minister shall faithfully register therein all the births and deaths, together with an account of all the persons married within the parish, according to the rites of the church of England, and also the places of abode of such persons, and the names and places of abode of their parents, as far as the same can be obtained by demanding an account thereof at the time of such marriage; which register-book, with the notices of births, and deaths, for the preceding year, ending, June 24, and also a duplicate of all the entries made therein, and an abstract of the same, each signed by himself, he is to produce to the vestry at the time the overseers deliver in their schedules, as before directed; when the overseers are to be examined upon oath, concerning their schedule, which oath he is impowered to administer; and the register, duplicate and abstract to be compared with the notices; and the said schedule, register book, duplicate, and abstract, being found just and correct, are to be subscribed by the minister, overseers of the poor, churchwardens, and other principal inhabitants, attesting their having been examined, and that they appear to have been duly and faithfully made and taken; after which the said schedule, duplicate and abstract, shall be immediately delivered to the overseers, who are thereupon to pay the minister 6d. for each notice of a birth or death, and to retain 20s. to their own use, to be charged in their account to the said parish.

5. That on or before Aug. 10, 1754, and every succeeding year, the overseers shall deliver to the chief constables of the hundred or division, the said schedule, duplicate, and abstract, who shall deliver the

same

same to the clerk of the peace at the next general or quarter sessions; the said duplicates to be by him, without fee or reward, carefully kept and distinctly ranged, and the schedules and abstracts transmitted to the board of trade at London, by A whom a compleat abstract for the whole realm is to be annually laid before parliament; and upon the due performance of these directions by the clerk of the peace, the justices to allow him one shilling per parish.

6. That every cathedral church with its precincts, college, hospital, infirmary, exempt precinct and place, shall be, so far as it concerns this act, understood to belong to such adjacent parish to which it shall be allotted by the bishop of the diocese; C and the clerk of the peace to apply to the bishop's register for such allotment thereof, and to give notice of the same to the minister of the parish to which it is made, and he to give notice to the overseers.

7. That in respect of the parishes D within the bills of mortality, the notices of births and deaths shall be sent to the parish-clerk, who shall regularly enter them in day-books, under the inspection of the minister and churchwardens, according to the model of the general register-book before mentioned, and on Tuesday in every week deliver a copy of such day-book, signed by him, and closed for the week ended on the Saturday night antecedent, together with the notices, to the officiating minister of the parish, to the end the same may be entered in the general register-book to be kept by him; and the aforesaid 6d. for each notice is to be divided, two thirds to the minister, and one third to the parish clerk.

8. That the sum to be paid for G the notices of births and deaths in any cathedral church, &c. allotted as before directed, shall be charged to the account thereof, and repaid

to the parish out of its revenues; of which sum a distinct account shall be kept by the parish clerk within the bills of mortality, and in other parishes by the minister.

9. That within the bills of mortality, the annual schedule taken by the overseers, together with a duplicate of the general registry book, and the abstract thereof, having been examined, approved, and attested, as aforesaid, shall be sent by the overseers to the company of parish-clerks in London, who shall transmit the schedules and abstracts to the board of trade, and shall keep the duplicates in a careful and distinct manner.

10. That from June 24, next, every parish-clerk within the bills of mortality, shall, on every Tuesday before two in the afternoon, deliver an abstract of his day-book, comprehending the number of persons deceased, together with the age, sex, disease, or cause of death of each person; and also the number of persons born, together with the sex of each person, for the week ending the Saturday preceding, to the clerk of the said company, in the manner and form to be prescribed by them.

11. That in parishes where there E are no overseers, the churchwardens shall do and perform all things by this act required to be done by the overseers, and under the like penalties and forfeitures.

12. That it shall be lawful for the overseers or churchwardens, in case they meet with any wilful obstruction in taking the accounts by this act directed; or for the minister of each parish, or the parish-clerk within the bill of mortality, upon the discovery of any neglect, in the due transmitting any notice of birth or death; or for any person tendering such notice to such minister or parish-clerk, in case he refuses to accept the same, or neglects to make his entry thereof, or

to produce the same to the vestry ; to summon the person or persons guilty of such obstruction, refusal, or neglect, before any justice in the same county, &c. to answer the same ; who is hereby empowered to hear and determine the said complaint, and to levy for each offence a penalty not exceeding 4s. on the goods and chattels of the offender, for the use of the person so summoning. And if any overseer, churchwarden, minister, parish-clerk, or chief constable, shall be guilty of any neglect or wilful omission, in any part of their duty directed by this act, or shall knowingly and willingly make any false entry, it shall be lawful for the clerk of the peace, or for the person or persons respectively, to whose custody or examination, the said schedules, &c. are to be delivered and transmitted, to summon the party offending before any justices in the same county, &c. who are hereby empowered to hear and determine the same, and to levy for each offence on the goods of the offender, a penalty not exceeding 5l. to the use of the person or persons so summoning. And in case the said clerk of the peace shall neglect to transmit to the board of trade all the said schedules and abstracts, as before directed, it shall and may be lawful for the justices, at any quarter sessions within six months after such neglect, upon complaint thereof to them made, by the said board, summarily to enquire into, and examine the said complaint, and to levy on the goods of the said clerk, a penalty not exceeding 20l. not under 10l. to be applied by them in aid of the county rates ; and the said justices shall then direct the said neglect to be supplied by the said clerk before the next quarter-sessions, under a like penalty, unless it shall appear that the said schedules or abstracts, so deficient, were not duly returned to him, and cannot be supplied ; and that the person or per-

sons guilty of such neglect, have been summoned to answer for such offence, as before directed. And in case any minister, &c. shall have been summoned to answer for such neglect or refusal, before any justice, it shall be lawful for the justices, upon any complaint exhibited to them by the clerk of the peace, at their quarter sessions, notice in writing of such complaint having been first delivered to the person or persons, or left at his or their usual place of abode, to order the said person or persons to rectify or supply the said neglect or deficiency within a certain time, to be limited by them, under a penalty of 10l. to be levied in case of failure, to the use of the said clerk, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by an order for that purpose at any subsequent quarter sessions.

13. That the said company of parish clerks, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby, invested with the sole right and authority of printing and publishing weekly and yearly, an account or bill of all the births, &c. within the bills of mortality.

14. That they do from time to time render, as heretofore, their said account or bill, weekly and yearly, according to the models prescribed in this act *, to the king and mayor of London ; and do publish the same at a price not exceeding one penny for each weekly bill, nor one shilling for each yearly bill ; and do regularly deliver to the board of trade the annual schedules and abstracts, and carefully preserve the duplicates transmitted to them ; and duly execute all other directions required of them by this act.

15. That no person, without their authority, shall print, publish, or sell, their weekly or yearly bill, or any abstracts of the same, within three months after their publication thereof, under pain of forfeiting 20l. to be recovered by action of debt, &c.

16.

* See Clause 25.

16. That for carrying this act into execution in Scotland, the minister and two senior elders of every parish, shall, on or before the 1st of June next, or as soon after as may be, and so from time to time as often as need shall require, and the clerk of the kirk-session demand, provide, at the expence of the heretors of the said parish, to be defrayed in the manner herein after directed, a folio book, to be called *The General Register-Book, &c.* [Here the notices of births and deaths are to be delivered to the clerk of the kirk-session, to whom likewise the minister solemnizing any marriage is to deliver a notice thereof, and he is to register and keep these notices in the same manner as before directed for England.]

17. That on June 24, 1754, or within ten days after, the clerk of the kirk-session in every parish in Scotland, shall proceed from house to house, &c. [and take the number of the people, as the overseers are to do in England.]

18. That on the last Sunday in June, 1754, and every succeeding year, the officiating minister in every parish in Scotland, shall by intimation from the pulpit, immediately after divine service is over, and before the congregation is dismissed, appoint a meeting of the said minister, the elders, and heretors of such parish, or their proxies, to be held on some lawful day, between the 4th and 14th of July next ensuing, &c. [At this meeting the same things are to be done with regard to the register-book, schedule, notices, duplicate, and abstract, that are to be done by the vestries in England; and the clerk is to have 20s. for the schedule, and 6d. for every notice.]

19. That the minister and two senior elders of every parish in Scotland, shall from time to time as need shall require, take the sums requisite for purchasing a register-book, and for paying the said 20s. and the said 6d's, out of the poors box, leaving

a receipt for the same; which receipts shall, once in every year, or as often as need shall require, be produced to the heretors, at some meeting for that purpose, on intimation from the pulpit; which heretors are hereby required to replace all the said sums, by assessments on themselves, in proportion to their valued rents. And in case they refuse or neglect, it shall be lawful for the sheriff-depute, or his substitutes, upon complaint made by the minister and two senior elders, or by the clerk of the kirk-session, to summon such heretors before him, and summarily to hear and determine the said complaint; and to take an account of all sums not replaced, and to add thereunto the penalty of 10l. which said sums and penalty he shall assess and levy on the goods and chattels of each of the heretors of the said parish, in proportion to their valued rents, and shall replace the said sums, and cancel the receipts; and the residue of the penalty, after deducting costs and charges, he shall pay to the said clerk for his own use.

20. That on or before Aug. 1, 1754, and every succeeding year, the clerk of the kirk-session of every parish in Scotland shall transmit the schedule, together with the duplicate of the register-book, and the abstract thereof, signed and attested in the manner before mentioned, to the sheriff-depute of the county, who shall forthwith deliver all the duplicates to the sheriff-clerk, to be deposited, and distinctly ranged by him among the records of the county; And shall within 20 days transmit all the several schedules and abstracts, to the secretary of the police at Edinburgh, who shall, on or before the 29th of Sept. in every year, transmit the same to the board of trade in London.

21. and 22. Impowers the sheriff-deputes or their substitutes in Scotland to hear and determine all complaints against persons offending or neglect-

neglecting their duty, and to impose and levy the penalties, in the same manner as the justices are impowered to do in England, viz. on persons obstructing the taking an account of the number of people, or neglecting to give notice of a marriage, birth, A or death, a penalty not exceeding 20s. to the use of the clerk of the kirk-session; on the minister and two senior elders, and the clerk of the kirk session, a penalty of 5l. one moiety to the use of the sheriff-clerk; on the sheriff-depute, and sheriff-clerk, a penalty of 10l. to the use of the secretary of the police, and to be recovered by summary complaint to the court of session; and on the secretary of the police, a penalty not exceeding 20l. to be recovered in the same manner, and applied as the court shall direct.

23. That the clerk of the peace in every county, &c. in England, shall transmit to the overseers, or if no overseers, to the churchwardens of every parish within the county, &c. a printed copy of this act; and to receive for the same 2s. 6d. to be allowed to them out of the same funds, and in the same manner as the sums before directed to be retained by them: And that the sheriff-depute of every county in Scotland shall do the same to the clerk of the kirk-session of every parish in the county, at the same price, to be repaid to the said clerk in the same manner as he is directed to be paid for his care and trouble.

24. That a copy, duly proved, of the register-books, and also of the duplicates thereof, before mentioned, shall be admitted as evidence in all courts of law and equity.

25. That the schedule, containing the number of people, as before directed, shall be prepared, and attested, according to the following form or model. [To this there is a model annexed.]

And that the general register-books, before-mentioned, shall be prepared, and the duplicates made and attested,

ed, according to the following model: And all the notices, with the descriptions before required, shall be respectively entered therein, in the columns assigned for that purpose. [To this there is a model annexed.]

And that the abstract of the register-book, before directed, shall be prepared and attested, according to the following form or model. [To this there is a model annexed.]

And that the bill of mortality, to be published by the company of parish-clerks in London, shall be prepared and published according to the following model. [To this also there is a model annexed.]

26. That nothing in this act shall extend to the taking away or altering any of the fees now customarily due to the minister or clerk of any parish in England, or the minister or clerk of the kirk-session of any parish in Scotland, for baptisms, burials, or marriages; or to the hindering a register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, from being kept by the minister of any parish in England, or a transcript thereof being sent to the registry of the diocese, according to any provisions subsisting for that purpose; or to the hindering any list or account of examinable persons, or any other register or account, relative to any parish, presbytery, or synod, or to the births, deaths, or marriages, happening in the same, from being taken and kept, according to any regulations or provisions made for the same in Scotland.

27. That from and after the 24th of June next, the parish of St. Mary-le-bon, in Middlesex, shall, so far as relates to the execution of this act, be deemed, and taken to be, within the bills of mortality; and every thing shall be done therein as is hereby directed to be done, in every other parish already included within the bills of mortality.

N. B. This last clause was added by way of rider upon the 3d. reading.

J O U R.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from our AP-
PENDIX to last Year, p. 598.

*As the Bill brought in last Session for numbering the People * was of too much importance to be neglected by our Club ; accordingly, after having obtained a Copy of the Bill with the Amendments, we had by Appointment a long Debate upon it, which was opened by T. Romilius, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

WITH respect to this bill, which is now for the last time to be under our consideration, I am under great difficulty, because some parts, and even the greatest part of it I very much approve of, but cannot at present give my consent that the whole of it should be passed into a law. That part of it which provides for our having hereafter a regular and exact register of all births and funerals of persons of all denominations, as well as of those of the established church, I think highly reasonable, nor can I suggest to myself any inconvenience it would be attended with : And I also think, that it might be of great use to have a publick and authentick account of the poor receiving alms in every parish, and of the annual sum raised upon the parish for their support. But that part of the bill which relates to the numbering the people cannot, I think, be of any great use. When I at first heard it proposed, I indeed considered it as a matter of very great indifference : I could not even then see the use of it ; but I thought it would be a satisfaction to the curiosity of those gentlemen who love to deal in political arithmetick, and I did not think

M—— R——.

it could produce any mischief ; therefore I was inclined to agree to this part, for the sake of getting the other parts of the bill established. But by letters I have since had from several parts of the country, particularly from the town I have the honour to represent, I have been induced to alter my opinion. It is true, I am not myself so superstitious as to think, that there is any thing ominous or unfortunate in taking an exact account of the number of the people in any place or country ; but by those letters I am informed, that the people every where look upon it in this light, which has not only filled them with imaginary terrors, but has raised such a violent spirit of opposition to this bill, that if it be passed into a law, there is great reason to fear, they will in many places oppose the execution of it in a riotous manner ; and that if it should be accidentally followed by any epidemical distemper, or by a publick misfortune of any other kind, it may raise such a popular flame as will endanger at least the peace, if not the existence of our present government.

My fears upon this head, Sir, may, perhaps, by some be called pusillanimity, but nevertheless, I shall in the present case allow myself to be governed by them. If the publick happiness or the publick safety were apparently and immediately at stake, and it were necessary to establish the one or provide for the other by a new law, I should concur in passing it, without the least regard to any frenzy that might be stirred up by superstition among the people ; but I shall always have so great a regard for the safety even of the most superstitious, as not wantonly and without

* See our Magazine for last year, p. 466.

without any urgent necessity to con-
cur in any measure that may excite
them to expose themselves to penal-
ties and punishments by disturbing
the peace of their country ; and as
the bill now before us can in no re-
spect be said to be absolutely and im-
mediately necessary, either for the
happiness or safety of the kingdom,
I think this, by itself alone, a good
reason for our not passing it into a
law during this session.

But besides, Sir, by most of the
people without doors, with whom I
have lately conversed or correspond-
ed, I find that this bill, so far as re-
lates to the numbering of the people,
is disagreeable, not only to the super-
stitious, but even to gentlemen of so-
lid sense and good understanding.
Every one computes the expence
which the nation is to be put to by
this numbering scheme, and the trou-
ble and expence which the overseers
or churchwardens of every parish
must be annually put to ; and every
one cries, For what end is all this
trouble and expence ? Can it be of
any national use ? Or is it merely to
satisfy the curiosity of some gentle-
men at London ? These are questi-
ons, really, to which I could never
yet give a satisfactory answer ; and
to these they add a prophetic ob-
servation, which, I am afraid, will
be found by experience to be true.
They say, it will be impossible for
the overseers to take an account of
the number of people in most pa-
rishes, unless you send about with
them in every parish a greater par-
ty of soldiers than you can spare,
notwithstanding the numerous army
you now have on foot : That unless
you do this, the people will laugh
at them, instead of giving them an
account of their families ; and that
it will be impossible for the justices
of the peace to levy such a number
of penalties as will be incurred ; nay,
that their attempting to do so would
certainly occasion a general insurrec-
tion.

These, Sir, are some of the ob-
jections made even by men of the
best sense and understanding ; and
supposing I were able to answer
them to my own satisfaction, yet as
they are made by some of the
most eminent among my own con-
stituents, I should be for taking
time to converse with them upon the
subject, in order to endeavour to sa-
tisfy them as well as myself ; for tho'
I know that after having taken my
seat in this august assembly, I be-
come one of the representatives of
the commons of Great-Britain in ge-
neral, yet when any new and very
extraordinary law or measure is pro-
posed, I shall always be for consulting
those who did me the honour to send
me here ; and tho', in my own opinion,
I may think it right, yet if I find it
generally disagreeable to them, I
shall be at least for delaying my con-
currence until I have an opportunity
to bring them over to my opinion,
or to discover that their opposition
proceeds from some partial and selfish
consideration, inconsistent with the
general welfare of the nation. This,
I say, shall always be my conduct in
parliament, unless the regulation or
measure proposed, be of such a na-
ture as can admit of no delay, with-
out endangering the publick safety
or tranquility ; which cannot, surely,
be pretended with respect to the bill
now before us, as that part of it re-
lating to the numbering of the
people is not so much as proposed to
commence, until several months after
the next session of parliament will
probably be opened.

What I have hitherto mentioned,
Sir, are objections against the bill in
general, or at least against that part
of it which relates to the numbering
of the people ; but really, when I
come to consider separately and di-
stinctly the several clauses of it, I
cannot avoid being of opinion, that
it still wants many alterations and
amendments. Unless the account of
the numbers of the people be very
exactly

exactly taken, it can answer no end whatsoever, not even that of a speculative curiosity; but I will say, that as the bill now stands, it will be impossible to make this account in any degree exact. Considering the numbers of people in this country, that are sometimes at their house in town, and sometimes at their house in the country; and the much greater numbers that are continually travelling to, or sojourning for a night or two, in some city or market-town, infinite numbers must by this bill be twice reckoned in the account, or entirely left out of it. For example, a merchant in London has a house in the country: Whilst he is there, the overseers come on Monday morning to his house in town, where they find only a servant-maid, and as no body else has been there for the 12 hours preceding, they can only put her down in their account: He comes with his family to town on Tuesday morning; on Wednesday the overseers come to his house in the country, where they find only his gardener; and as nobody else has been there for the 12 hours preceding, they can only put him down in their account. Thus the merchant and his whole family, but his gardener and house maid, will be left out of your account; and every gentleman must see, that by converting the suppositions, he and his whole family, except as before, may be twice reckoned, once at his house in the country, and again at his house in town. Then with regard to travellers and sojourners, many of them may, and probably will be reckoned at the inn where they have lodged and breakfasted, and again at their constant dwelling; or perhaps not at all, if the overseers come to their usual abode twelve hours after they are gone, and they do not sojourn twelve hours at any one place whilst they are upon their journey; and as to large coachmen, waggoners, barge-men, pedlars, and the like, I do not see how they can be numbered at all,

January, 1754.

as they seldom stay 12 hours in any one place.

This cause of error and misreckoning in the account ought therefore, Sir, to be guarded against by some apt words in the bill, before you pass it into a law; and another objection is, that there are many overseers in the country who cannot write, much less state an account according to the ingenious model you have prescribed. What must such overseers do? They must carry a learned clerk along with them round a wide extended parish, which will cost them more than you are to allow them for their trouble; and what is still worse, if they happen to chuse an ignorant or negligent clerk, of which they can no way judge, they are to be fined for his negligence or ignorance. To this I shall add, that in those parishes where there are two overseers, as there are in most, a doubt will arise, whether they must go round the parish together, or whether they may not divide it, and one go round one half of it, and the other round the other; and if they should divide it, whether one of them may not be fined for the mistake or omission of the other. If they must go together, it will be infinite labour in some large country parishes; as they must often call several times at a farm house, before they can find any body at home to give them a proper answer; and if they divide the parish between them, and each go round his half, it will be very hard to punish one of them for the mistake or omission of the other; yet I do not see how the justices of the peace can by the bill, as it now stands, distinguish, because they are both expressly enjoined to go round the parish, and one overseer has no more power to intrust the performance of his duty to the other, than he has to intrust it to his menial servant.

Now, Sir, as to the notices of births and deaths, they are all by the bill to be given in writing, and

unless

unless they are given in writing, the officiating minister is neither obliged, nor indeed can he enter them in his registry book, because the notices are to be his vouchers, and as such, are all to be preserved by him, and laid before the vestry, when his registry-book comes to be examined. How many cottagers, labourers, and working manufacturers and tradesmen are there, nay, how many substantial farmers are there, that cannot so much as write their own name? How must they give a notice in writing? For perhaps they have not a friend that will write it for them, nor money to pay one that will do it for hire. And as to marriages, Sir, the laying an express obligation upon the minister to enter them in his registry-book, whether the parties desire it or no, may be attended with great inconvenience. How many are there, and always will be, who chuse, or perhaps are, for particular reasons, obliged to have their marriage kept secret for some time: How many are there who, by the custom of the manor, would lose their estate, if their second marriage could be proved? If this bill should pass, none of these persons must marry according to the rites of the church of England; and if another bill, which has this day been read a first time, should be passed into a law, they can marry in no other way, unless they be Jews or Quakers; consequently you will oblige all such to live in a continued state of fornication, and bastardize all their children. But if there be any necessity that all marriages should be registered, and made publick as soon as solemnized, which I do not think there is, I cannot comprehend how this necessity comes to be confined to those marriages only that are solemnized according to the rites of the church of England: Does it not with equal reason extend to marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Papists, Dissenters, and Jews, as long as such marriages are allowed to be

good and effectual in law? Does it not in a particular manner extend to Jewish marriages, which are so much favoured by the bill I have mentioned? For if the bill for naturalizing the Jews, which was yesterday read a second time, should be passed into a law, they may in a few years come to be possessed of a great part of the landed property of this kingdom; and I believe, they are not now so regular and exact in preserving an account of their descents as they were of old, and ought to be by their law.

These particular objections, Sir, must, I think, shew, that the bill ought not to be passed without several amendments and alterations; and as the bill in general seems at present to be disagreeable to the people without doors, I hope the honourable gentlemen who brought it in will agree to its being put off until next session, that in the mean time proper endeavours may be used for removing the prejudices of the people; for if they can be reconciled to it, and some few amendments made, I shall then readily agree to it; but as I can see no necessity for its being passed into a law this very session, I cannot agree to it at this present time, or in its present unfinished dress, and therefore I shall conclude with moving, that it may be read a third time on this day two months.

In this Debate the next that spoke was T. Potitius, whose Speech was in substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM sorry to find, that the honourable gentleman has been by any means induced to alter his opinion of the bill now under consideration, because in every thing I have a very great regard for his opinion, and because he seemed to approve of every part of it when it was first proposed. But really, Sir, if he has no better reasons for altering his opinion than he has now been pleased to communicate to us, I must think that he

T—P—.

shews

shews a greater deference to the voice of the people without doors, or even to that of his own constituents, than he is any way bound to do as a member of this house; for if a bill's being disapproved of by many without doors, should be admitted as a sufficient reason for our not passing it into a law, we should never pass any law at all. There never was a law proposed, there never can be a law proposed, but what must be attended with some inconveniences, nor any one that was not inconsistent with the private interest of many in this kingdom; and those whose private interest it happens to be inconsistent with, will always set the inconveniences attending it in their strongest point of view, in order to cover their selfish motives for opposing it, and to assign plausible and popular pretences for exclaiming against it. This every gentleman must be sensible of who has in the least considered the nature of mankind, especially in this degenerate age, when I am sorry to say that there are but very few who will freely, and without any ambitious view, sacrifice the least jot of their private interest, or even of their personal ease, for the greatest publick advantage. Therefore, when any new bill is proposed, we ought always, as members of this house, to consider the general purport and tendency of the bill, and if it appears in the main to be for the good of society, we ought not to shew any regard to the inconveniences or disadvantages, to which some particular men may be thereby exposed, or to those clamours which they will, for that reason only, tho' they may assign others, most industriously propagate.

It is for this reason, Sir, that we never receive any petitions against money bills; because no method for raising money can be proposed, but what must be inconsistent with the private interest of multitudes, and consequently every bill for such a purpose would certainly have a number of petitions sent up against it,

every one of which would desire to be heard by counsel, and to have witnesses examined; so that if we gave any countenance to such petitions, or attended to the complaints of some of our constituents, we should never be able to provide for the current supplies. Now the bill at present under our consideration is really something of the nature of a money bill, as it subjects a multitude of people to a good deal of trouble and some expence, for the sake of obtaining a very considerable publick advantage. I am therefore not at all surpris'd at the clamours raised against it without doors: It was what I expected when I first proposed the bill to the house; for as the officiating minister of every church or chapel, and the parish-officers of every parish, are to be put to some additional trouble; and as I foresaw that neither would think that reward which the house might incline to give, a sufficient compensation for the additional trouble and expence they were to be subjected to, I made no doubt but that many of the country curates, and most of those who think it may be their lot to serve overseer of the poor after the commencement of this bill, would join in exclaiming against it, either because they have not publick spirit enough to serve their country without a more than sufficient pecuniary reward, or because they have not capacity to comprehend the advantage that may redound to the publick, by the legislature's having yearly an authentick account of the number of the people, not only of the whole community, but of every particular district; and also an account of the number of poor receiving alms, and of the sums raised, in every parish for their support; for few people without doors ever turn their thoughts to national polity, consequently it can be understood by very few; and the few that do understand it, may not perhaps have so much publick spirit as to submit

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willingly to a great deal of trouble for a very small reward.

Thus, Sir, I foresaw the difficulty I was under with respect to this bill: If a small reward should be proposed, I saw it would raise a clamour without doors; and if such a reward should be proposed as might be thought sufficient by those who were to be subjected to the trouble, I saw it would raise an opposition within, on account of the largeness of the expence necessary for carrying the law into execution. It now appears, that I have neither way been disappointed in what I expected; for the Hon. gentleman has told us, that it has raised a clamour without doors, and for as small as the rewards are which are intended by this bill, the expence of carrying the law into execution has, I find, been made one of the chief objections against the bill in this house. But if it passes here, I shall very much despise the short-lived clamour that may be raised without doors; for the execution will be found much easier than is now expected, and will be no way felt but by a very few, so that the clamour will soon subside; and no gentleman who has sat any time in this house can be insensible of the utility of the law proposed; for seldom a session passes over but something happens in which it would be of singular advantage to the publick, and a great satisfaction to ourselves, to have upon our table such authentick accounts as are proposed by this bill to be laid yearly before parliament.

As to putting off the bill to another session, Sir, I should readily agree to it, if I thought it would be of any service, or lessen the clamour without doors; but on the contrary, as the clamour can be raised only by the selfish and interested, it will be increased by delay, because we shall furnish them with longer time and more opportunities to propagate the clamour, and their industry will be whetted by their present success. Whereas if the bill be once passed into a law, they will see that it is to no purpose to give themselves any further trouble; and the body of the people, feeling no inconvenience from the law, cannot so easily be spirited up against it, as they may against a bill of which they have had no experience. The clamour without doors, if there be any such, is therefore an argument for, rather than against passing the bill during this session; and as to births, deaths, and marriages, it will begin very soon to take effect, so that soon after the 24th of June, 1754, we shall have a better foundation for guessing at least as to the number of people in this nation, than we ever had heretofore.

Having now, I hope, Sir, effectually removed the general objections started against passing this bill, or at least against

its being passed this session, I shall take up but very little of your time in answering the objections made against some of the particular clauses, first premising, that it is impossible to make a law so perfect and compleat, as to answer every case that may in the execution occur. To attempt doing so would be ridiculous, and would breed obscurity and confusion. In all laws something must be left to the judgment and discretion of the judges and officers who are to carry it into execution; and if the general scope and intention of the law be observed and pursued, no breach can be inferred. To the objection, that many people may, by the bill as it now stands, be twice numbered, or, perhaps, not at all, surely the overseers in every parish will have discretion enough to ask such people, whether or no they have been numbered in any other parish, and to omit numbering them again, or to make a memorandum of it, in case they say they have; and as the numbering the people in every parish is always to be completed in ten days, very few of these cases can happen, at least not so as to make any material difference in the total number of the people in Great-Britain, nor indeed in any one parish; for as to stage-coachmen, and the like, they will be numbered in the family to which they properly belong, and cannot be numbered any where else, because they are never 12 hours in any other place, and tho' they have not been 12 hours at home, yet as they belong to the family, the overseers will certainly number them as such.

Then as to those overseers, Sir, who cannot write, if there be any such, they must even now employ one to keep the accounts of the parish, and him they may employ to write down the numbers of the people, which may be easily done; because I make no doubt but that every stationer will have a number of printed schedules, according to the model prescribed, to be sold, I suppose, for a halfpenny, which will be a direction to the most ignorant person how to fill them up. And as to the overseers going jointly to take the number of the people, or dividing the parish between them, it is entirely, and rightly, I think, left to their discretion; nor can either of them be made liable to any penalty, for the mistake or neglect of the other; for whoever complains must particularly describe the neglect or wilful omission, and name the person who was guilty of it, and he alone is to be summoned, he alone is to be fined.

With regard to the notices of births and deaths, Sir, which are to be given in writing, if the person who is to give the notice cannot write, he must be a very freindless creature

creature if he cannot get one in his neighbourhood to write it for him ; but if such a thing could be supposed, which is hardly possible, the officiating minister may, and certainly would get the parish-clerk to write it for him, and to attest his putting his mark to it. And as to the objection against that part of the bill which requires, that all marriages solemnized according to the rites of the church of England should be registered, it seems to be founded upon a doctrine which I cannot approve of ; for I think all marriages ought to be publick, or at least made publick soon after they have been entered into, not only for the sake of preventing the crime of bigamy, but for establishing the legitimacy of children, and putting an end to all disputes upon that head. There can be no reason for keeping a marriage long secret, but what has something criminal, or at least immoral, in its nature ; and such reasons ought not to be admitted, nor even connived at by the laws of any society. There may be many fancies for concealing a marriage, but I can suggest to myself but two reasons for concealing it for any long time : One is, when a person has any friend or relation from whom he expects an estate, if he does not marry without his consent ; and the other is when a widow has, by the custom of the manor, a right to her deceased husband's estate during her widowhood. To these I must add the case of a fellow in most of our colleges, who loses his fellowship if he marries. In the first case, the person who marries and conceals his marriage, imposes upon and cheats his friend : In the second, the woman holds an estate, and takes the rents and profits, which she is conscious does not belong to her : and in the third, the man is actually guilty of perjury, because he has sworn to observe the statutes of his college. Can any of these cases be said to be strictly moral and just ? In the two last you may alter the laws if you will ; but whilst they continue in force, the breach of them ought not to be indulged, much less expressly authorized by law. And as to those who may have some fancy for concealing their marriage, that fancy may be indulged for near a twelvemonth, which is as long as any fancy ought to be indulged : for no one is to peep into the registry-book, but the minister who keeps it, until it be laid before the vestry at the end of the year.

The registering of marriages cannot therefore, I think, Sir, be attended with any inconvenience to those whose marriages ought to be indulged ; and as the registry will, in my opinion, be an advantage not only to the married couple them-

selves, but to their latest posterity, it ought, I think, to be confined to those that are married according to the rites of the church of England ; as the gaining of this advantage will be an inducement for all sober and regular people to be married in that way ; for no one surely can find a fault with any law for encouraging that which is the established religion of the society.

I hope, I have now shewn, that none of the objections made to this bill, or to any part of it, can be of weight enough for inducing us to put it off until next session. At the same time, Sir, I am far from pretending, that the Hon. gentlemen who were ordered to bring it in, are infallible, or that the bill is so perfect as never to stand in need of any amendment ; but if there be any imperfections in it, we may easily explain and amend it by a short bill in some future session ; and as those imperfections will best appear when the law comes to be carried into execution, that we may discover and remove them as soon as possible, I am for the bill's being this session passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

The ADVENTURER, Jan. 1.

S I R,

A FEW nights ago, after reading one of your papers, I fell asleep in my elbow chair, and fancied I saw a well-known familiar insect at the bottom of one of the pages, who addressed me with such solemnity of accent, that it brought to my mind some orations which I had formerly heard in St. Stephen's chapel.

Sir, said he, it has been remarked by those who have enriched themselves from the mines of knowledge by deep researches and laborious study, that sublunary beings are all mortal, and that life is a state of perpetual peril and inquietude : Such, indeed, hitherto has been my experience ; and yet I do not remember that I have brought calamity upon myself by any uncommon deviations either from virtue or prudence.

I was hatched in the head of a boy about eight years old, who was placed under the care of a parish nurse, and educated at the charity school. In this place, as in a populous city, I soon obtained a settlement ; and as our state of adolescence is short, had in a few months a numerous family. This, indeed, was the happiest period of my life ; I suffered little apprehension from the comb or the razor, and foresaw no misfortune, except that our country should

should be overlooked, and we should be compelled to wander, like the Barbarians of the North, in search of another. But it happened that the lord of our soil, in an evil hour, went with some of his companions to Highgate. Just at the top of the hill was a stage and a mountebank, where several feats of wit and humour were performed by a gentleman with a gridiron upon his back, who assisted the doctor in his vocation. We were presently in the midst of the croud, and soon after upon the stage; which the boy was persuaded to ascend, that by a sudden stroke of conjuration, a great quantity of gold might be conveyed under his hat. Under his hat, however, the dextrous but mischievous operator, having imperceptibly conveyed a rotten egg, clapped his hand smartly upon it, and shewed the *aurum potabile* running down on each side, to the unspeakable delight of the beholders, but to the great disappointment of the boy and the total ruin of our community.

It is impossible to describe the confusion and distress which this accident instantly produced among us: We were at once buried in a quag, intolerably noisome, and insuperably viscid: Those who had been overturned in its passage, found it impossible to recover their situation; and the few, who happening to lie near the borders of the suffusion, had with the utmost efforts of their strength crawled to those parts which it had not reached, laboured in vain to free themselves from shackles which every moment became more strong as the substance which formed them grew more hard, and threatened in a short time totally to deprive them of all power of motion. I was myself among this number, and cannot now even recollect my situation without shuddering at my danger. In the mean time the candidate for enchanted gold, who in search of pleasure had found only dirt and hunger, weariness and disappointment, reflecting that his stolen holiday was at an end, returned forlorn and disconsolate to his nurse. The nose of this good woman was soon offended by an unfavourable smell, and it was not long before she discovered whence it proceeded. A few questions, and a good thump on the back, brought the whole secret to light; and the delinquent, that he might be at once purified and punished, was carried to the next pump, where his head was held under the spout till he had received the discipline of a pick-pocket. He was indeed very near being drowned; but his sufferings were nothing in comparison of ours. We

were overwhelmed with a second inundation: The cataracts, which burst upon us with a noise tenfold more dreadful than thunder, swept us by hundreds before them, and the few that remained would not have had strength to keep their hold against the impetuosity of the torrent, if it had continued a few minutes longer. I was still among those that escaped; and after we had a little recovered from our fright, we found that if we had lost our friends, we were released from the viscous durance which our own strength could never have broken. We were also delivered from the dread of an emigration and a famine; and taking comfort in these reflections, we were enabled to reconcile ourselves, without murmuring, to the fate of those who had perished.

But the series of misfortunes which I have been doomed to suffer, without respite, was now begun. The next day was Holy Thursday; and the stupendous being, who, without labour, carried the ruins of our state in procession to the bounds of his parish, thought fit to break his wand into a cudgel as soon as he came home. This he was impatient to use; and in an engagement with an adversary, who had armed himself with the like weapon, he received a stroke upon his head, by which my favourite wife and three children, the whole remains of my family, were crushed to atoms in a moment, I was myself so near as to be thrown down by the concussion of the blow; and the boy immediately scratching his head to alleviate the smart, was within an hair of destroying me with his nail.

I was so terrified at this accident that I crept down to the nape of his neck, where I continued all the rest of the day; and at night, when he retired to eat his crust of bread in the chimney corner, I concluded that I should at least be safe till the next morning, and therefore began my repast, which the dangers and misfortunes of the day had prevented. Whether, having long fasted, my bite was more keen than usual, or whether I had made my attack in a more sensible part, I cannot tell; but the boy suddenly thrust up his fingers with so much speed and dexterity, that he laid hold of me, and aimed with all his force to throw me into the fire: In this savage attempt he would certainly have succeeded, if I had not stuck between his finger and his nail, and fell short upon some linen that was hanging to dry.

The woman, who took in washing, was employed by a laundress of some distinction; and it happened that I had

fallen

fallen on the shift sleeve of a celebrated toast, who frequently made her appearance at court. I concealed myself with great caution in the plaits, and the next night had the honour to accompany her into the drawing-room, where she was surrounded by rival beauties from whom she attracted every eye, and stood with the utmost composure of mind and countenance in the center of admiration and desire. In this situation I became impatient of confinement, and after several efforts made my way out by her tucker, hoping to have passed on under her handkerchief to her head; but in this hope I was disappointed, for handkerchief she had none. I was not, however, willing to go back, and as my station was the principal object of the whole circle, I was soon discovered by those who stood near. They gazed at me with eager attention, and sometimes turned towards each other with very intelligent looks; but of this the lady took no notice, as it was the common effect of that profusion of beauty which she had been used to pour upon every eye: The emotion, however, at length increased till she observed it, and glancing her eye downward with a secret exultation, she discovered the cause: Pride instantly covered those cheeks with the blushes which modesty had forsaken; and as I was now become sensible of my danger, I was hastening to retreat. At this instant a young nobleman, who perceived that the lady was become sensible of her disgrace, and who, perhaps, thought that it might be deemed an indecorum to approach the place where I stood with his hand in a publick assembly, stooped down, and holding up his hat to his face, directed so violent a blast towards me from his mouth, that I vanished before it like an atom in a whirlwind; and the next moment found myself in the toupee of a battered beau, whose attention was ingrossed by the widow of a rich citizen, with whose plumb he hoped to pay his debts and procure a new mistress.

In this place the hair was so thin that it scarce afforded me shelter, except a single row of curls on each side, where the powder and grease were insuperable obstacles to my progress: Here, however, I continued near a week, but it was in every respect a dreadful situation. I lived in perpetual solitude and danger, secluded from my species, and exposed to the cursed claws of the valet, who persecuted me every morning and every night. In the morning, it was with the utmost difficulty that I escaped from being kneaded up in a lump of pomatum, or squeezed to death between the burning for-

ceps of a crisping iron; and at night, after I had with the utmost vigilance and dexterity evaded the comb, I was still liable to be thrust thro' the body with a pin.

I frequently meditated my escape, and formed many projects to effect it, which I afterwards abandoned either as dangerous or impracticable. I observed that the valet had a much better head of hair than his master, and that he sometimes wore the same bag; into the bag, therefore, one evening I descended with great circumspection, and was removed with it; nor was it long before my utmost expectations were answered, for the valet tied on my dormitory to his own hair the very next morning, and I gained a new settlement.

But the bag was not the only part of the master's dress which was occasionally appropriated by the servant, who being soon after my exploit detected in wearing a laced frock before it had been left off, was turned away at a minute's warning, and despairing to obtain a character, returned to the occupation in which he had been bred, and became journeyman to a barber in the city, who upon seeing a specimen of his skill to dress hair a-la-mode de la cour, was willing to receive him without a scrupulous examination of his morals.

This change in the situation of my patron was of great advantage to me; for I began to have more company and less disturbance. But among other persons whom he attended every morning to shave, was an elderly gentleman of great repute for natural knowledge, a fellow of many foreign societies, and a profound adept in experimental philosophy. This gentleman, having conceived a design to repeat Leuenhoeck's experiments, upon the increase of our species, enquired of the proprietor of my dwelling if he could help him to a subject. The man was at first startled at the question; but it was no sooner comprehended than he pulled out an ivory comb, and produced myself and two associates, one of whom died soon after of the hurt he received.

The sage received us with thanks, and very carefully conveyed us into his stocking, where, though it was not a situation perfectly agreeable to our nature we produced a numerous progeny. Here, however, I suffered new calamity, and was exposed to new danger. The philosopher, whom a sedentary and recluse life had rendered extremely susceptible of cold, would often sit with his thins so near the fire, that we were almost scorched to death before we could get round to the exit for shelter. He was

also subject to frequent abstractions of mind; and at these times many of us have been miserably destroyed by his broth or his tea, which he would hold so much on one side that it would run over the vessel, and overflow us with a scalding deluge from his knee to his ankle: Nor was this all; for when he felt the smart, he would rub the part with his hand, without reflecting upon his nursery, till he had crushed great part of those that had escaped. Still, however, it was my fortune to survive for new adventures.

The philosopher, among other visitants, whose curiosity he was pleased to gratify, was sometimes favoured with the company of ladies: For the entertainment of a lady it was my misfortune to be one morning taken from my family when I least suspected it, and secured in the apparatus of a solar microscope. After I had contributed to their astonishment and diversion near an hour, I was left with the utmost inhumanity and ingratitude to perish of hunger, immured between two pieces of isinglass thro' which I had been exhibited. In this condition I remained three days and three nights; and should certainly have perished in the fourth, if a boy about seven years old, who was carelessly left alone in the room, had not poked his finger through the hole in which I was confined, and once more set me at liberty. I was, however, extremely weak, and the window being open I was blown into the street, and fell on the uncovered perriwig of a doctor of physick, who had just alighted to visit a patient. This was the first time I had ever entered a perriwig, a situation which I scarce less deprecate than the microscope: I found it a desolate wilderness, without inhabitants, and without bounds. I continued to traverse it with incredible labour, but I knew not in what direction, and despaired of being ever restored either to food or rest. My spirits were at length exhausted, my gripe relaxed, and I fell almost in a state of insensibility from the verge of the labyrinth in which I had been bewildered, into the head of a patient in the hospital, over whom, after my fall, I could just perceive the doctor leaning to look at his tongue.

By the warmth and nourishment which this place afforded me I soon revived. I rejoiced at my deliverance, and thought I had nothing to fear but the death of the patient in whose head I had taken shelter.

I was, however, soon convinced of my mistake; for among other patients in the same ward was a child about six years old, who having been put in for a rupture, had fallen into the jaundice.

For this disease the nurse, in the absence of the physician, prescribed a certain number of my species to be administered alive in a spoonful of milk. A collection was immediately made, and I was numbered among the unhappy victims, which ignorance and inhumanity had thus devoted to destruction: I was immersed in the potion, and saw myself approach the horrid jaws that I expected would the next moment close over me; not but that, in this dreadful moment, I had some languid hope of passing the gulph unhurt, and finding a settlement at the bottom. My fate, however, was otherwise determined: For the child, in a fit of frowardness and anger, dashed the spoon out of the hand of the nurse; and after incredible fatigue I recovered the station to which I had descended from the doctor's wig.

I was once more congratulating myself on an escape almost miraculous, when I was alarmed by the appearance of a barber, with all the dreadful apparatus of his trade. I soon found that the person whose head I had chosen for an asylum was become delirious, and that the hair was by the physician's order to be removed for a blister.

Here my courage totally failed, and all my hopes forsook me. It happened, however, that tho' I was entangled in the suds, yet I was deposited unhurt upon the operator's shaving cloth; from whence, as he was shaving you this night, I gained your shoulder, and have this moment crawled out of the plaits of your stock, which you have just taken off and laid upon this table. Whether this event be fortunate or unfortunate, time only can discover: But I still hope to find some dwelling, where no comb can ever enter, and no nails shall ever scratch; which neither pincers, nor razor shall approach; where I shall pass the remainder of life in perfect security and repose, amidst the smiles of society and the profusion of plenty.

At this hope so extravagant and ridiculous, uttered with such solemnity of diction and manner, I burst into a fit of immoderate laughter that awaked me: But my mirth was instantly repressed by reflecting, that the life of man is not less exposed to evil; and that all his expectations of security and happiness in temporal possessions, are equally chimerical and absurd.

Your humble servant,

DORMITOR.

Account of Sir J. GOWER: With his HEAD.

THIS gentleman was descended of a knightly family at Sittenham in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward



Printed for R. Baldwin in Finsbury Row.

ward III. and Richard II. being cotemporary with the famous Chaucer (whose life, together with his Head neatly engraved, we gave in our Magazine for September last, p. 398). He was much esteemed by that father of English poetry, as appears by his submitting his *Troilus and Cressida* to his censure. He received his education in London, and studied the law; but being possessed of an ample fortune, he devoted himself more to pleasure and poetry than the bar; tho' he seems not to have made any proficiency in poetry, for his works are rather cool translations than originals, and are altogether destitute of poetical fire. Bale makes him *equestrum auratum, et poetam laureatum*, but Winstanly says he was neither laureated nor hedetated, but only epistated, having a chaplet of four roses about his head on his monumental stone, in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark. He survived Chaucer two years, and died in the year 1402, and as he is said to have been born some years before Chaucer, so he must have been near fourscore years of age. He was buried in the church aforesaid, in the chapel of St. John, where he founded a chauntry, and left money for a mass to be daily sung for him, as also an obit within the church, to be kept on Friday after the feast of St. Gregory. He lies under a tomb of stone, with his image also of stone over him, the hair of his head auburn, reaching down to his shoulders, but curling up, and a small forked beard; on his head a chaplet like a coronet of roses, an habit of purple, damasked down to his feet, and a collar of gold about his neck; under his feet the likeness of three books which he compiled; the first named *Speculum meditantis*, written in French; the second, *Vox clamantis*, in Latin; the third, *Confessio amantis*, in English. This last piece was printed by one Thomas Berthalette, and by him dedicated to king Henry VIII. Gower was held in great esteem by king Richard II. to whom he dedicated his *Confessio amantis*. His behaviour, when the revolution under Henry IV. happened in England, shews him to be a man of no honour. He was under the highest obligations to Richard II. had been preferred, patronized and honoured by him; yet no sooner did that unhappy prince fall a sacrifice to the policy of Henry and the rage of rebellion, but he worshipped the rising sun, joined his interest with the new king, and, tho' he was then stone-blind, and, as might naturally be imagined, too old to desire either riches or power, yet he was capable of the grossest flattery to the reigning

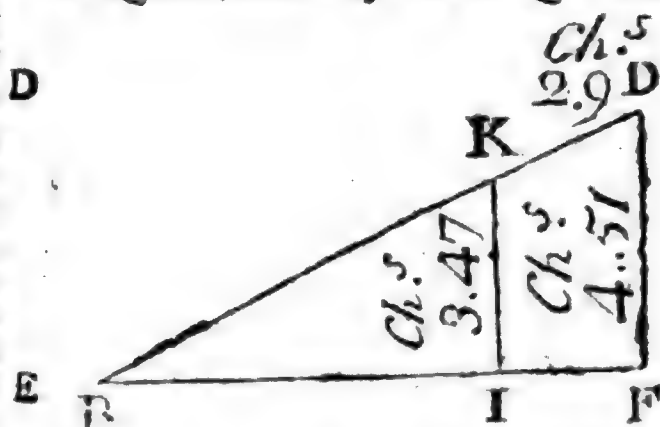
January, 1754.

prince, and insulted the memory of his murdered sovereign and generous patron. Winstanly says, that in his old age he was made a judge, possibly in consequence of his adulation to Henry IV. The following quotation from a small piece of his, called the *Envious Man and the Miser*, may shew, that he was not, as Winstanly says, a refiner of our language, but, on the other hand, that poetry owes him few or no obligations.

Of Jupiter thus I find ywrite,
How, whilom, that he woulde wite
Upon the plaines, which he herde
Among the men, how that it farde,
As of her wronge condition.
To do justification,
And, for that cause down he sent
An angel which aboute went;
That he the sooth knowe maie.

Besides the works already mentioned, our poet wrote the following, viz. *Chronica tripartita; de compunctione cordis; chronicon Ricardi secundi; ad Henricum quartum; ad eundem, de laude pacis; de rege Henrico quarto; de peste viciorum; scrutinium lucis; de regimine principum; de conjugii dignitate; de amoris varietate.*

A QUESTION. By A. LIQUIER.



I HAVE a field, as B D F, whose bases, B F and B I, I would know by simple equality from the dimensions given.

A little Piece of Mr. VOLTAIRE's having been lately translated and published here, we shall give our Readers the first two Chapters of it, from whence they will see, that it is a Satyr upon the Manners of the French, which at present our Quality seem so proud of imitating. The Piece is intitled, *Babouc, or The World as it goes.*

CHAP. I.

AMONGST the genii who preside over the empires of the world, Ituriel is one of the first rank, and is appointed for the province of Upper-Africa. One morning he descended at the abode of Babouc, upon the banks of the river Oxus, and said to him, Babouc, the souldiers

and excesses of the Persians * have drawn down our wrath ; yesterday was held an assembly of the geni of Upper Asia, to determine if they should chastise Persepolis or destroy it. Go into that city, examine every thing, and then return and give me a faithful account of it ; upon thy report I will resolve whether to correct the city or exterminate it. But, my lord, answered Babouc, submissively, I have never been in Persia † ; I know nobody there. So much the better, said the angel, thou wilt not be partial ; heaven has given thee discernment, which is a very fair present, and I add to it the gift of inspiring confidence : Go, observe, listen, and fear nothing ; thou shalt be every where well received.

Babouc mounted his camel, and departed with his servants. After some days he met the Merian army near the plains of Sennaar, who were on the point of giving battle to the Indian ‡ army. He accosted a soldier whom he found at a distance from the camp, and asked him the cause of the war : By all the gods, said the soldier, I know nothing of the matter. It is not my business, my trade is to kill and be killed, to get my bread ; it matters not whom I serve. I may possibly even to-morrow desert to the camp of the Indians ; for it is reported that they give almost half a drachma of copper a day to their soldiers more than we have in this cursed Persian service : But if you would know why we fight, even ask my captain.

Babouc having made the soldier a small present, entered the camp ; he soon got acquainted with the captain, and asked him the subject of the war. How can you imagine that I know it, said the captain, and what signifies the occasion of it to me ? I live two hundred leagues from Persepolis, I hear that war is declared, I go, according to our custom, to seek preferment or death. But do not your comrades know more of it than you, said Babouc ? Not one of them, replied the officer, only our chief Satrapi knows exactly the reason why we cut each others throats.

Babouc, amazed, introduced himself to the generals, and became familiar with them. At last one of them informed him that the war, which for twenty years had lain Asia waste, arose originally from a quarrel between our eunuch and one of the wives of the king of Persia, and an officer of the customs of the king of India. The dispute was about a duty which amounted to almost the thirtieth part of a darique. The prime minister of the Indies, and ours, with great dignity main-

tained the interest of their respective masters ; the dispute grew warm. They took the field with an army of a million of soldiers on both sides. That army must be yearly recruited with more than 400,000 men ; murders, burnings, ruin and devastations increase : The universe suffers, and the mischief continues. Our first minister and the minister of the Indies often protest, that they act only for the good of mankind, and at every protestation some city is destroyed, and some province ravaged.

The next day, upon a report which was spread, that peace was about to be concluded, the generals were eager to give battle ; a bloody one was fought. Babouc saw all the mistakes, all the abominations of it ; he was witness to the behaviour of the principal Satrapi, who did all in their power to make their chief fight. He saw officers killed by their own troops, he saw soldiers dispatch their expiring comrades to get from them a few bloody rags ; he entered the hospitals, whither they carried the wounded, the greatest part of whom died through the negligence of those very persons whom the king of Persia largely paid to assist them. Are these men, said Babouc, or wild beasts ? Ah ! I see plainly Persepolis will be destroyed.

Entirely possessed with that thought, he went into the camp of the Indians ; he was as well received there as in that of the Persians, as had been foretold him ; but saw, with horror, the same disorders there as in the other camp. Ho, ho ! said he to himself, if the angel Ithuriel would exterminate the Persians, the angel of the Indies must also destroy the Indians. Having afterwards enquired more particularly of what passed in both the armies, he was informed of actions of generosity, greatness of mind, and humanity, which surprised and ravished him with delight ; inexplicable mortals, cried he, how can you join so much baseness and grandeur with so many virtues and crimes ?

In the interim peace was declared, the chiefs on both sides, who had each of them obtained victories, who had caused the blood of so many of their fellow-creatures to be shed only for their own interest, returned to their own court to intrigue for gratuities. They celebrated the peace by publick writings, which were full of nothing but the return of virtue and felicity upon earth. God be praised ! said Babouc, Persepolis will be the abode of pure innocence, it will not be destroyed as the geni intended. Let us go without delay to that capital of Asia.

C H A P. II.

HE came to that immense city through the ancient gate, which was of barbarous (Gothick) structure, and the disgusting rutilicity whereof was offensive to the sight. All that part of the city favoured of the time in which it was built; for notwithstanding the obstinacy of men in praising the antique at the expence of the moderns, it must be owned that the first essays are always clumsy.

Babouc joined with a croud of persons the most dirty and ugly of both sexes. That throng of people threw themselves, with an air of stupidity, into a dark and dismal enclosure *. By the continual humming, by the moving about, by the money which some persons gave to others for the right of sitting down, he thought he was in a market where they sold straw-chairs: But soon observing that several women kneeled down, and seemed to look very attentively fore right, whilst they, at the same time, cast sidelong looks on the men, he perceived that he was in a temple. Harsh, hoarse, savage and dissonant voices made the vault resound with sounds ill-articulated, which produced the same effect as the voices of the Onagri, when they answer to the goat-herd's horn, that calls them home from the plains of the Pictavi. He stopped his ears, but he was ready likewise to shut his eyes and hold his nose, when he saw workmen enter the temple with pickaxes and shovels, who took up a large stone, and threw on each side the earth, from which exhaled a pestiferous smell: They afterwards laid a dead body in the hole, and covered it with the stone. What, cried Babouc! do these people bury their dead in the place where they worship the divinity? Are their temples paved with dead carcases? I am no longer surpris'd at those pestilential maladies which often lay Persepolis waste. The rottenness of the dead, and that of so many of the living gathered together, and confined in little room in the same place, is sufficient to poison the terrestrial globe: What a filthy city is Persepolis! I will advise Ithuriel to destroy it.

With this piece there is another little piece published from the French, intitled, *The Force of Friendship*, which contains an account of three persons unjustly imprisoned in France, and detained for four years, without the use of pen, ink, or paper, or any one to speak to them but their keepers. Of this piece we shall give no extract, because the whole ought to be read by every British subject, as it may

show how jealous we ought to be of that method of imprisoning, which is but too frequent even in this country; for by this method a man may be imprisoned in the Tower, in some fortress, or in a messenger's house, and detained during his whole life, without its being possible for him to obtain the benefit of that inestimable jewel, the *habeas corpus* act. This restraint may be sometimes necessary for a week or two; but surely, the time ought to be limited by act of parliament; for until this be done, our *habeas corpus* act cannot be said to be complete.

A compendious and methodical Account of Seeds and Roots, shewing their Kinds, Season of Sowing, Planting, and Culture, according to the New Stile, having been lately printed for John Webb, Seedsman, in Bridge-street, Westminster; as the Season is advancing when these Gifts of divine Providence are (as they annually do) coming into general Use, for the Benefit, Health, and Convenience of Mankind, we shall give our Readers the following Extract from it, which relates to Sallad Seeds.

LETTICE, the kinds, white cos, green cos, red cos, Silesia, brown Dutch, capuchin, imperial, cabbage, curl'd. Lettice is sown in February and March on a warm light soil and open situation; those you intend to stand to cabbage, should be hoed or planted out a foot apart; and the cos and other large lettices a foot and half apart; you may sow them earlier on warm borders or on a gentle hot bed; and they may be sown all the summer months on a more shady moist soil; they are sown in August and September, to stand the winter for use early in the spring, and must be planted out under glasses, or in frames, or under walls and warm exposures.

Endive, white curl'd, green curl'd. Endive is sown from April till August, for a succession, in a light rich soil, and open situation; about a month after it is up, is planted out eight or ten inches apart; and when it is full grown, is tied up to blanch, or whiten, as it is wanted; the latter sowings should be planted out under walls and warm exposures, in a dry soil, and when they are well grown are drawn up and planted deep on the warm sides of ridges to blanch, as it is wanted, and will continue for use till April.

Celery, upright, celeriac. Celery is sown from March till June, in a light rich soil, and in about a month or six weeks after it is up, the largest plants should be pricked out three or four inches apart; and about six weeks after, they should be drawn up, and the tops and roots pruned off, and

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planted

planted into trenches three foot asunder, and five or six inches apart, and as it advances in height, must be earthed up to blanch. - The first plantings should be in rich moist soil, and will begin to be fit for use in August; the latter plantings should be on a drier soil, and will continue for use till April. - The celeriac or turnip-rooted, is commonly planted out on level ground; in a rich moist soil, and when they are well-grown, earthed up once to blanch.

Small fall'd seeds, as garden cresses, white mustard, Sandwich-radish, cole rape; green-top turnip, are sown from January till September, in shallow drills, and cut in the seed leaf; the first sowings are on gentle hot beds, or under glasses, and on warm borders under walls or hedges; in March, April, and May, they are sown in more open ground warmly exposed, and in the summer months on more shady places, and may be continued on hot beds the winter season.

Corn salad, or lamb's lettuce, and common chervil, are sown early in the spring, or in August, or September.

Common sorrel and burnet, are sown in the spring; and may be transplanted.

Purslain; green and golden. Purslain is sown in March on a gentle hot bed, or from April till July, on beds of light rich earth, in a warm situation.

Spinage; round-leav'd, prickly-leav'd. Spinage is sown from January till September; the round sort is commonly sown for the spring crops: The first sowing should be on a warm dry ground, and in February or March, in an open situation, and as the season advances on a moist soil, and should be hoed out four or five inches apart, and thin'd for use: The prickly sort is sown in August or September for use in the winter, and early in the spring.

Orach, or garden orach. Orach or French spinage is sown in the spring, and hoed out as spinage.

Parsley; common, curl'd. Parsley is sowed in February, March or April, or till September, in beds or shallow drills.

Fennel, or Italian fennel, is sown from the end of February till July, for a succession, in light rich soil, in shallow drills a foot and a half apart, and after it is up should be thin'd, six inches apart, and when it is well-grown must be earthed up to blanch.

Tarragon, or tarchon, is commonly raised from slips planted in March or April, the leaves are used in small fallads, to give a high flavour.

From the WORLD, Jan. 10.

OF TALKERS and HEARERS.

THAT an essay on hearers has not been given us by the writers of the last age, is to be accounted for from the same reasons that the ancients have left us no treatise on tobaccoists and sugar-planters. The world is continually changing by the two great principles of revolution and discovery; as these produce novelty, they furnish the basis of our speculations.

The pride of our ancestors distinguished them from the vulgar, by the dignity of taciturnity. If we consult old pictures, we shall find (suitable to the dress of the times) the beard cut, and the features composed to that gravity and solemnity of aspect, which was to denote wisdom and importance. In that admirable play of Ben Johnson's, which has lately so well entertained the town, I mean, *Every man in his humour*, a country squire sets up for high-breeding, by resolving to be "proud, melancholy and gentleman-like." In the man of birth or business, silence was the note of wisdom and distinction; and the haughty peeress then, would no more vouchsafe to talk to her equals, than she will now to her inferiors.

In those times, when talking was the province only of the vulgar or hireling, fools and jesters were the usual retainers in great families; but now so total is the revolution, voices are become a mere drug, and will fetch no money at all, except in the single instance of an election. Riches, birth and honours assert their privilege by the opposite quality to silence; inasmuch, that many of the great estates, and mansion-houses in this kingdom, seem at present to be held by the tenure of perpetual talking. Fools and jesters must be useless in families where the master is no more ashamed of exposing his wit at his table to his guests and servants, than his drunkenness to his constituents. This revolution has obtained so generally all over Europe, that at this day a little dwarf of the king of Poland, who creeps out after dinner from under the trees of the desert, and utters imperinences to every man at table, is talked of at other courts as a singularity.

Happy was it for the poor talkers of those days that so great a revolution was brought about by degrees; for tho' I can conceive it easy enough to turn the writers at Constantinople into printers, and believe it possible to make a chimney-sweeper a miller, a tallow chandler a perfumer, a gamester a politician, a fine-lady

lady a stock-jobber, or a blockhead a connoisseur, I can have no idea of so great a metamorphosis as that of a talker into a hearer. That hearers, however, have arisen in later times to answer in some degree the demand for them, is apparent from the numbers of them which are to be found in most families, under the various denominations of cousin, humble-companion, chaplain, led-captain, toad-eater, &c. But tho' each of these characters frequently officiates in the post of hearer, it will be a great mistake if a hearer should imagine he may ever interfere in any of their departments. When the toad-eater opens in praise of musty venison, or a greasy ragout; when the led-captain and chaplain commend pickt-wine, or other liquors, such as the French call *chasse-cousin*, the hearer must submit to be poisoned in silence. When the cousin is appealed to for the length of a fox chase, and out-lies his patron; when the squire of the sens declares he has no dirt near his house, and the cousin swears it is an hard gravel for five miles round; or when the hill-improver asserts that he never saw his turf burn before, and turning short, says, "Did you, cousin?" In such cases as these the answers may give a dangerous example; for if a raw whelp of a hearer should happen to give his tongue, he will be rated and corrected like a puppy.

The great duty, therefore, of this office is silence; and I could prove the high antiquity of it by the tyro's of the Pythagorean school, and the antient worship of Hippocrates, the tutelary deity of this sect. Pythagoras bequeathed to his scholars that celebrated rule, which has never yet been rightly understood, "Worship, or rather, study the echo;" evidently intending thereby to inculcate that hearers should observe that an echo never puts in a word till the speaker comes to a pause. A great and comprehensive lesson! But being, perhaps, too concise for the instruction of vulgar minds, it may be necessary to descend more minutely into particular hints and cautions.

A hearer must not be drowsy: For nothing perplexes a talker like the accident of sleep in the midst of his harangue; and I have known a French talker rise up and hold open the eyelids of a Dutch hearer with his finger and thumb.

He must not squint; for no lover is so jealous as a true talker, who will be perpetually watching the motion of the eyes, and always suspecting that the attention is directed to that side of the room to which they point.

A hearer must not be a seer of sights; he must let a hare pass as quietly as an ox, and never interrupt narration by crying out at the sight of a highwayman or a mad-dog. An acquaintance of mine, who lived with a maiden aunt, lost a good legacy by the ill-timed arrival of a coach and six, which he first discovered at the end of the avenue, and announced as a most acceptable hearing to the pride of the family; but it happened unluckily to be at the very time that the lady of the house was relating the critical moment of her life, when she was in the greatest danger of breaking her vow of celibacy.

A hearer must not have a weak head; for tho' the talker may like he should drink with him, he does not chuse that he should fall under the table till himself is speechless.

He must not be a news-monger; because times past have already furnished the head of his patron with all the ideas he chuses it should be stored with.

Lastly and principally, a hearer must not be a wit. I remember one of this profession, being told by a gentleman, who, to do him justice, was a very good seaman, that he had rode from Portsmouth to London in four hours, asked, "if it was by Shrewsbury clock?" It happened the person so interrogated had not read Shakespear; which was the only reason I could assign why the adventurous querist was not immediately sent aboard the Stygian tender.

But here we must observe that silence, in the opinion of a talker, is not merely a suppression of the action of the tongue; it is also necessary that every muscle of the face and member of the body should receive its motion from no other sensation than that which the talker communicates thro' the ear.

A hearer therefore must not have the fidgets: He must not start if he hears a door clap, a gun go off, or a cry of murder. He must not sniff with his nostrils if he smell fire; because, tho' he should save the house by it, he will be as ill rewarded as Cassandra for her endeavours to prevent the flames of Troy, or Gulliver for extinguishing those of Lilliput.

There are many more hints which I should be desirous of communicating for the benefit of beginners, if I was not afraid of making my paper too long to be properly read and considered within the compass of a week, in which the greatest part of every morning is necessarily dedicated to mercers, milliners, haircutters, voters, levees, lotteries, lounges, &c.

I shall therefore say a word or two to the talkers, and hasten to a conclusion.

And here it would be very impertinent, and going much out of my way, were I to interfere in the just rights which these gentlemen have over their own officers and domesticks. I would only recommend to them, when they come into other company, to consider that it is expected the talk of the day should be portioned among them in degrees, according to the acres they severally possess, or the number of stars annexed to their names in the lists printed from the publick funds; that hearing is an involuntary tribute, which is paid, like other taxes, with a reluctance increasing in proportion to the riches of the person taxed; that it is a false argument for a talker to say to a jaded audience he will tell a story that is true, great, or any way excellent; for when a man has eat of the first and second course till he is full to the throat, you tempt him in vain at the third, by assuring him the plate you offer is the best *hors d'œuvre le grange* ever made.

From the GAZETTE, Jan. 19.

Considerations on our Trade with PORTUGAL.

TOO great a propensity for the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace, so as to subject a brave and free people to every measure inconsistent with their interest, and resulting only from the timid complaisance of ministerial chicanery, may prove of the utmost fatality: For tho' peace is the most desirable object of a commercial people; yet such a people should always take care that none of their commercial privileges are infringed, either at home or abroad; either by domestick influence, or foreign insolence.

Doubtless, there are counsellors and governors who may be held sufficient to manage affairs, by keeping them from precipices and manifest inconveniences; who, nevertheless, are far from having the ability to raise and amplify an estate in power, means, and fortune. And, certainly, those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their masters and estimation with the vulgar, deserve reproach rather than commendation; being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the state which they serve.

In the former light we were taught to look upon our ministry for almost 20 years together in a late administration; when the spirit of Britain was shamefully bowed to the insolence of Spain; and I wish

the same observation may never be extended to the successors of that less unjust than unpopular minister; not only on the same account, a continuance of the Spanish depredations, for the prevention of which the present gentlemen undertook the late glorious war, and concluded the late happy peace; but also on a more unexpected occasion, the impediments tamely suffered to be thrown upon one of the important branches of the British trade with Portugal; which, if not seasonably prevented, may, notwithstanding any positive arguments from any interested quarter to the contrary, be soon productive of the greatest checks, not to say of the entire abolition, to most of our beneficial branches of trade to that kingdom; for when treaties are infringed in one instance, they leave a wide opening for others.— And in the latter light we may be taught to look upon the present ministry, or rather minister of Portugal; who is well known to have been disgusted with, and may be no friend to, the British court; tho' by its friendship the crown of Portugal has been frequently protected from over-powerful enemies; and tho' by the favour of Great-Britain the people of Portugal can only be supported, as well as protected.

It is true, the trade of Portugal is extremely beneficial to Great-Britain; but it is equally true, that the same trade is infinitely more beneficial to the Portuguese: Because Portugal supplies us only with articles of luxury, and such articles as we could more easily get from France or Spain, though, for political reasons reciprocally serviceable to both nations, we have wisely given the preference to the Portuguese; whereas, we supply Portugal only with articles of convenience and necessity; being such articles which she could procure from no other country.

Portugal, under the reign of Emanuel, arrived at a higher pitch of glory than any of her neighbouring nations: Her well-conducted discoveries in the East, and her accidental ones in the West-Indies, made her the most potent and opulent nation in Europe: But she soon fell a prey to the envious Spaniard; nor, since the restoration of the line of Braganza, an era as memorable and as happy to the Portuguese as the Revolution was to England, has the crown of Portugal been able to reassume its glory. But, as it is not my intention, at this time, to enter upon the particular merits of the present case between us and Portugal, it is not my immediate business to shew in what manner navigation and industry have been lost and neglected among the Portuguese, and how they have been acquired and encouraged

in Great-Britain; from whence might be shewn the wonderful disparity which has happened in a few centuries, and the absolute dependence of Portugal on Great-Britain, both as her best friend in peace, and her ablest protector in war; though Portugal has more than once shamefully deceived us in the latter; but we never expected that our merchants would have reason to complain that she would deceive us in the former.

However, I shall just mention, that tho' we may gain a balance of a million yearly with our trade to Portugal, and chiefly in the consumption of the best staple commodity of our country; yet it is evident, by the treaty of 1703, between her late majesty queen Anne, and his late majesty Peter king of Portugal, that the Portuguese would thereby receive equal advantages, at least, with the inhabitants of Great-Britain; for that treaty is declared to have for its foundation the maxim which ought to be invariably pursued, "that the commerce of both the British and Portugal nations should be promoted as much as possible:" For which purpose his Portuguese majesty admitted our woollen manufactures into Portugal, as was accustomed before they were prohibited; nevertheless, upon this condition, that the wines of Portugal should be admitted into Great-Britain, for a third part of the duty less than was paid upon the wines of France. This shews, that the treaty of 1703 was less advantageous to us, than to the Portuguese; and, indeed, the inhabitants of Portugal, who are certainly more oppressed with taxes than ourselves, are so far sensible that it is their natural and their greatest interest to cultivate an inviolable friendship with Great Britain, that they are at all times, from the nobles to the peasants, extremely discontented when they find their best friends disobliged by the clergy, who are the principal men in authority. From whence I would infer, that the dispute subsisting between us and Portugal, is not so much a national concern, as it may be a ministerial resentment, or a custom-house imposition; and if a British envoy has not sufficient influence to protect our merchants from any oppressions, or our trade from any dreadful impediments, especially as to our importation of corn, and our authorised exportation of gold, it must certainly be to the honour and prosperity of this kingdom to send over an ambassador of consequence to that proud court, where family and dignity are of much more estimation than worth or ability.

From the INSPECTOR, Jan. 23.

I HAVE read, Sir, that medicine, or physick, is the art of healing the sick. I beg to be excused for that; the treating the sick, aye, and the treating them properly too is no art at all. The art is to know how to heal those patients that are not sick. This, Sir, is the science of medicine, this is the art of physick; and art enough there is required to do it tolerably.

I have not been five years in practice, and I have cured, cured or killed however, that is, near one way or other brought to an end, 12 dropxies, 150 fevers, besides an innumerable number of gout, asthmas, pleurifies and consumptions; but I have some honesty, and very little impudence, and I know not what to do with this sort of patients.

If people are sick, something is the matter with them: If they have a disease, that disease has a name: The doctor knows what to prescribe; and if the medicine kill, why, there is something else to charge with, the catastrophe: Death with a disorder is nothing; for complaisant custom seems to encourage all the mischief medicine can work. If nature performs a cure, the honour is given to the doctor; if the doctor kill, the murder is laid to the disease. These things happen daily; and I am enough in the secret, to know how much of its credit the art owes to this construction: But, Sir, death where there is no sickness, is a flat reproach to physick.

I know these persons whom the doctor never finds to be sick, and who will never find themselves well, have been accounted the great advantage of physicians: But I object to this with both my hands: I wish the race of them were banished from the world: They must die some time or other, as well as better people; and whenever they do, they have no excuse for the doctor.

I was called to one of these everlasting patients.—O doctor, I am the miserablest woman in the world!—What, madam, may be your disorder?—Sir, a complication! I should be the happiest creature upon earth if I could but enjoy my health: (here tears trickled down her cheeks) I have fortune enough, every thing favours me; but, dear Sir, can you restore me health?—I gazed upon her with a strange astonishment. I saw a tall, corpulent, and, as it appeared to me, robust woman; her age about 26, her aspect very sensible, and a peculiar fire in her eyes, except that they had sometimes an air of affected languor.

I comforted her with the common cant of the profession ; and afterwards enquired into her complaints.—O doctor, I will tell you, but if you will stay you will see them. I am a miserable creature : They come on in succession daily. I have no moment free except it be just this. You came in as I have taken my morning walk upon the terras : That always does me good. I am very little able to take it, but if it were not for that, Sir, I should have no appetite to my dinner : I force myself out. — Madam, said I, eager to know what could be her complaint where I saw every thing denote athletick health, what are the symptoms ?—Every symptom of every illness in the world ; for in the course of 24 hours I have them all. In the morning I am drowsy, and I am feeble : I have not power to get out of bed till 12, and I tremble to do it then. My head is dizzy, my eyes swim ; and I am sick at heart. Oh ! it is a terrible thing to rise when one is sick. They get me to my own chair ; and I am so chill, they are forced to thrust me almost close to the fire. I get my chocolate, (for I am a great enemy to tea, I know it lowers one's spirits) I drink 2 or 3 dishes of it. I have heard chocolate gets people a stomach : But nothing does with me. Perhaps I sit an hour at this, Sir : By degrees my limbs all swell, and my flesh tingles ; I grow faint ; and I do not know how to move : But I know a walk is necessary. O dear me ! how talking wastes one ! Dear doctor, dine with me, and you will see the rest.

We country physicians don't get our guinea for staring about a room, how do you do to-day, and 4 lines and a half of a prescription. However, waiting upon such terms as mine were this visit, is no great hardship.

The dinner bell rung, and tho' there were only ourselves, we sat down to two courses, besides fruit. My eye was upon my patient ; and what was my astonishment ! My fainting, dying woman began with 3 plates of pease-soup : She next demolished 4 good slices of a boiled haunch of doe venison, and the best part of 2 cabbages ; she piddled a little at the boiled pigeons and bacon, but it was only picking of bones. She next attacked a roasted tongue and udder, and I believe a pound could not be so little as she eat of it ; she trifled afterwards with now and then a bit of lumber-pye, and thought they were very tedious about the second course.

We made what atonement we could for the delay, by pouring down 2 or 3 glasses of sound Port. At length it entered ; she gave me the wing of a capon, and by

that time I had eat it, I saw the bones of the rest ; nor was there a single sausage left of all the garnish. She helped me to one of a leash of woodcocks, and a brace of snipes followed the remainder. After this she played a very tolerable part at the potted lobster ; and then ordered the pea-soup in again, before the fruit came upon table.

To conclude the repast, she sucked half a dozen pomegranates, but the pear was her favourite fruit : We then eat some roasted chefnuts, and crowned all with a good round glass of Tokay.

We turned to the fire ; and, Now doctor, you will soon see my complaint. I grow feeble in a quarter of an hour ; then I am drowsy ; I shall certainly die apoplectick ; I wake with such an asthma, that I am forced to have all the doors and windows thrown open for a little breath, and in this miserable condition I remain till about 9 o'clock ; and then hardly recover enough to have any sort of appetite for supper.

I compassionated the lady's case : To be sure it was lamentable ; but what the devil can a doctor do for her ? I prescribed 3 things ; to hang up her cook, throw her arm-chair into the fire, and treat her with cold pig by seven in the morning.

In our DESCRIPTION of HAMPSHIRE, in our Magazine for 1751. p. 54. where is a new and correct MAP of that County, we gave a pretty large Account of Portsmouth. And as we have here presented our Readers with a beautiful PROSPECT of that famous and important Place, we shall add a few Particulars to what was there inserted, as follows.

IN Portsmouth haven, 1000 sail of the biggest ships may ride secure. The mouth is not so broad as the Thames at Westminster, and that secured on Gosport side by Charles fort, James fort, Borough fort, and Block-house fort, which has a platform of above 20 great guns level with the water. On the other side by Portsmouth stands South-sea castle, built by K. Henry VIII. The government has, within these few years, bought more ground for additional works ; and there is no doubt but it may be made impregnable, for a shallow water may be brought quite round it. The yards, the docks, the store-houses, where all the furniture is laid up in so exact an order, that the workmen can find any implement in the dark, exceed all imagination ; as do the immense quantities of all sorts of military and naval stores. The rope-house is 870 feet long, one continued room, almost a quarter

A PROSPECT of PORTSMOUTH

London May 31



quarter of a mile. A great cable was not long since made here, which required 100 men to work at it, and so hard was the labour, that they could work but 4 hours in the day. The least number of men continually employed in the yard is 1000, and that but barely sufficient. Here is also a good counterscarp, and double mote, with ravelins in the ditch, and double palisadoes, and advanced works, to cover the place from any approach, where otherwise it may be practicable. The strength of the town is also considerably augmented on the land side, by the fortifications raised, of late years, about the docks and yards, and those parts made particularly strong by themselves; and tho' they are indeed in some sense independent on one another, yet they cover and strengthen each other, so that they cannot be separately attacked on that side, while they are both in the same hands. Edward IV. began these fortifications, Henry VII. considerably augmented them, Charles II. much improved them, and James II. greatly added to them. The docks and yards are now like a town by themselves; there being particular large rows of dwellings, built at the publick charge, within the new works, for all the principal officers of the place; and especially the commissioner, the agent for the victualling, &c. The town of Portsmouth is a well-inhabited, thriving corporation, that sends two members to parliament. It is greatly enriched by the fleet's having so often and so long lain there, as well as large fleets of merchantmen; besides, the constant sitting out of men of war, and the frequent paying them, at Portsmouth, occasions a great resort of people to it. Mr. Camden, so long ago as Q. Elizabeth's time, observes, that Portsmouth was populous in time of war, but not so in time of peace; but now the business of the navy is so much increased, and so great a part of it always done here, that it may be said, there is more to do at Portsmouth, even in time of peace, than was then in time of war. The government of the town is in a mayor, aldermen, &c. and the civil government is no more interrupted by the military, than if there were no garrison there; so that we have very seldom had any complaint either of want of discipline among the soldiers, or want of prudence in the magistrates. Since the increase of business in this place, the confluence of people has been so great, that, the town not admitting any enlargement for buildings, a kind of suburb, or rather a new town, has been built on the heathy ground adjoining, which is so

January, 1754.

considerable, that it promises to out-doe for numbers of inhabitants, and beauty of buildings, even the town itself; and the rather, as it is unconfined by the laws of the garrison, and unincumbered with the corporation burdens, freedoms, town duties, services, &c.

A EXPLANATION of the PROSPECT.

- 1 Dock clock.—2 Commissioffer's houses.—3 Sail and mould loft.—4 Rope house.—5 Royal academy.—6 Landing place at the dock.—7 Rigging house.—8 The common.—9 Officers lodging in the gun-wharf.—10 Lamport gate.—11 Portsmouth church.—12 The point.—13 Flag on the platform.—14 Round tower.—15 Spit-head.—16 Block-house.—17 St. Hellen's point.—28 Isle of Wight.

The Transactions in Ireland, of which we gave some Account in our late APPENDIX; p. 612, occasion'd a Pamphlet to be published, intitled, Thoughts on the Affairs of Ireland; of which we shall give our Readers the Beginning, as follows.

IRELAND is an island, inhabited by two races; the one descended from the original possessors, who spoke a dialect of the Celtick language, which is continued to this day under the name of the Irish tongue. The other inhabitants are derived from people of all nations, sent by England, from the time of Henry II. till now.

It is natural for all people to love independency and freedom, and more particularly so for islanders, who being separated from others, by the natural bound of the sea, think themselves a little world of their own, and hate foreigners.

As the nature of the land gives a taste to the wine made from vines transplanted into it, so Ireland has given a flavour to the posterity of all the people, who in the succession of time have been planted there. That flavour hath been a most brisk and agreeable one, but a little heady, something like champaign, which gives great joy and high spirits, but in its consequences, is now and then attended with the gout, the gripes, and the cholick.

Those sent from England under Strongbo began to mofsee or troth, and fly even under the same king Henry II. so that his majesty was obliged to go over to pull out the corks, and let it die to prevent breaking the bottles.

In the time of Henry VII. the champaign began to froth again, they joined Perkin Warbeck, and some bottles were broke.

B

In

In the time of Henry VIII. Gerald, earl of Kildare bottled up the champaign; but that resolute monarch drew the corks and saved the breaking of the bottles. The wine was pretty quiet till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Desmond Fitz-Thomas and all the other Fitz's (that is to say, the children or posterity of those sent over by the English in former ages) joined with the Macks and the O's, and the Scots of the north, for dear independency. They used the cloak of religion to draw in the mob, and called out to the Pope, whose sovereignty they asserted in spirituals, in order to be independent in temporals, of Q. Elizabeth, and of England.

Her grace, who used now and then to swear and kick a little, broke a number of bottles, and drew the corks of more. And they hardly frothed again till K. Charles Ist's time. Then an independency was highly attempted; they pretended even that the king had authorised them to throw off the dependency upon the parliament and nation of England, and to acknowledge him to be their absolute lord, and to help to make him so over the English.

The civil war in England being ended, Cromwell, an ill-bred rough fellow, who kept no measures of decency, went over to Ireland, and kicked about, and broke above half the bottles in the kingdom. I suppose he had jack-boots on, for I don't find that the glass cut his shins.

Such a multitude was destroyed in the war, that it was needful to find others to supply their places. The old Irish were expelled out of their estates by a war carried on by the publick, at the expence of the blood and money of the people of England, who gave to a new set of men the lands of the conquered, hoping that their gratitude and their interest, would make them submissive and faithful to England.

But they, in a short time, began to take the taste and qualities of champaign, and K. William was obliged to go over himself; he not only broke bottles, and uncorked the wine, but he sent 30 or 40,000 bottles to France, which who' it seemed like sending coals to Newcastle, yet was a wise measure, since it prevented the flying of corks, and breaking a number of bottles. So much for the history. Now to the present state.

It is 60 years that Ireland hath been quiet, the vines planted by K. William, produced an excellent cordial juice. This wine was more like port, than champaign. But of late we hear that the new wines have the *gout de Terrier*, and puff, and some, and fly.

The pretences of religion are now all over. The Papists, tho' numerous, are inconsiderable with respect to power and wealth, yet ought not to be despised, since they are a multitude whose circumstances will make them naturally join the projecting heads and desperate hands of disappointed ambition.

A The wise, the rich, and the parliament of Ireland, are at present Protestants; they owe their estates and their very being to the people of England, who paid the money for conquering Ireland for them. I say, many of them owe their very being to the grants K. William gave their ancestors, and to the people of England, who pay to this day interest for the money which conquered the estates they now possess. If their ancestors had not had those estates granted to them in Ireland, they probably would not have married, because they could not have sed their offspring, and if so, these rich gay men must have been unborn.

C I am far from imagining that the protestants of Ireland see the consequences of what is now beginning to be done, and therefore am persuaded that the present ferment will all subside, upon their calmly considering, that it is against the interest of every Englishman in Ireland, to attempt independency. When I say Englishmen, I not only mean those born in England, but those who were born in D Ireland from English ancestors.

Dean Swift was the first, since the Revolution, that set up the notion of the independency of Ireland, and raised a great deal of ill blood by artfully persuading the multitude, that Ireland had a different interest from England, and ought to be independent.

E He took the opportunity of Wood's half-pennies, and blew up a general flame; and tho' the blaze was soon over, yet there still remains fire under the ashes, that breaks out on every occasion. Sometimes it breaks out in the shape of trade, they attempt to rival the English and the Scots in every produce and manufacture. They even give premiums for improving many things that interfere with this country: In hops, for example, upon which Kent, Surrey, Worcestershire and Nottingham greatly depend. They attempt also the silk manufacture, by which so many thousands are maintained near Spittlefields, and in Darby, F who must perish if they are under-worked, and that they must be by people who hardly pay any taxes, while workers in England labour under the weight of heavy ones, contracted for the defence of those very people who rival them.

them. But above all, the most indiscreet is, interfering with the cloathing trade, and giving rewards for making fine woollen goods, and thereby striving to take away from this country their staple commodity, which if accomplished, would not only lessen the wealth of this country, but would occasion the starving of many hundreds of thousands of people. These things were first set on by Swift and his patron Bolingbroke, with what views let every Irish as well as English protestant judge.

Sometimes this latent fire breaks out in politicks; a difference about employments, or about the choice of a member for a county or borough, divides a house of Commons. The discontented party immediately takes up the claim of independency, which tickles the ears of the well-meaning multitude. Thus all the uproars in Westminster for 7 years together were supported by the charming word independency. If a surveyor-general is accused by some, and defended by others, who say, that it is for the independency of the kingdom to turn him out, it would be much better received by the multitude, than any argument drawn from evidence or reason. If any one has a mind to lessen the prerogative of the crown of Great-Britain in Ireland, the multitude will cry out, all good patriots must assist, for this is independency.

But to determine impartially this matter, it would be right to state some questions and give the arguments of both sides, which I hope I shall do without prejudice, and with my capacity was equal to my impartiality. I have a strong relation to Ireland, as well as England, and indeed I think the true interest of both is one and the same thing.

1. Is it just for the present Irish to desire to be independent of Britain?
2. Would it be advantageous to Ireland, to be independent of Britain?
3. Could Britain be a great and flourishing nation, if Ireland was an independent nation?

4. Would the great powers on the continent suffer Ireland, if undefended by England, to subsist as an independent and protestant nation?—For what is said on these several articles, we refer our readers to the pamphlet, printed for W. Owen, near Temple-bar.

Copy of a Paper drawn up by Cromwell's Divines, who were to give their Opinion about admitting the Jews to settle in this Nation,

THE Jews desire, as these divines determine, to be admitted into this

nation to trade and traffick and dwell among us, as providence shall give occasion.

[This seems to have been the question propounded, and what follows the answer.]

This, as to point of conscience, we judge lawful for the magistrate to admit, in case such material and weighty considerations as hereafter follow, be provided for; about which, till we are satisfied, we cannot, but, in conscience suspend our resolution in this case.

I. That the motives upon which Manasses Ben Israel, in behalf of the rest of his nation, in his book, lately printed in the English tongue, desires their admission into this commonwealth, are such we conceive to be very sinful for this or any other christian state to receive them upon.

II. That the danger of seducing the people of this nation by their admission, in matters of religion, is very great.

III. That their having synagogues or any publick meetings for the exercise of their worship or religion, is not only evil in itself, but likewise very scandalous to all christian churches.

IV. That their custom and practices concerning marriage and divorce are unlawful, and will be of very evil example amongst us.

V. That the principles of not making conscience of oaths made, and injuries done to Christians in life, chastity, goods, or good name, have been very notoriously charged upon them by valuable testimony.

VI. That great prejudice is like to arise to the natives of this commonwealth in matters of trade, which, besides other dangers here mentioned, we find very commonly suggested by the inhabitants of the city of London.

We therefore humbly present,

1. That they be not admitted to have any publick judicatories, whether civil or ecclesiastical—which were to grant them terms beyond the condition of strangers.
2. That they be not permitted to speak or do any thing to the defamation or dishonour of the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, or the christian religion.
3. That they be not permitted to do any work or any thing to the profanation of the Lord's day, or christian sabbath.
4. That they be not admitted to have any Christians dwell with them as their servants.
5. That they have no publick office or trust in the commonwealth.
6. That they be not allow'd to print any thing, which in the least opposes the christian religion, in our language.

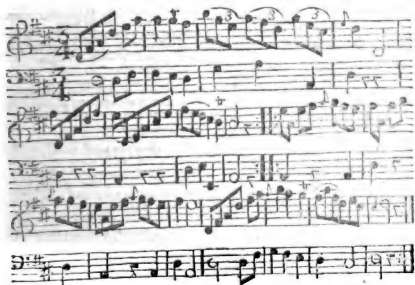
A NEW SONG,

Set to Musick by Mr. HAWDON.

So bright-ly sweet fair Nan-ny's eyes Their
 ris-ing beams display, That, like the fons of
 In-dia, we E'en dread the coming day; For if her
 morn-ing rays with such Un-u-sual vi-gour
 stream, How will the won-dring world withstand Her
 full me-ri-dian beam.

3.
 If now she innocently kill
 With an unaiming dart,
 Who shall resist her, when with skill
 She levels at the heart?

4.
 Since with each smile the pretty nymph
 Now captivates the sense:
 What, when her beauty's at the height,
 Will be its influence?



Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1754.

In a Piece lately published, call'd The Dreamer, is infer'd a Poem of Dean SWIFT's, which we shall here give our Readers. It was occasion'd by the following Epigram, written by Mr. L.—Y, a polite and elegant Scholar, who was at that Time an eminent Pleader at the Bar in Dublin, and was afterwards advanced to a more honourable Employment.

PAULUS, by Mr. L.—Y.

Dublin, Sept. 7, 1738.

A Slave to crouds, scor'd with the
summer's heats, [sweats :
In court the wretched lawyer toils, and
While smiling nature, in her best attire,
Doth soothe each sense, and joy and love
inspire. [please
Can he, who knows, that real good should
Barter for gold his liberty and ease ?
Thus Paulus preach'd : when entering at
the door
Upon his board a client pours the ore :
He grasps the shining gift, pores o'er the
cause,
Forgets the sun, and dozes on the laws.

The ANSWER, by Dr. SWIFT.

L—Y mistakes the matter quite,
And honest Paulus judges right.
Then, why these quarrels to the sun,
Without whose aid you're all undone ?
Did Paulus e'er complain of sweat ?
Did Paulus e'er the sun forget ?

The influence of whose golden beams
Soon licks up all unfav'ry steams ;
The sun, you say, his face has kiss'd :
It has ; but then it greas'd his kiss.
True lawyers, for the wisest ends,
Have always been Apollo's friends ;
Not for his superficial powers
Of rip'ning fruits, and gilding flow'rs ;
Not for inspiring poets brains
With pennyless and starv'ling strains ;
Not for his boasted healing art ;
Not for his skill to shoot the dart ;
Nor yet, because he sweetly fiddles ;
Nor for his prophecies in riddles ;
But for a more substantial cause :
Apollo's patron of the laws ;
Whom Paulus ever most adore,
As parent of the golden ore,
By Phoebus (an incestuous birth)
Begot upon his grandame earth ;
By Phoebus first produc'd to light ;
By Vulcan form'd so round and bright :
Then offer'd at the throne of justice,
By clients to her priests and trustees.
Nor when we see Astræa stand
With equal balance in her hand,
Must we suppose the has in view,
How to give ev'ry man his due :
Her scales you only see her hold
To weigh her priests, the lawyers, gold.
Now, should I own your cause was grie-
vous,
Poor sweaty Paulus, who'd believe us ?
'Tis very true, and none denies,
At least that such complaints are wise.

'Tis

'Tis wise, no doubt, as clients sat ye more,
To cry, like statesmen, *quanta patimur* !
But, since the truth must needs be stretch-
ed

To prove, that lawyers are so wretched ?
This paradox I'll undertake
For Paulus and for L——y's sake
By topicks, which tho' I abomine 'em,
May serve, as arguments *ad hominem*.
Yet I disdain to offer those,
Made use of by detaching foes.

I own, the curses of mankind
Sit light upon a lawyer's mind :
The clamours of ten thousand tongues
Break not his rest, nor hurt his lungs :
I own his conscience always free,
(Provided he has got his fee.)
Secure of constant peace within,
He knows no guilt who knows no sin.

Yet well they merit to be pitied,
By clients always overwitted.
And, though the gospel seems to say,
What heavy burthens lawyers lay
Upon the shoulders of their neighbour,
Nor lend a finger to the labour,
Always for saving their own bacon :
No doubt the text is here mistaken :
The copy's false, and sense is rack'd :
To prove it I appeal to fact ;
And thus by demonstration show,
What burthens lawyers undergo.

With early clients at his door,
Though he were drunk the night before,
And crop-sick with unclub'd tor wine,
The wretch must be at court by nine :
Half sunk beneath his brief and bag,
As ridden by a midnight hag :
Then, from the bar, harangues the bench
In English vile, and viler French.
And Latin vilest of the three :
And all for poor ten meidores fee ?
Of paper how is he profuse,
With periods long, in terms abstruse !
What pains he takes to be prolix !
A thousand words to stand for six !
Of common sense without a word in !
And is not this a grievous burden ?

The lawyer is a common drudge,
To fight our cause before the judge :
And, what is yet a greater curse,
Condemn'd to bear his client's purse ;
While he, at ease, secure and light,
Walks boldly home at dead of night ;
When term is ended, leaves the town,
Trots to his country mansion down ;
And, disencumbered of his load,
No danger dreads upon the road ;
Despises rapparees, and rides
Safe through the Newry mountains sides.

L——y, 'tis you have set me on
To state the question *pro and con* :
My satire may offend, 'tis true :
However, it concerns not you.

I own, there may in ev'ry clan,
Perhaps, be found one honest man :
Yet link them close ; in this they jump,
To be but r——ls in the lump.
Imagine L——y at the bar :
He's just the same, his brethren are ;
Well taught by practice to imbibe
The fundamentals of his tribe ;
And, in his client's just defence,
Must deviate oft from common sense,
And make his ignorance discerned,
To get the name of council learned ;
(As *lucus comes à non lucendo*)
And wisely do as other men do.
But, shift him to a better scene,
Got from the crew of r——es in grain ;
Surrounded with companions, fit
To taste his humour, and his wit ;
You'd swear, he never took a fee,
Nor knew in law his A, B, C.

'Tis hard, where dulness over-rules,
To keep good sense in crouds of fools ;
And, we admire the man, who saves
His honesty in crouds of knaves ;
Nor yields up virtue at discretion,
To villains of his own profession.
L——y, you know, what pains you take
In both, yet hardly save your stake.
And will you venture both a-new !
To sit among the se—rel crew,
That pack of mimic l——rs,
Abandon'd, stupid, slavish praters !
For, as the rabble daub, and rifle
The fool, who scrambles for a trifle ;
Who for his pains is cuff'd and kick'd,
Drawn through the dirt, his pockets pick'd ;
You must expect the like disgrace,
Scrambling with r——es to get a place :
Must lose the honour, you have gain'd,
Your num'rous virtues foully stain'd ;
Disclaim for ever all pretence
To common honesty and sense ;
And join in friendship, with a strict tye,
To M——l, C——y, and D— T——.

The Origin of BZAUZ.

WHO e'er with curious eye has rang'd
Thro' Ovid's tales, has seen
How Jove, incens'd, to monkeys chang'd
A tribe of worthless men.
Repenting soon, th' offending race
Intreat the injur'd pow'r,
To give them back the human shape,
And reason's aid restore.
Jove, sooth'd at length, his ear inclin'd,
And granted half their pray'r :
The other half he bid the wind
Disperse in empty air.
Scarce had the thund'rer giv'n the nod,
That shakes the vaulted skies ;
With haughtier air the creatures flood
And stretch'd their dwindled size.

The hair in curls luxuriant now
 Around their temples spread,
 The tail that whilom hung below
 Now dangles from their head.
 The head remains unchang'd within,
 Nor alter'd much the face,
 It still retains its native grin
 And all the old grimace.
 The hollow cheeks begin to fill,
 But meagre look and wan ;
 The mouth incessant chatter'd still,
 And mock'd the voice of man.
 Thus half transform'd, and half the same,
 Jove bid them take their place,
 Restoring them their ancient claim
 Among the human race.
 Man with contempt the brute survey'd,
 Nor would a name bestow ;
 But woman lik'd the motly breed,
 And call'd the thing a *beau*.

To the Young Gentlewoman who has performed *HERMIONE*, at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden.

GREAT was th' applause you met,
 Great your desert, [the heart.
 You charm'd the eye, the ear, the head,
 Amaz'd we saw you at the first appear,
 Ev'n in the hardest part, a perfect play'r.
 Your person, your deportment set to
 view,
 The youthful princess that the poet drew :
 All was propriety, and all was grace,
 We read the author's meaning in your
 face :
 Your elocution was both just and strong,
 Mix'd with due ease, and not an accent
 wrong,
 Such varied musick in your voice we heard,
 That in the tones both sense and taste ap-
 pear'd,
 Love, jealousy and rage so well express'd,
 Engag'd our souls, nor knew we which
 was best : (stage,
 'Twas nature all—she form'd you for the
 Follow her steps, and glad th' admiring
 age.

MOSCHUS : *Idyl. 5th.* Imitated.

Τὰν ἄλκι τὰν γλαυκάν.

I.
SOFT flow ye streams," a Nereid
 cry'd,
 The streams in soft obedience glide :
 " Come Zephyr, Æol's gentlest slave !"
 She spoke, and Zephyr fann'd the wave.

2.
 " Adieu (I cry'd) ye gloomy plains,
 " I'll range the ocean's smooth domains ;
 " Sylvia, some new intrigue design,
 " A Naiad of the stream is mine."

3.
 Transient the scene,—a change ensues,
 The clouds the blackning storms diffuse,
 The blue-ey'd maids a frown assume,
 I start,—I fly th' impending gloom.

4.
 " Waft me where am'rous woodbines
 " bend,
 " And rills in tinkling falls descend ;
 " Waft me where Æol sports around,
 " And gives his harp the softest sound.

5.
 " Let others on the deep pursue,
 " And keep the glitt'ring scull in view ;
 " I'll on the safer turf recline,
 " And call the lovely Sylvia mine."
 Cornwall, Jan. 18, 1754. F. I. H

On Reading the several Answers of Bishop
 CLAYTON, Mr. HERVEY, and Dr. LEX-
 LAND, to Lord B's Letters concerning His-
 tory, so far as they relate to the Canon of
 Scripture.

ONE on whom all the muses smil'd,
 An universal genius stil'd ;
 The standard of fine writing, he,
 And sole dictator seem'd to be,
 Correct, judicious, and polite,
 The author known—and all was right ;
 Now plum'd with popular applause,
 Attacks, at last, the Christian cause ;
 Dares to suggest, without disguise,
 That none but infidels are wise ;
 Nor dreads to sink the sacred page
 To the romances of the age ;
 And, with a self-sufficient sneer,
 Saps all we have to hope or fear.
 But what th' event ?—This wondrous pea,
 Here distanc'd far, by other men,
 (Th' ethereal spirit trac'd no more,
 'The gem reduc'd to common ore)
 Is left to take his fate among
 The vanquish'd, grov'ling dust-throng.
 Let mortals hence discern the line
 'Twixt human knowledge and divine !

To Mr. H—TT, of B. C. O.

NATURE has done her part, do
 thou but thine,
 Learning and sense let docency refine ;
 For vain applause transgress not virtue's
 rules,
 A witty sinner is the worst of fools.

On Reading Mr. HERVEY's Meditations, in
 the West Indies.

IN life too far advanc'd to taste again
 The sweets of that dear soil I left with
 pain ;
 Busy'd so long, so long endur'd this clime,
 I to it now consign'd the dregs of time ;
 When passions cease, and reason takes
 the lead, [I read,
 Small is the difference on what ground we
 With

With the Creator's bounties largely blest,
Contented here, and thankful too, I rest;
Yet oft I pant for a religious friend,
Whose converse might my serious hours

attend; [rugged stage,
Might help to smoothe the last, rough,
And fix a cheerfulness on wrinkl'd age;
Like him—(but O! where may his like

be found?) [crown'd;
Whose Meditations with applause are
Whose writings breathe, in ev'ry spright-
ly line, [divine;

A heart sincere, and warm'd with truths
In whose pathetick strains we closely trace,
An ardent love to the whole human race.
Humble, tho' learn'd; tho' pious, yet

polite;
His dictates profit, while they give delight.
New thoughts still in each charming page
appear, [clear;

His stile correct, and all his comments
A piercing critick, whose exalted mind
Can feast on beauties, and to faults be
blind. [knows;

His honest breast no pride or envy
From him now frank the just encomium
flows!

Great talents solely bear, and classick skill,
The duties of his function to fulfil.

How wise the choice, such parts, how
well employ'd! [enjoy'd.

Sacred to him, through whom they are
Happy the place around; and Hervey's
name

Will ever give to Weston-Flavell fame.

Thrice happy all within that pastor's care,
Who can, with him, celestial banquets share.

But sad, alas! my much lamented lot,
Far, far remote from the auspicious spot;
Had gracious Heav'n indulg'd us too in
this,

I could, methinks, anticipate its bliss.
May'st thou, good man, long live to teach
the way;

Eternity will compensate thy stay;
Whene'er I wish my native shore to see,
'Tis but to know, and to be known to thee.

Barbadoes, Oct. 25, 1753. N. N.

ODE for the NEW-YEAR, 1754, by
COLLEY CIBBER, Esq; *Post Laureat.*

RECITATIVE and AIR, Mr. WASS.

HAIL! hail! auspicious rising year!
Beyond whole ages past implor'd;
From thee we date our granted pray'r,
Distinguish'd to Britannia's lord.

RECITATIVE and AIR, Mr. SAVAGE.

Since England to the Norman fell,
No prince has reach'd a life so long;
No happier muse has hail'd in song,
A prince renown'd, that reign'd so well.

A prince! than whom indulgent heaven
A more belov'd has never given;
Nor yet more gracious could bestow,
Were we the golden age to know.

AIR and RECITATIVE, Mr. BAILDON.
When Cæsar's brow attain'd the crown,
Some hand celestial dropt it down,
With gems of royal virtue fraught;

While hostile heroes deal distress,
His warmer glory glows to bless,
And sets inferior fame at nought.

RECITATIVE and AIR, Mr. BEARD.
Their tyrant kings let slaves revere,
Where pale obedience bends in fear:
Not to the Britons homage—they
The monarch whom they love, obey.
From that bright source true glory darts,
Where kings are kings of subjects hearts;
Where liberty in smiles of praise,
The blessing she receives, repays.

C H O R U S.

To Cæsar sounds the votive lay,
Imploring still his longer sway;
That late may rise the destin'd sun
Shall call him to a brighter throne;
Where, rob'd in radiance, he shall move
Our guardian angel crown'd above.

Upon READING POETRY. A Letter
to a P U P I L.

WHERE Burlington in some con-
summate piece [Greece;
Revives and rivals ancient Rome and
Here bids the gay Palladian • Villa rise
And there all Egypt's pomp † enchant our
eyes,

Should some dull lump of animated clay
With critick eye the parts alone survey,
Observe how nicely every stone was lay'd,
And cry, the workmen understood their
trade: [drows wife,

Tho' dull mechanicks thought him won-
What man of taste but would the wretch
despise?

Such is the groveling tribe of plodding
fools,

Who study only by grammatick rules,
Who for mere language quite neglect the
sense, [and tense.

And dreaming drudge thro' number, mood
See Cædus in one drawling doleful tone
Read Prior, Dennis, Quarles, and Ad-
dition;

All seem alike to such a jaundic'd soul,
Homer for ever nods, and Shakespear is
all dull. [vulgar light

Some few there are, whose more than
Shines inward, to themselves alone is
bright, [same,

Who tho' their breast confess a different
Their look, their voice, and gesture's still
the same,

A

• Clifswick. † The Egyptian hall at York.

A man would think, so different is their
state

Their soul and body scarce communicate ;
Thus Pollio's clog'd with sense-debasing
clay, [ray.

Tho' Phœbus kindle bright his intellectual
But you, Cleander, whose extensive soul
Glow in each part and animates the whole ;
Be yours to take possession of each thought
With the same spirit that the poet wrote.

When Ajax scouling at the Phrygian
main, [dain,

From his red glaring eye-balls lours dis-
Starts from his seat with pride and rage
opprest, [breast ;

And passions burst indignant from his
With pride and fury let thy bosom glow,
And indignation frown upon thy brow.

Not so his rival, he with modest eyes
Must own Ulysses scarce deserves the prize,
With tears must wish it that Achilles still
Enjoy'd that armour he alone could fill.

The raging passions now must all belay'd,
In gentler words the gentler thoughts
array'd, }
And in each look the orator display'd. }

But when Achilles thunders in the war,
And blood and death attend the rattling
car, [plain,

Rush with the hero thro' th' ensanguin'd
Inexorably rage, and riot o'er the slain,
Far different passions must thy soul possess
At poor Andromache's extreme distress ;
See from her eye-lids streams a scalding
flood,

Ev'n now her Hector welters in his blood ;
With tender pity ev'ry accent hear,
Sigh at each sigh, and weep each falling
tear. [stray,

Thus, nature guiding, never shall you
'Tis nature leads the sure unerring way ;
To her conforming, eyes, voice, hands,
each part, [heart.

Must speak the genuine language of the
And next be affectation laid aside,
Strictly pursue but ne'er o'erun thy guide ;
A watch may be too fast as well as slow,
And overstretching often breaks the bow.
Tho' both extremes the man of sense dis-
grace,

Or English heaviness, or French grimace,
Yet most avoid the skipping mimick fool,
And rather than ridiculous, be dull.

But chief be cautious in thy books, nor
long

Wheel in the circle of the modern song ;
Where the tir'd ear with irksome labour
tells

Th' eternal chime of five unvaried bells,
Where line by line the placid numbers flow,
This pause still echo'd by the pause below ;
" Note answers note, each period has its
brother,

" And half the poem just reflects the other,"
January, 1754.

(Exotick lays ! of Britain's youth the bane
Exports of France in Charles's Gallick reign
Charles the gay ruin of whate'er was chaste
Debaucher of our morals, wives, and
taste.)

Thus slav'd, defil'd by one continued chant,
The voice is bastardiz'd, and pompons cant
Stiff, formal, loud, is its base progeny,
Or that dull drowsy drone, monotony.

'Gainst such vile foes what weapons wouldst
thou wield ?

No less than Milton's adamantine shield
And heavenly panoply ; or to the fight
Call the great Spenser's allezoric knight,
Or Shakespear's muse of fire : Then with
disdain [train

Soon thou'lt reject the jingling packhorse
Of modern rhimers ; and sublime and free
Range all the labyrinth of harmony.
And if to please is great in them who write,
'Tis the next merit to be pleas'd aright.

SONG to CLOE, playing on her Spinnet.

WHEN Cloe strikes the trembling
strings,

Applauding Cupids round her fly ?

Exulting clap their little wings

Bask'd in the sun-shine of her eye.

The graces too, as others do,

In raptures stand to hear,

Time stays his flagging wings, and adds
One hour to the rolling year.

Keep off, ye beaux, for who but knows
That Cloe's eyes can wound ?

If those you miss—yet pray avoid
The danger of enchanting sound.

Amphion led the ravis'd stones

(They say)—and as he'd rise or fall,

Bricks, pebbles, slates, and marrow-
bones

Wou'd form a steeple or a wall :

But this you know is long ago :

We fancy 'tis a whim :

O had they charming Cloe heard,

They'd surely not have stir'd for him :

The Thracian bard, whose fate was hard,
(And Proserpine severe)

Had brought Eurydice back—alas !

But Cloe was not there.

On the News from PARIS.

WHEN Britons only thought them-
selves oppress'd, [breast,

And Jews with terror fill'd each christian
George heard their voice,—and, ere they
could express

The distant evil, order'd the redress.

Not so does Gallia's monarch hear the groans
Of liberty expiring with her sons.

Vain are remonstrances ! in vain they pray !

Their chains are riveted ! they must obey !

Bigots have fix'd the slavish doctrine long,

That kings, by right divine, can do no wrong ;

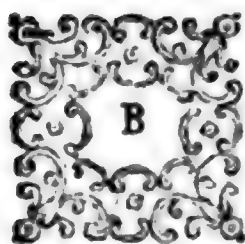
But George this nobler maxim does prefer,

That man, however dignify'd, may err.

F

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



BY an act 3 Jac. I. an offender was obliged to bear the charges of himself and of those who conveyed him to goal; and if he was unable to do it, a tax was laid upon the parish in which he lived. This having been found to be a great discouragement to parishes to take offenders, and the constables and others being often kept out of their money, and sometimes losing it, the act for the better securing to constables, and others, the expences of conveying offenders to goal, &c. which was passed this session, (see Mag. for December last, p. 579.) enacts, That, when offenders have not money sufficient to defray the expences of conveying them to goal, justices of the peace shall grant a warrant on the treasurer of the county for the payment of the charges of such conveyance. And the expence, as well as loss of time in attending courts of justice, being a discouragement to the poorer sort to appear as witnesses against offenders, who thereby escape the punishment due to their crimes, it is farther enacted, That the charges of trouble and attendance shall be allowed, by order of the court, to poor persons bound to give evidence against felons. The sum of six-pence and no more, is to be paid to the officer as his fee for making out the order on the treasurer of the county for the money. But in Middlesex the overseers of the poor of the parish where the offender was apprehended, are to pay all such charges.

Mr. Joshua Appleby of Durham, chemist, having discover'd an easy and expeditious method of rendering sea water fresh and wholesome at sea; and the same, on a reference from the admiralty, having been thoroughly examined, and approved by the college of physicians, and the commissioners of the victualling; the lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, have published the process, used by the said Joshua Appleby, in the London Gazette, that so useful a discovery may be universally known. It is as follows:

"Put 20 gallons of sea water into a still, together with six ounces of lapis infernalis, and six ounces of bones calcined

to whiteness, and finely powdered. From this quantity 15 gallons of fresh and wholesome water may be extracted, in two hours and a half, at the expence of little more than a peck of coals.—This proportion of ingredients will answer very well in these northern seas; but in some parts of the Mediterranean, or Indian seas, where the water is more salt and bituminous, the quantity must be increased to 9 ounces of each.—The ships boiler should not be used for this process, what remains being very noxious."

The christenings in the town of Newcastle last year amounted to 599, the burials to 642, which is 41 christenings less, and 211 burials more than in the preceding year.

In Birmingham the christenings amounted to 785, the burials to 829.

The number of christenings at Paris in 1753, amounted to 20,227; of which 10,308 were boys, and 9919 girls. The burials amounted to 17,762, of which 9583 were males, and 8179 females. The number of marriages amounted to 4359; and that of foundlings to 4123. According to a survey of the number of people of France which was delivered to the celebrated M. de Vauban, they amounted to no less than 19,094,146, including all ages, and both sexes: And by a late survey, it is said, they have been found to exceed 20 millions.

In a letter from Stockholm we find that M. Deslandes, a learned Frenchman, being excited by the dispute between some English writers, concerning the numbers of people in the world in ancient and modern times, has applied himself to consider the subject; and from the calculations of Hales, Vossius, Riccioli, Maitland, Boulaingvilliers, and others, he concludes, that in all ages the number of people is much the same in the whole, tho' it may be sometimes more, sometimes less, in particular nations; and that in Europe, there are actually 109 millions of inhabitants, in Asia 400 millions, in Africa 100 millions, and in America about 120 millions; which, for the whole globe makes, 729 millions.

The great difference between Europe and Asia may be accounted for from the difference of religious governments, climates, genius of the inhabitants, and their way of living: But the strongest rea-

rea-

son is drawn from celibacy; for according to the report of the most diligent observers it appears, that out of six European women only one brings forth a child every year; whereas in Asia, six women bring forth four children in the same space of time, particularly in China.

As for the inhabitants of Europe, M. Deslandes divides them as follow:

	Millions
In Spain and Portugal	— 6
France	— — — 20
Germany and Hungary	— 20
The seven provinces of the Netherlands	5
Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Muscovy	— — — } 16
Italy, and the adjacent islands	— 11
England	— — — 8
European Turkey	— — — 16
Poland and Prussia	— — — 7
Total	109

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Came on at Hicks's-hall the election of a coroner for the county of Middlesex: The candidates were Mr. Umfreville, Mr. Grew, and Mr. Davids; when the former carried it by a great majority.

The numbers were as follow:

For Mr. Umfreville	— — 953
Mr. Grew	— — 482
Mr. Davids	— — 371

So that Mr. Umfreville polled 100 more freeholders than the joint numbers of the two other candidates.

FRIDAY, 11.

Was held a general court of the South-sea company, when a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year's interest, due the 5th instant, being old Christmas-day, was declared; and an humble address was agreed on to be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to continue governor of the said company.

MONDAY, 21.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 9 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. William Ford, for stealing a mare; Edward Allen and Daniel Wood for sheep-stealing; William James, for stealing a large quantity of stockings out of the shop of Mr. Roberts in Fenchurch-street; William Irons and Benjamin Richford, for breaking the house of William Bailey, and stealing 3 pigs; Joshua Kidden, for robbing Mary Jones, widow, of a guinea and some silver near Edmonton; Thomas Barnard, otherwise Barnett, for a burglary; and Samuel Watson, for breaking and entering the house of Thomas Upton, in Honey lane market, and stealing forty shillings.

A proclamation was made at the Old Bailey for the apprehending Elizabeth

Canning, who so much engrossed the conversation of the town all last year. (See our Mag. for that year, p. 338.)

TUESDAY, 22.

At a court of hustings at Guildhall, in the presence of the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor, Thomas Chitty and Matthew Blackston, Esqrs. sheriff's proclamation was made by the common cryer, requiring Elizabeth Canning to surrender herself at the next sessions at the Old Bailey; otherwise to proceed to an outlawry against her.

Impress warrants having been issued by the lords of the admiralty, the boats belonging to the several guard ships, &c. came up the river on this day and carried off about 1000 seamen from on board the merchant ships in the river: And the next day they got near 1000 more, to man a squadron, which was said to be intended for the East-Indies.

The following extract of a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 23, has been published by authority in the London Gazette.

"The late reports of a contagious distemper raging at Rouen, appear, upon the best enquiry, to be without foundation; and altho' a disease has been rise in that town, yet it was in no degree pestilential; nor was it thought of moment enough to cause any precautions to be taken here, or elsewhere, by the government, or to interrupt the constant intercourse carried on by trading boats, &c. between Rouen and this place."

SUNDAY, 27.

After divine service in the morning, at Aldermanbury church, Mr. Woodman, serjeant at mace of the Poultry-Compter, made a proclamation at the door of the said church, requiring Elizabeth Canning to surrender at the next sessions at the Old-Bailey to take her trial, agreeable to an indictment preferred against her for perjury.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. JOHN Whismore, Esq; of Sheperton, to Miss Sarah Nicholls, a 10,000l. fortune.

Rev. Mr. Lawton, minister of Founders-hall, to Miss Doughty.

8. Israel Compton, Esq; to Miss Cartwright.

14. Gilbert Fane Fleming, Esq; son of governor Fleming, to the Hon. Lady Camilla Bennett, sister to the earl of Tankerville.

Capt. Everard, commander of the Dunkirk trader, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Capt. Hughes, of Rotherhithe.

20. Mr. Courtman, a West-India merchant, to Mrs. Page, widow of Mr. Page, a packer, in Tower street.

F 2

Mr.

Mr. Awse, of the Six-clerks office, to Miss Page, of Exeter, a 12,000*l.* fortune.

22. Dr. Andrew Didier, to Miss Anne Bruce.

24. Thomas Bevois, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Aubery.

Dr. Pigott, of Reading, to Miss Kimber, of the same place.

Jan. 7. The lady of—Carteret, Esq; of Hains-hill in Gloucestershire, delivered of a son and heir.

11. The lady of Sir Charles Asgill, knt. and alderman of London, of a daughter.

19. The lady of the lord viscount Dungarvan, of a son and heir.

21. The lady of the lord bishop of St. Asaph, of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. **T**HOMAS Bennet, Esq; principal register of the prerogative court of Canterbury, at Doctors Commons.

Henry Butler Paicey, Esq; second prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas.

3. Thomas Sadler, Esq; deputy clerk of the Pells.

Rt. Hon. William Conolly, Esq; one of his majesty's privy council in Ireland.

7. Mr. Serjeant Agar, at his chambers in the Temple.

Mr. Mark Holman, sen. a proctor of the Arches court of Canterbury; and register of the court of Chivalry, belonging to the earl marshal of England.

8. The lady of Matthew Blackiston, Esq; one of the sheriffs of this city, and alderman of Bishopsgate ward.

10. Samuel Gale, Esq; in the 73d year of his age, son of the learned Dr. Gale, sometime dean of York, and brother of Roger Gale, Esq; formerly member of parliament for North-Allerton in Yorkshire, and one of the commissioners of excise; all three eminent antiquaries, as appears by their printed works. This gentleman had the post of land-surveyor, and more particularly searcher of the books and curiosities imported to the Custom-house; an office in which he behaved himself with so great integrity, as well as humanity as to give satisfaction to all concerned. He collected and preserved antiquities of various kinds, and was most communicative of them for the publick benefit. He was one of the eldest members of the antiquaries society, of the present and first charter council.

Rt. Hon. the lady viscountess of Colerane, relict of the late lord.

Mr. Edward Cave, printer, at St. John's gate, Cickenwell.

15. William Hamilton, Esq; counsellor at law.

Richard Hawes, Esq; many years consul at Venice, and a Turkey merchant.

16. Sir William Saunderson, bart. yeoman usher of the black rod.

David Polhill, Esq; member of parliament for Rochester, and keeper of the records in the Tower.

Hon. col. Trelawney, late governor of Jamaica, son to Sir Jonathan Trelawney, bart. sometime bishop of Winchester, and brother to Sir John Trelawney of Trelawney in Cornwall.

17. Rt. Hon. the dowager marchioness of Caernarvon.

18. Henry Lyon, Esq; second master cook to his majesty.

Sir Leonard Russel, of Hertfordshire, bart.

20. Hon. James Ereskine of Grange, Esq; brother to Charles earl of Mar, secretary to the late prince of Wales, and member of the two last parliaments, in the 75th year of his age.

Rev. Dr. Latham, who for many years kept an academy near Derby.

23. Washington Nightingale, of Enfield, Esq; only son to the late Joseph Cascoigne Nightingale, Esq;

24. Christopher Lowe, Esq; one of the chief clerks of the treasury, and a commissioner of the lottery.

28. Hon. lady Anne Van Kepple, eldest daughter to the earl of Albemarle.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 4. The king has presented Hugh Williams, B. A. to the rectory of Aberfraw, in the county of Anglesea.

Whitehall, Jan. 15. The king has advanced the bishop of Ossory in Ireland, to the archbishoprick of Cashell in the said kingdom: And has promoted Edward Maurice, M. A. to the bishoprick of Ossory in his room.

From the other PAPERS.

Walter Earle, M. A. presented by the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the vicarage of Wyburnbury, near Namptwich, in Cheshire.—Charles Copley, B. A. to the rectory of Litton in the Vale, in Somersetshire.—John Jeal, M. A. to the living of Rock-Bear, in Cornwall.—Philip Moor, M. A. to the rectory of Hornton Pigerel, in Bucks.—Mr. Prior, by the duke of Somerset, to the rectory of Hulton Croome, in Hampshire.—Mr. Samuel Torrent, by the earl of Coventry, to the living of Edgware in Hertfordshire.—Rev.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Herring, Rev. Mr. Lawry, and the Rev. Mr. Jubb, appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury, registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury, in the room of Thomas Bennet, Esq; deceased. — Mr. Sturton, appointed by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, minister of St. Christopher's in Virginia. — — — Hayes, B. A. presented by the earl of Chesterfield, to the rectory of Sutton in Staffordshire. — Charles Leaver, M. A. to the rectory of Dean, in Northamptonshire. — Mr. Warburton, one of the prebendaries of Gloucester, had the degree of doctor in divinity conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury. — Richard Coke, M. A. presented to the vicarage of Earsfield, in Herefordshire. — Mr. Prowse, by the earl of Thanet, to the rectory of Ashton-Moor, in Sussex. — Charles Philips, M. A. to the rectory of Langton Peverel, in Devonshire. — Mr. Edward Gapper, to the rectory of Kington-Manfield, in Somersetshire. — Dr. Salter, chosen by the governors, preacher of the Charter-house, in the room of Dr. Bearcroft, now master. — Rich. Ford, B. A. presented to the vicarage of Stanton in the Moor, in Lincolnshire. — Joseph Dickenson, M. A. to the rectory of Castle-Chivock, in Staffordshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 4. The king has appointed Robert Keith, Esq; who for several years past, has resided at the court of Vienna in quality of his majesty's minister to the emperor, and empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, to be his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to their said imperial majesties.

Whitehall, Jan. 5. The king has appointed Edward Carr, Esq; to be first major to the first reg. of foot guards, and to rank as col. of foot: — James Durand, Esq; to be 2d major, and to rank as col. of foot: — Rt. Hon. Charles earl of Dalhousie to be capt. of a company in the said reg. and to rank as lieut. col. of foot: — George Monson, Esq; to be lieut. to a company in the said reg. and to rank as capt. of foot.

Whitehall, Jan. 15. The king has appointed John Campbell, Esq; to be adjutant gen. of the forces in Ireland, in the room of Tho. Butler, Esq; deceased.

Whitehall, Jan. 29. The king has appointed Arthur Holdsworth, Esq; to be captain and governor of Dartmouth castle, in the room of lieut. general Panton, deceased; and Henry Vaughan, gent. to be first major: — Edward Harvey, Esq; to be

capt. of a company in the first reg. of foot guards: — James Wharton, Esq; to be major to Sir John Cope's reg. of dragoons: — Charles Draper, Esq; to be capt. of that independent company of invalids at Kingston upon Hull, whereof lord Lisburn was late captain.

From the other PAPERS.

Edward Harrison, Esq; made a captain in col Howard's reg. of foot. — Fletcher Norton, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; appointed by the bishop of Durham, his attorney general, in the room of Sir Thomas Bootle, deceased. — Robert Quaine, Esq; made yeoman-usher of the black rod, in the room of Sir William Saunderson, bart. deceased. — Earl of Westmoreland, appointed high steward of the university of Oxford, by the earl of Arran their chancellor, in the room of the late earl of Clarendon. — Dr. Macgie. unanimously chosen a physician of Guy's hospital, in the room of Dr. Matthew Clark, who resigned. — Lieut. col. Walsh, made col. of the reg. of foot in the West-Indies, late col. Trelawney's.

B—K—T—S.

EDWARD Setchall, of White Horse yard, Drury Lane, dealer. — Samuel Stow, of York, mariner and dealer. — Thomas Russell, of Hawkhurst, in Kent, taylor. — Charles Berbeck, of Old Swan Lane, merchant and dealer. — John Manning of Handlip in Bucks, butcher, salesman and dealer. — Conrad Lang, and Jacob Hackmann, of Scotch-Yard, Bush-Lane, London, merchants and partners. — John Saunders, of Hertford, grocer and dealer. — Hartog Leo, of Bridgewater-Square, merchant. — William Tully, late of Charter-house square, instrument case maker. — Peter Beck, late of Liverpoole, cheesemonger. — Sarah Tillett, late of Norwich, spinster, and dealer in stuffs. — Francis Colepeper, of Mark-Lane, hosier and haberdasher. — James Waridel, of the parish of Christ-Church Southwark, brewer. — Robert Constable, of Whitby, master mariner and dealer. — Tho. Darlow the younger, late of Stamford in Lincolnshire, innholder, victualler, and dealer. — Joseph Swaine, of Lad Lane, warehouseman and factor. — Benjamin Davis, now or late of Cannon-street, broker. — John Rudidell, of Norwich, worsted weaver. — Thomas Moffatt, of St. Martin in the Fields, taylor. — Francis Appleby, of Russell-street, St. Martin in the Fields, victualler. — John Upcott, of Topsham, merchant. — Simon Jacobs, of London, merchant. — Robert Hepworth, of St. Giles's, cheesemonger.

FROM

FROM Holland, and several parts of Germany, we have dismal accounts of inundations, occasioned by the heavy rains during the last and part of this month, which made most of their rivers overflow, and break thro' many of the dykes that had been made to keep them within their natural bed. At Emmerick in the dutchy of Cleves, half the city was laid under water, and the whole would have shared the same fate, had not the inhabitants with the utmost dispatch raised a dyke in the middle of the old market; or rather had not several of the dykes below them upon the Rhine and Yssel given way, which opened a passage for the water, and saved their city at the expence of thousands of their neighbours in the county of Zutphen, &c. for the districts of Lymer, Latum, Doesburg, &c. were entirely overflowed; and at Leuven the inundation came so suddenly and with such rapidity upon them, that the parsonage house was carried away, and the minister, his sister, and maid-servant drowned. We have the same sort of accounts from Lipstadt, by the overflowing of the Lippe; from Cologne, by the overflowing of the Rhine; from Liege, by the overflowing of the Maes; and from Hanover and Bremen, by the overflowing of the Leyne and the Weser, at which last place, almost the whole country round was laid under water; but as the floods did not come so suddenly, the people generally saved themselves and most of their cattle. But higher up in Germany, especially in Franconia, and the circle of the Upper Rhine, where the rivers are more impetuous, numbers of cattle were drowned, and a deal of other damage done by the overflowing of the Tauber, Yaght, and Kocker, and the Fulde and Unstrut; particularly the last, which rose to a greater height than ever was known, and a great number of people having saved themselves by running up to the top of a little eminence, they were presently surrounded with water, so that they must have starved, if their neighbours had not been so kind as to make a float of timber, on which they carried them provisions.

From France we are advised, that the troops raised by Col. Fisher for the service of their East-India company, amounting to 1300 men, having all arrived at Nantes, during the course of last month, these with several more, amounting in the whole to above 3000, sailed soon after the beginning of this month for the East Indies under the convoy of some men of war; and have carried along with them great

quantities of all sorts of warlike stores for the service.

Almost every day produces new difficulties with regard to the abolition of the parliament of Paris, and the new court of justice, called the royal chamber, established in its stead. The first day of this month being the day on which the judges of the French court of commerce are chosen by the principal trading towns, they were this year accordingly chosen, but as by the establishment they could not act till after being sworn before the parliament, they have refused to act, or to be sworn before the royal chamber. At Amiens too the bailiwick court of that town have found means to suspend the registering of the letters patent for establishing the royal chamber; and at Lyons, when application was made to their bailiwick court to acknowledge the royal chamber, the judges answered boldly, that the king might dispose as he pleased of their places, which they would chearfully resign, but they neither could, nor ought, nor would acknowledge that chamber.

This spirit of opposition throws the French ministry into great perplexities, which have been increased by a very strong remonstrance sent to the king by his parliament of Aix, against the constitution Unigenitus, in which they say, that to require the acceptance of that bull as a necessary mark of Catholicity, was never done by any of the Spanish or Italian inquisitors, and was in fact, to destroy all the ordinances and regulations made concerning this matter.

From the Dutch Gazettes we have the following advice, by way of article from London, dated January 11, Within these few days new instructions have been dispatched to admiral Knowles, governor of Jamaica, concerning the manner in which he is to behave towards the Spanish guarda costas, and the means he is to make use of, in order to prevent English ships being continually in danger of being taken in carrying on a commerce which the court of Madrid is resolved not to permit or wink at. In fact, that court plainly discovers unfavourable dispositions in all her answers to the representations made to her, whenever her guarda costas have illegally seized any of our vessels; for then she does indeed promise to get them restored; but if one gives her a hint that it would be proper to make some regulation for preventing such illegal captures hereafter, she answers, that she reserves to herself the right of taking care that no illicit trade be carried on in her dominions.

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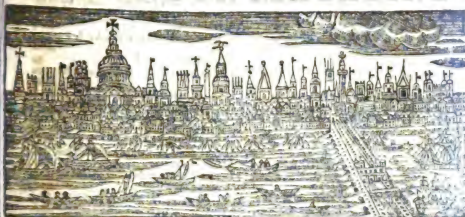
PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

Day	BANK	INDIA	South Sea	South Sea	3 and 1/2 p. Cent.	S. S. Annu.	3 p. Cent.	Ind. Bonds	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bill of Mortality from Dec. 25. to Jan. 22. a
Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.
1	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 9s	6 W. S. W.	hard frost	Males 625 } 1205
2	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 8s	6 W. by N.	cold thaw	Femal. 580 }
3	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 8s	6 N. by W.	fair rain	Males 845 } 1703
4	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 7s	6 S. W.	foggy	Femal. 858 }
5	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 5s	6 W. S. W.	rain	Died under 2 Years old 578
6	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 5s	6 S. W.	cloudy	Between 2 and 5 — 124
7	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 6s	6 N. N. W.	fair	5 and 10 — 27
8	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 6s	6 S. E.	cloudy	10 and 20 — 45
9	135 1/2	135	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 5s	6 W. N. W.	small rain	20 and 30 — 138
10	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 5s	6 W. S. W.	windy	30 and 40 — 182
11	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 S. W.	frosty	40 and 50 — 173
12	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W. S. W.	small rain	50 and 60 — 165
13	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 S. by E.	clou. rain	60 and 70 — 125
14	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 S. S. E.	rain	70 and 80 — 92
15	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 3s	6 S. W.	rain fair	80 and 90 — 50
16	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 2s	6 S. by E.	clou. rain	90 and 100 — 4
17	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 S. S. W.	rain	Within the Walls 1703
18	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W. S. W.	frosty	Without the Walls 159
19	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W. S. W.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey 434
20	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W. S. W.	clou. rain	City & Sub. West. 333
21	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W. S. W.	fair	Weekly Jan. 1 — 1703
22	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 E.	fair clou.	8 — 393
23	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W. S. W.	clou. cold	15 — 455
24	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W. S. W.	drizzling	22 — 366
25	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 S. by W.	frost fair	22 — 489
26	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 W.	frost snow	Wheaten Peck 18. 10d.
27	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 N. W.	hard frost	Pease 23s. to 26s. per Quar.
28	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 N. W. by N.	hard frost	Tares 22s. to 25s. per Q.
29	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 N. N. W.	hard frost	
30	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 N. E.	frost	
31	134	134	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	175 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 4s	6 N. by E.	frost	

Day	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
1	Wheat 29s to 31s q	08l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	07l. 10s load	09l. 00s load	07l. 10s load	4s 6d to 4s 10d	10l. to per load.	10l. 10s. per load.
2	Barley 18s to 19s.	20s to 19 qr	22s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr	20s to 12qr	20s to 00	2s 8d to 2s 10d	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.
3	Oats 12s od to 14s	14s to 15 6d	18s to 19	13s to 16s	13s to 17	13s to 15 6d	1s 8d to 1s 10d	13s. 6d. to 15s. od.	13s. 6d. to 15s. od.
4	Beans 20 to 22s 6d	23s to 25 od	22s to 26	30s to 25	22s to 24	28s to 32	3s 4d to 3s 6d	18s. 6d. to 19s.	18s ed to 19s od. p. q.

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Candidus's letter shall be in our next. We have received several pieces from our mathematical correspondents and others, which shall have due regard paid to them.

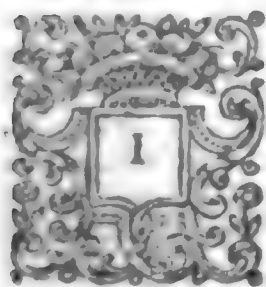
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T H E
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.
F E B R U A R Y, 1754.

A LETTER to a Member of Parliament, concerning the Pressing of Soldiers and Sailors.

S I R,



HERE send you an answer to the two queries you were pleased to put to me, relating to the pressing of soldiers and mariners. 1. Whether there be any law which warrants such proceedings. 2. Supposing there be, whether it is a just and reasonable measure, and do not stand in need of being rectified by the legislature.

There is something so barbarous and inhumane in suddenly and violently seizing the person of an innocent man, not so much as charged with any offence, haling him away from his friends and family into close confinement, and carrying him by force into a remote and dangerous service: This, I say, is so contrary to the spirit and genius of the English laws, and seems so inconsistent with our boasted liberty, that I wonder not every Briton should be alarmed at it, and should be solicitous to know on what foundation such a practice is grounded, which, if destitute of legal authority, is as much worse than highway robbery, as depriving a man of his personal liberty is worse than depriving him of a little money.

In answer to your first question it seems pretty plain, that there was no such practice allowed in ancient times down to the reign of Q. Elizabeth; for, says lord Hale, "The method of those times was, that as well the soldiers as the captains were under a contract to serve in the war, some for longer time, some for shorter, and sometimes the subordinate soldiers contracted with the king, but most commonly the captain contracted with the king to serve him with such a number of men

February, 1754.

raised by himself for such a time, and the captain made his contract with the soldiers, therefore called *his retinue*, and the captain received the pay for himself and them;" so that it should seem the being listed in the king's service was a voluntary act, "for none of the statutes of those times, says lord Hale, infer a compulsive power either to send or go, unless they were bound by tenure, or obliged by certain statutes, as having officers pensions or lands given by the king, or had contracted with the king to find him soldiers, and tho' there be mention of *press* money, yet in truth it was *impress* money, or the earnest of the contract between the king by the captain and his soldiers, and not as is now used." So that none were punishable for desertion unless *so* listed; and the case of soldiers in Coke's reports, "after they were *prest*," must be so understood; or else that judgment was illegal, for they were attainted upon the statutes of 7 Henry VII. and 3 Henry VIII. to make a felony within which statutes, or that of 5 Eliz. (which extends those acts to mariners) "It must, says lord Hale, be laid in the indictment, and proved upon evidence, that they either received wages or took *press* to serve the king."

"But on the other side, says that learned judge, the compulsion of men to go beyond or upon the sea, or otherwise imprisoning them, or compelling them to take *press* money, hath been, I confess, a practice long in use; how far it is justifiable, or not, the books that have treated of it are to be consulted." However it may be plainly seen what his opinion was in Hopkin Hugget's case, reported in Kelyng, where Hugget and three others endeavouring to rescue a person *impress*, (tho' quiet himself) in the quarrel killed one of the *press*-gang. This by the advice of lord C. B. Hale, C. J. Bridgeman, and all the other judges except four, was ruled not to be murder but manslaughter. For said they, "If a man be unduly arrested,

rested, or restrained of his liberty by three men, altho' he be quiet himself, and do not endeavour any rescue *, yet this is a provocation to all other men of England, not only his friends, but strangers also, for common humanity sake to endeavour his rescue; and if in such endeavour of rescue they killed any one, this is no murder, but only manslaughter." The like cases have happened since, but never was, as I can find, ruled to be murder.

Indeed of late years desertion has been punishable in another method, by martial law, by virtue of the annual statutes made for that purpose; but those statutes make no alteration in the manner of raising or listing soldiers or mariners, tho' this also has been sometimes provided for by particular temporary statutes, which carries an implication, that it were otherwise unwarrantable.

But yet, as it cannot be imagined that the magistracy of any place would suffer press-gangs to march publicly and openly, armed with clubs and staves, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, unless they imagined there was some pretence of law for it, I shall proceed to your second inquiry, Whether, supposing it legal, it do not stand in need of being rectified by the legislature. Of this, I think, there can be no doubt, the inconveniencies and abuses to which it is liable, being many and obvious. 1st, No man knows when he is safe, and dare venture about his lawful employment, for I can't learn of any rules or limitations the law has laid down for these press-masters to govern themselves by; it has sometimes happened, that people of rank, and even members of your house, have been seized on this occasion; indeed the law makes no distinction in the case, for the poorer sort have an equal privilege to enjoy their liberty, which may be as dear to them as to others. 2dly, If any improper persons are taken in this way, it is not without much trouble and expence they can obtain a discharge. 3dly, It may happen, as I have been informed it sometimes has, that press-masters refuse such as voluntarily offer, and afterwards take the same persons by compulsion for the sake of the profit thereby accruing to themselves. 4thly, This method occasions many to hide and secrete themselves, and neglect their proper business, to the no small detriment of themselves and families; for to one who is actually pressed, there are probably ten that keep up. 5thly, It gives great opportunity to extort large sums by way of granting protections, which most had rather submit to than be plagued with a contest about it, tho' if

the pressing be illegal, the taking money for protections must be so too. 6thly, How can it be expected that any should fight heartily for the liberties of their country, who are not permitted to partake of that liberty themselves?

However, it must be allowed, that some how or other hands must be found to man our fleets; the safety of our country depends upon it. But can there not be found out some other way, more just and prudent? May not proper encouragement influence men to serve voluntarily? And then there could be no room to complain of compulsion towards those who have contracted. Suppose some small monthly sum were to be paid to such as enter, and are registred, even while they are not employed by the government, during which time licences may be granted them to go in to the merchants service for such voyages as should be therein specified, but to be subject to the penalties of desertion, if they do not repair to the place of rendezvous on proper notice, unless for just cause to be allowed by authority, and on entering into the government's service to have full pay. The money applied this way, while out of employment (a time when it can be best spared) cannot be deemed wholly lost, since it may be a means of keeping the seamen from foreign service, and will be bestowed on an useful set of subjects, whom it is greatly the interest of the publick to encourage; besides, it will save the expences of frequent pressings.

Another thing which would contribute much to induce sailors to enter, would be, the punctual payment of their wages, which by being so long delayed, that they are obliged to sell them to agents at a great undervalue, makes them come very short to the poor men who so dearly earn them, without any savings to the publick. This therefore should be carefully looked after if we mean in earnest to keep them among us, which is of the more importance, in that if they be not with us, they will be against us.

Besides, if force, is to be used it should be under certain restrictions so as to affect none but idle vagrants and strollers, who have no visible way of an honest livelihood, and are unwilling to work; the getting rid of such by some discreet regulations would be a double service to the nation.

Upon the whole, this appears to be a matter of great consequence, in all respects; therefore it is to be hoped the legislature will take a proper opportunity of putting it on a better footing than it is at present.

* If he did, and either himself or any of his friends, in his defence, had killed any of the press gang, it too wd have been but se delendeno.

A new Tragedy having been this Winter exhibited at the Theatre in Drury-Lane, intitled BOADICIA, wrote by Mr. GLOVER, we shall now give our Readers some account of it as follows. (See Lond. Mag. for Dec. last, p. 574, 575.)

THIS tragedy is founded upon a part of the British history in the time of the Romans; for Boadicia, by some called Boudicea, and by others Bonduca, was widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who inhabited that part now called Norfolk and Suffolk. This Prasutagus had by his will, as the Romans pretended, left his two daughters and the emperor Nero, his co-heirs, under a high pretence Catus Decianus, the emperor's procurator in Britain, seized upon the whole estate of the deceased king, alledging, perhaps, what is still a maxim in our law, that the emperor or sovereign could not be joint-tenant with any subject; but Boadicia could not comprehend the justice of this maxim, and as she, on the part of her two daughters, remonstrated strongly against it, the haughty Roman procurator, instead of giving her any reparation, ordered her to be stript naked and publicly whipt, and her two daughters to be ravished before her face.

This injustice and insolence in an under officer, as it has often done in all parts of the world, raised a most cruel rebellion against the Roman government: Boadicia, most justly fired with revenge, not only stirred up her own people to a revolt, but was joined by the Trinobantes, who inhabited that part now called Essex, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, under their king Dumnorix, and by the Brigantes, who inhabited chiefly that part now called Yorkshire, under their king Venutius. In short, she seems to have been joined by all the natives in that part of Britain which had then been conquered by the Romans, and taking advantage of the absence of most of the Roman troops, who had marched under their general, Suetonius Paulinus, to reduce the island of Mona, now Anglesea, they put themselves all under her command, fell every where upon the Roman colonies, and massacred man, woman and child, to the number of 70 or 80,000, no one escaping but the city of London alone, which, it seems, was too well fortified for them to overcome. But their triumph was of short duration; for Suetonius returning with his army, engaged them in a bloody battle, and obtained a complete victory, after killing, as Tacitus says, 80,000 Britons, with the loss of only 400 Roman soldiers killed, and as many wounded. Boadicia escaped from the battle, but fearing to fall again into the

hands of the Romans, she soon after put an end to her life by poison, and the miserable people were again forced to submit to their former haughty and oppressive masters; for Catus Decianus, whose avarice and insolence had been the cause of so much bloodshed, was never by them called to any account, or subjected to any punishment, tho' he survived the fatal consequence of his crimes, by making his escape into Gaul, as soon as the insurrection began.

In this tragedy, therefore, the chief persons of the drama are, Dumnorix king of the Trinobantes, Tenantius and Ebrancus, two of his captains, Flamininus and Ænobarbus, two Roman prisoners, Boadicia, queen and leader of the Iceni, and Venusia, sister to Boadicia, and wife of Dumnorix. A Roman ambassador, and Icenian and Trinobantian soldiers. The scene is laid in the British camp before the tent of Dumnorix, and opens with the Roman ambassador's offering peace and friendship, to whom Boadicia answers thus:

May stern Andate, war's victorious
goddess,
Again resign me to your impious rage,
If e'er I blot my sufferings from remembrance;
If e'er relenting mercy cool my vengeance,
Till I have driv'n you to our utmost shores,
And cast your legions on the crimson'd
beach.
[ashes,
Your costly dwellings shall be sunk in
Your fields be ravag'd, your aspiring bul-
warks
[shrub;
O'erturn'd and levell'd to the meanest
Your gasping matrons, and your childrens
blood
[sword;
With mingled streams shall dye the British
Your captive warriors, victims at our al-
tars,
[with death:
Shall croud each temple's spacious round
Else may each pow'r, to whom the Druids
bend,

Annul my hopes of conquest and revenge!

Dumnorix answers in much the same terms, but not with such vehemence; and the ambassador finding peace rejected, desires to ransom the two captive Romans, which Boadicia refuses at any price, being resolved to offer them presently as victims to the gods, on which they are brought forth in chains, and Ænobarbus undaunted, despises Boadicia's threats, and desires the ambassador to bid Suetonius straight

Arrange his conquering legions in the
field,
[pent
There teach these rash barbarians to re-
Of their disdain, and wish for peace too
late.

But

But Flaminus answers more softly, and pleads some merit with Boadicia, on which Venusia enters, and informs her, that her daughter prayed her to spare the prisoners, for the reason which they themselves would relate; whereupon Flaminus relates, how Ænobarbus and he had saved her daughter from being ravished in the woods by a brutal soldier. Upon this follows a very interesting scene, in which Venusia shews all the softness, pity, and compassion belonging to the fair sex, Boadicia the ungovernable passion of a proud and revengeful woman, and Dumnorix the merciful and grateful temper of a brave soldier, which prevails with him to save his prisoners from Boadicia's revengeful purpose, whether she will or no, whereupon she threatens revenge even against Dumnorix himself. And the first act, after a tender dialogue between Dumnorix and Venusia, ends with orders to prepare for battle, and with Dumnorix's prayer to the gods, and a short speech to his soldiers.

A C T. II.

Opens with a dialogue between Ænobarbus and Flaminus, in which their respective characters are further displayed, and the latter acquaints the former with the mutual love between him and Emmeline, Boadicia's daughter, whom they had saved from the brutal lust of the soldier; and that she had just been to offer to assist them in making their escape. Then Boadicia enters, and while the two captives stand unperceived at a distance, she in a soliloquy discovers her design to prevent the Icenians from engaging till after the Trinobantians should be defeated, and Dumnorix, perhaps, killed,

Then (says she) will I rush exulting in my car,

Like fierce Andatè, on the weary'd foe,
Lead, rout and slaughter, thro' a tide of gore

Impel my clotted wheels, redeem the day,
And from the mouth of danger snatching conquest,

Crown my revenge with glory.

Venusia then enters, and in a dialogue between them endeavours in vain to soften her sister's resentment; for upon her exit, Boadicia breaks out again in the following vindictive soliloquy,

Stern pow'r of war, my patroness and guide,

To thee each captive Roman I devote.

Come then, vindictive goddess, in thy terrours;

O'erwhelm with wrath his sacrilegious
Who would defraud thy altars: O confound

His ranks, his floods, his chariots, and thy favour

To me, thy martial votarefs, confine,
In sex like thee, and glowing with thy fires.

And the act ends with another dialogue between the two captives, and their seeing Emmeline coming to assist them in making their escape.

A C T. III.

Opens with the two captives being reduced to the despair of escaping, by finding themselves surrounded with an Icenian guard, but rejoicing at seeing the Britons defeated and flying, and Flaminus still entertaining some hopes of being able to accomplish their escape. Then follows an upbraiding dialogue between Dumnorix and Boadicia, and Venusia still endeavouring to reconcile them; and the act ends with the following soliloquy of Dumnorix.

Have I been guilty? answer me, my heart,

Who now wouldst burst my agonizing
Hath Dumnorix been guilty? wilt thou, Britain,

To me impute the horrors of this day?
Perhaps, a Roman's policy had yielded,
And to a colleague's cruelty and pride
Had sacrific'd humanity and justice;

I did not so, and Albion is destroy'd.
Yet, O be witness, all ye gen'rous spirits,
So lately breathing in those heaps of death,

That in this day's extremity and peril
Your Dumnorix was mindful of his charge;
My shiver'd javelin, my divided shield,
And blunted sword, be witness for your master,

You were not idle in that dreadful hour:
Nor ev'n amid the carnage pu'd around me,

Will I relinquish my pursuit of hope—
Hope may forsake me—For myself I fear not—

But my Venusia—Ha! prepare, my soul—
There is thy struggle, on her tender mind
To graft thy firmness, which can welcome death,

And hold it gain, when liberty is lost.

A C T. IV.

Opens with another soliloquy of Dumnorix, and then a most moving scene between him and Venusia, wherein, without naming it, he endeavours to reconcile her to death rather than slavery, and she testifies her only care for him, and her two children, whose safety, he tells her, he had provided for. Upon her retiring Dumnorix breaks out into another moving soliloquy; but is interrupted by his two captains, Ebrancus and Tenantius, whom he had sent to impart to Boadicia his resolution to retreat in the night which, they say, she had approved of.

and told them to observe, that her Icenians were all then in arms, and ready to advance, whereupon he sends some of his soldiers to reconnoitre the passages by which they were to retreat. And the act ends with his giving instructions to Tenantius to depart immediately by a private road to his palace, and to fly with his two sons to the Caledonian woods, whose preservation and education he recommends to his future care.

A C T. V.

Opens with a beautiful soliloquy of Venusia's, and after a short dialogue between her husband and her, Ebrancus enters, who tells them, that upon his going again to the Icenian camp, he found that Boadicia was gone with her whole army, they did not know where, but had enjoined her daughters to wait her pleasure at her tent; and then enters an Icenian carrying a bowl, who tells them, that Boadicia was gone to surprise the Roman camp at that dead hour of night, and then adds as follows:

Before she march'd, to me this secret charge,

In words like these, she gave. "Observe

"When I have pass'd the camp's extreme verge

"Back to my daughters and Venusia

"Tell them, I go our fortune to restore,

"If unsuccessful never to return.

"Should that stern doom attend me, bid them take

"The last, best gift, which dying I can

"That of my blood no part may prove dishonour'd.

"The Trinobantian, of his Roman friends

"So well deserving, may accept their grace."

This said, with wild emotion in her breast, Her visage black'ning with despair and horror,

She straight committed to my trembling Two fatal bowls, which flow with poison'd streams.

I have accomplish'd half my horrid task With Boadicia's daughters.

On which Dumnorix says,

Frantick woman!

Who hopes with fury and despair to match The vigilance and conduct of Suetonius.

Then enters a second Icenian wounded, who informs them of the defeat of the Icenians, by which they were bereft of all hopes, but that of making their escape through the forest, and even this they were presently deprived of, as well as of the hopes of the future safety of their children, by the return of Tenantius, who tells them of his being intercepted and made prisoner by the Ro-

mans, that he was received in a fierce and haughty manner by one of the Roman leaders, but more gently by another, who shewed an earnest zeal for the safety of Dumnorix, and that he was come unarmed and desired a conference with him, to which he consents by the intercession of Venusia, for the sake of their children. In the mean time Ebrancus enters, who informs him that Boadicia, instead of finding the Romans asleep as she expected, found them all embattled, by which means her army was repulsed and all destroyed, but no one could tell what was become of her. Then enters the Roman leader, now discovered to be Flaminus, who endeavours to persuade Dumnorix and Venusia to surrender, but as he could not promise them their freedom, they bravely reject the offer, and only desire that he would let Tenantius go to take care of their children, which he joyfully assents to; whereupon they both, in the most tender manner, recommend their children to Tenantius, after which follow some scenes between Dumnorix and Venusia that are most pathetically worked up, in the last of which he gives her the bowl, and she drinks it off; and after uttering these her last words,

Cease to grieve—

No pain molests me—every thought is calm—

Support my drowsy burthen to that Where death—serenely smiles,

she is carried off just expiring into the tent.

Upon this Flaminus enters, and was beginning to persuade Dumnorix still to live, but is interrupted by him thus:

What, when Venusia is no more?

And upon Flaminus's saying, No more! he adds as follows:

No; and be further lesson'd by a Briton, Who since his union with the best of women

Hath never known an interval from love, And at this solemn pause yet melts in fondness:

While death's black curtain shrouds my Of dearer value doth my soul esteem her, Then should those eyes rekindle into lustre,

And ev'ry charm revive with double Of winning beauty, if alone to shine Amid the gloom of bondage.

Whereupon Flaminus, like a true Roman friend, leaves him; and after a short soliloquy, he retires into his tent, and falls upon his sword; after which Ænobarbus enters, and the last scene is between him and Flaminus as follows:

ÆNORRUBUS.

To Boadicia's quarter I advanc'd.
At thy request, who since her last defeat,
Blind with despair and disappointed fury,
Fled to her tent; expiring there I found
her

[son:]

With one ill-fated daughter, both by poi-
Nor had the friendly Emmeline escap'd,
But by the swift prevention of my hand.
Dost thou not thank me, whose suggestion
prompted

Our quick return to seize the secret pass?
Thou gav'st me freedom; love and fame
repay thee.

FLAMINIUS.

If thou could add, that Dumnorix sur-
viv'd?

ÆNORRUBUS, *looking into the Tent.*

Thou seest, the gods have otherwise de-
creed.

[quest.]

Forbear to mingle vain regret with con-
He hath done nobly. Fair befall his urn.
Death is his triumph, which a captive life
Had forfeited to Rome, with all the praise,
Now from the virtuous to his ashes due.

FLAMINIUS.

Then art thou fall'n at last, thou mighty
tow'r,

And more than Roman edifice of glory?
See too Venuia, pale in death's embrace,
Presents her faded beauties. Lovely ruin!
Of ev'ry grace and virtue once the seat,
The last kind office from my hand receive,
Which shall unite thee to thy husband's
side,

[trust.]

And to one grave your mingling reliques
There soon a hallow'd monument shall
rise.

Insculptur'd laurel with the myrtle twin'd,
The well wrought stone adorning, shall
proclaim

His gen'rous valour and thy faithful love.

*A concise Account of Mrs. ELIZABETH
ROWE. With her ESSAYS.*

SHE was born at Ilchester, Sept. 11,
1674, being the eldest daughter of
Mr. Walter Singer, who was imprisoned
there for non-conformity in the reign of
K. Charles II. She had an early inclina-
tion to painting and musick, which she
made part of her amusement till her death;
but her prevailing propensity was to poet-
try so nearly allied to the two former,
This was the most favourite employment
of her youth, and is her most distinguished
excellence. Even her prose has all the
charms of verse without the fetters, the
same fire and elevation, the same rich-
ness of imagery, bold figures and flowing
diction.

In the year 1696, the 22d. of her age,
a collection of her poems on various sub-

jects was published. Her paraphrase on
the 38th chapter of Job was written at
the request of bishop Kenn. Her only
tutor in the French and Italian tongues
was the Hon. Mr. Thynne, son to the
lord visc. Weymouth, and father to the
countess of Hertford. He had the plea-

A sure to see that in a few months she could
read Tasso's Jerusalem with ease. Her shi-
ning merit and the charms of her person and
conversation had gained her many admirers,
and among others the celebrated Mr. Prior
made his addresses to her: But Mr. Tho-
mas Rowe, a very ingenious and learned
gentleman, and a poet of no inconsider-
able rank, was the person destined to be
the consort of our excellent poetess. He
was born at London in 1687, the eldest
son of the Rev. Mr. Rowe, and was
married to Miss Singer in 1710. But
this happy union was of but short
duration, for being attacked, with a
consumption, he died at Hampstead,
in 1715, when he was but in the
28th year of his age. The exquisite grief
and affliction which his amiable wife felt
for the loss of so excellent a husband is
not to be expressed. She wrote a beautiful
elegy on his death, which concludes thus:
For thee all thoughts of pleasure I forego,
For thee my tears shall never cease to flow;
For thee at once I from the world retire,
To feed in silent shades a hopeless fire.
D My bosom all thy image shall retain;
The full impression there shall still remain.
As thou hast taught my constant heart to
prove

The noblest height and elegance of love;
That sacred passion I to thee confine,
My spotless faith shall be for ever t'ine.

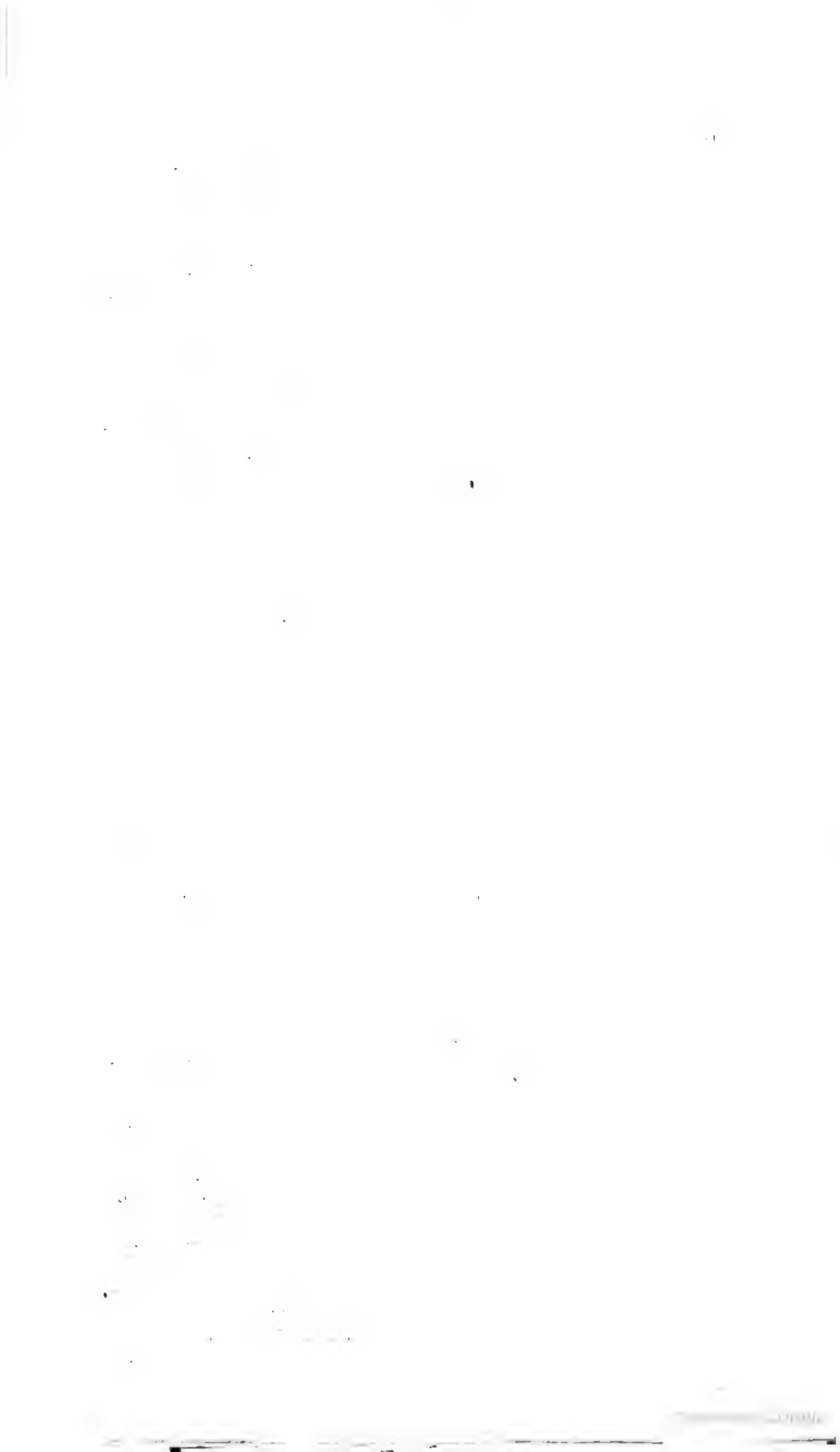
E Our authoress accordingly indulged her
unconquerable inclination to solitude, by
retiring to Froome in Somersetshire, near
which place the greatest part of her estate
lay. She determined to spend the remainder
of her life in absolute retirement; yet upon
some few occasions she thought it her duty
to violate this resolution: For she was
prevailed upon by the Hon. Mrs. Thynne
to pass some months with her at London,
after the death of her daughter the lady
Brooke; and by the countess of Hertford
to do the same, after the death of her
mother Mrs. Thynne: But even on these
occasions she never quitted her retreat
without sincere regret, and always re-
turned to it again as soon as she could
with decency. In it is recess she composed
the most celebrated of her works, in 20
letters from the dead to the living. She
enjoyed a good state of health during the
greatest part of her life, and at last died
of what was judged to be an apoplexy, on
Feb. 26, 1736-7.

J O U R.

For the Lond. Mag.



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 21.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was Afranius Burrhus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Find that the chief argument hitherto made use of against the bill now under our consideration is, that the people or the nation disapprove of it; now I must observe, that there is no term of a more uncertain and indeterminate meaning than the words people or nation, when applied to any opinion or way of thinking. When a gentleman says the people or the nation think so or so, he means, he, indeed, can mean nothing but himself, and the little circle of his own acquaintance. I do not in the least doubt the Hon. gentleman's having had such letters as he has mentioned from some of his constituents, yet we are not from thence to conclude, that the people, no not even the people of that city, are generally of such an opinion with regard to this bill. It was the opinion of the writers of those letters, and perhaps of the few they conversed with upon the subject: I say, perhaps; for when a gentleman begins a conversation by declaring his opinion, which is often the case, most of those he converses with, will out of complaisance declare themselves of the same opinion, tho' they may possibly have never bestowed a thought upon, much less formed an opinion relating to the subject.

Therefore, Sir, notwithstanding these letters, the people of that city may in general be of a very different way of thinking; and I am the more

L—3—

February, 1754.

apt to conclude that this is really the case, because during the late holidays I made a progress into the country, and in every place I found, that the better sort of people approved highly of this bill, and were even solicitous about its being passed into a law. Some of the lowest sort of people did, indeed, exclaim against it, but they were such only as are usually called the populace, a sort of polite name for the mob, and even they appeared to be against it from just such another sort of superstition, as made the vulgar in many places exclaim against that most necessary and useful law for introducing the new stile, and made them obstinately persist, even this last year, in not keeping their Christmas according to that stile, which they called parliament Christmas. Now, when that law was a passing, if some high-church country curates had wrote to their representatives in this house, that the people generally disapproved of the bill, that it would create a schism in our church between old Christmas and new Christmas, and that it would raise such disputes, and meet with such opposition, as might endanger the publick tranquillity, I believe, such remonstrances would have had the very same foundation with the letters which the Hon. gentleman has received: That is to say, they would have been founded upon the opinion of the authors, and of most of those they conversed with; but I cannot think that this house would have shewn such regard to them, as to reject the bill, or even to put it off to another session.

With regard to our proceedings in this house, Sir, I hope we shall never allow ourselves to be directed by the superstitions, the conceits, or the clamours, of the mobbish part of

H

our

our people: The opinion of men of good sense and impartial judgment we ought always to have a regard to; but if any such are against this bill, it is not on account of any thing contained in the bill, but on account of a suspicion they have been made to entertain, that something else is intended, and that the bill is designed as a foundation for some new tax, or some new method of taxation. This, Sir, is their true reason for their being against the bill, and the only way for convincing them that there is no foundation for their suspicion, is to pass the bill into a law; for whatever industry has been used to create and propagate such jealousies and fears, they will all subside in a year or two after the law has taken effect; because by that time every one will see, that no secret scheme was reserved *in petto*, nor any thing originally intended but what was expressed in the bill; and my regard for the Hon. gentlemen who brought it in, makes me the more sanguine for its being passed this session, that those who are now in an error, with regard to their conduct, may the sooner be convinced of their having been led into a mistake.

There are so many advantages, Sir, both of a publick and private nature, that must result from this bill, if passed into a law, and duly carried into execution, that I am persuaded no man of good sense, and any tolerable degree of publick spirit, can be against it, unless, as I have said, he be misled by an unjust suspicion of some hidden design; and if the Hon. gentleman's correspondents be such, in a very few years after the passing of the bill, they will thank him for not following their advice, consequently he has no occasion to be alarmed at any thing they have wrote; and if they be men of such a selfish way of thinking as to oppose what so evidently tends to the publick good, only because it may possibly sometime here-

after put them to a little trouble and expence, I am sure, that as a member of this house he ought not to shew any regard to what they may either say or write in relation to any bill depending in this house. Therefore, I hope, he will, upon a second consideration, concur with me, and, I believe, with a great majority of the house, in giving his vote for passing this bill into a law.

L. Pinarius stood up next, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHETHER or no the majority of this house, thin as it is, will be for passing this bill into a law, is what I shall not take upon me so much as to surmise either the one way or the other: because I have so little skill in physiognomy, that I never could judge of mens opinions from their faces, but in my opinion, the bill in its present form is such a one as ought not to have been brought into the house. I say this, Sir, because in the bringing in of bills care should always be taken not to tack things together in any one bill, which in their own nature have no manner of connection. This I take to be an established rule in our method of proceeding, and the reasonableness of it is very evident, because by a contrary practice gentlemen may often be brought into a dilemma, and thereby laid under a necessity to reject what they like, on account of what they do not like, or to consent to what they disapprove, for the sake of obtaining what they desire to have established; which is my very case with regard to the bill now under our consideration. That part of it which appoints a regular register to be kept of all births and funerals, and likewise that part which relates to the poor, I highly approve of,

T—P—.

of, and should be glad to have both established by proper laws; for even these two regulations ought not, I think, to be tacked together in the same bill; but what relation, for God's sake! has the annual numbering of the people to either of these. Surely, a regulation which will require such repeated and endless trouble and expence ought to have been laid before the house in a bill by itself, and if it had, whatever might have been its fate in this house, I am persuaded, it would have met with the disapprobation, and even the contempt of a great majority of all ranks and conditions of men without doors.

Not to mention, Sir, the trouble and loss of time, which all future overseers, and all future ministers, churchwardens and vestries, of every parish, will be yearly put to by this numbering scheme, let us make a gross computation of the expence: It is reckoned, I think, that there are about 11,000 parishes in Great-Britain, therefore at first view it must appear, that this scheme will cost the nation 11,000*l.* a year, which must be paid out of the poor's rates in each parish; and considering how grievously most of the parishes in England are already taxed for maintaining their poor, I think, we should not subject them to this now expence, for the sake of a mere speculative curiosity; for were the number of the people in Great-Britain, and their annual increase or decrease, as exactly known, and as regularly kept, as the number of men in a regiment, I cannot suggest to myself any use it could be of to the publick, or to any private man in the kingdom. But this certain expence which every parish is by this bill to be put to, is not the only expence that will attend the execution of this numbering scheme; for there are very few parishes in England where the overseers must not be at a much greater expence than the sum which by this bill is to be allowed them by the

parish; and as a tradesman's time is his money, we must reckon their loss of time as an additional expence, because in almost all our parishes the overseers of the poor are tradesmen or farmers; so that at a moderate computation we may reckon that this numbering scheme alone will cost the people of this nation at least 25,000*l.* yearly, and I confess, I have too quick a sense of the burdens they already groan under, to think of subjecting them to this new burden, light as it may seem to be to some gentlemen, merely for the sake of satisfying my curiosity, or the curiosity of any gentleman in the kingdom, even supposing that we could have by the method proposed an exact annual account of the whole number of people in this island, and of the particular number in each respective parish, and all properly distinguished into the several classes mentioned in the bill.

But this, I am sure, Sir, we cannot have by the bill as it now stands; for besides the difficulties that have been already mentioned, none of which have been removed by any thing yet said in favour of the bill, there are others that now occur to me, and many more may appear when it comes to the execution. In the first place, the time for numbering the people is appointed to be about the end of June and beginning of July; and I must observe, that during that whole time, there are multitudes of Irish in this kingdom, who come over to assist in the hay and corn harvest, and return to Ireland as soon as the harvest is over. If these should be all numbered, you will make the number of your people much larger than it is; but this I shall grant, we are in no danger of, for such people, even while they are here, cannot be said to be resident or dwelling in any house in this kingdom, as they generally lie in barns, and dress their victuals, when they have any to dress, in the fields, or at

the next alehouse. Therefore, our account will not probably be increased by the including of these people; but as there are great numbers of our own people who at that time of the year are employed in the same business, and live in the same way, they must for the same reason be left out of your account; for as they neither are at that time, nor have been for many days before, at the usual place of their residence, they cannot be there numbered, and if they were to be numbered at the place where they are then at work, it will be impossible to distinguish who are British, and who are Irish, so that you must either include all the Irish in your account, or leave out great numbers of your own people, and how the overseers can have an account of either I do not know, for a farmer never knows how many haymakers he has in his barn, and perhaps none of them he has there, are at that time in his service.

A difficulty of the same kind, Sir, will occur with respect to most of the day-labourers in every branch of business within our cities and great towns: Few of them live at the house of the master they work with, and still fewer have houses of their own. They are generally inmates, and if married, both the husband and wife are often out at their daily labour. Many of them live in houses that are let out into separate tenements where one family knows little or nothing of the other, and most of them are abroad the whole day, and the doors of their apartments locked up. How shall the overseers take an account of the number of the persons dwelling in such a house? Where are any such day-labourers to be numbered? At the house where they reside, or at the house of the master with whom they work? At the latter they cannot be numbered, because they cannot be said to reside or dwell there; at the former they cannot be numbered, because they are

never there in the day-time, nor any one there who can say they have resided in that house for the last 12 hours preceding. Sir, I have often heard lawyers complain of their being at a loss to find out our meaning to some of the laws we make; but if this bill, as it now stands, should be passed into a law, I believe no lawyer in England will be able to resolve all the doubts that will naturally arise: How then shall an ignorant country overseer resolve them? How shall they determine, when they may depart from the express words of the law, in order to follow the intention or the spirit of it? Yet this they must often do, or otherwise their accounts must be full of blunders.

C With regard to all those, Sir, who have houses in town and houses in the country, and likewise with regard to all travellers, it has been shewn, that they may chance to be twice numbered or not at all; and the only answer that has been made, or indeed that can be made to this is, that the overseers must ask people whether they have been numbered at any other place. But does the law oblige people to answer this question truly, or does it punish them if they answer wrong? Or, when an ignorant country overseer finds a whole family at their house in the country, can it be imagined, that he will think himself impowered to depart from the express words of the law, and omit putting them down in his account, because they tell him they have been already numbered at their house in town? What our overseers may do in such a case I do not know, but really as to myself, I should be very shy of taking so much liberty with the express words of an act of parliament. And besides all this, as the case was at first put, it may so happen that no overseer shall have an opportunity of asking any such question; and consequently the gentleman and his family,

mily, or the traveller, must be entirely omitted in every account that is to be taken. From all which, I think, it is evident, that however ingenious the method proposed by this bill for taking an account of the number of people may be, we can A from thence expect no exact account; and if from the accounts that are to be thus taken and transmitted, our gentlemen of speculation and curiosity are only to guess at the real number of people in this kingdom, they may in a few years make as B good a guess from the registers of births and funerals, were they once regularly established, and exactly kept, which they may be without much trouble or expence, and without alarming the people.

I say, alarming the people, Sir; C for whatever the noble lord may say, wherever he may have travelled, or with whomsoever he may have conversed, the people are alarmed: I will go further, I will say they have good reason to be alarmed. They do not understand the curious specu- D lations of political arithmetick, much less can they comprehend the uses that may be made of it; and they cannot think it possible, that the legislature would pass a new law, and a law too that will be attended with so much trouble and expence, E without so much as a prospect of any advantage to ensue, therefore they judge that this new law must be designed as a foundation for some new tax, or for increasing the burden of some of those we have already. As F am acquainted with the Hon. gentlemen who are the chief promoters of this bill, I know that they have no such design at present, but even they must allow, that some future minister may take advantage of this law, and may erect a new tax, or a new method of taxation, upon the foun- G dation they have laid; for when our ministers have come to the knowledge of the true number of the people of Great Britain, according

to the classes mentioned in the bill, as well as of those receiving alms from their respective parishes, they may easily and certainly compute what a poll-tax would amount to; and if it be true, that the number of people in Great-Britain, besides those receiving alms, amounts now to ten millions, such a tax at a shilling a head one with another, which is the least we can reckon, as people always pay according to their rank and condition in life, would amount to 500,000*l.* annually, a most delicate morsel for an enterprising minister, and therefore the next foreign project we enter into, such a tax may probably be not only imposed, but made a fund for borrowing a large sum of money, and thereby rendered perpetual.

Thus, Sir, the people without doors have some reason to be afraid of what may be the design of this bill, and even many within as well as without have reason to be apprehensive of the use that may be made of it; for after our ministers have been fully informed of the large sums paid by each respective parish to the poor, they may make it an argument for introducing a new assessment with respect to the land tax, in which they will be supported by the whole moneyed interest, now by our misfortunes become so considerable in this nation, and also by the landed gentlemen in several counties, who think themselves higher rated than their neighbours; tho' neither the one nor the other can have any just reason for promoting a new assessment; because our moneyed men should consider, that our landed gentlemen pay at least their proportion to every other tax, and those who now complain of their being over-rated to the land tax, should consider, that all parts of the kingdom do not enjoy equal advantages, and that therefore they neither can nor ought to pay equally towards the land tax.

I do not mention these things, Sir, with a design to raise any jealousies or fears either without doors or within. I know that our ministers have now as little reason to apprehend, as any man can have to expect, that a spirit of opposition can be raised or propagated among the people. There was a time when many groundless jealousies and fears were propagated, and a spirit thereby raised by some gentlemen, who have since made a frank confession, and taken shame to themselves: In this last part of their conduct they may perhaps be in the right; but the people have thereby found themselves so much disappointed, that they think they can put no trust in any man's professions, nor expect any redress from parliament. This has so much sunk their spirit, that they seem to be entirely regardless of what is done in parliament, which, I am sorry to say, is ominous to our constitution; for if they should once begin to despair of ever getting any relief from parliament, without the consent of the administration for the time being, I am afraid, they will begin to hold parliaments in contempt; and this would render it easy for any future sovereign to lay them entirely aside, which some one will certainly do, unless our parliament, like the senate of Rome, should become nothing but an engine for carrying into execution the most oppressive measures of the prince upon the throne, and for giving his most arbitrary edicts the colour and form of law.

However, Sir, as our elections are not all as yet under the direction of the minister for the time being, and as a new general election may very soon come on, I would advise some gentlemen to be cautious of consenting to a law, which is suspected by the people without doors to be designed as a foundation for some new tax, or new method of taxation; for tho' no general spirit can now be raised among the people, yet a

particular spirit of personal resentment may still operate strongly in some of our counties or populous cities, and may at least increase the expence, if not defeat the success of some candidates at the next general election.

This, Sir, should make several gentlemen willing to have some longer time to consider of a law, which is to be attended with so much trouble and expence to the people without doors, even if there were no particular objection to the dress in which it now appears; but these, I think, are innumerable. Some of them have been already mentioned, and all the answer that has been made to them is, that our wise and learned overseers of the poor, and justices of the peace, are to correct the errors and omissions of the legislature, which is giving them a greater power than has ever yet been assumed by our judges in Westminster-hall: otherwise why have we upon our statute books so many laws for explaining and amending former laws? I have already observed, that what relates to the keeping and transmitting an account of the poor, and of the sums raised in each respective parish for their support, and what relates to the keeping and transmitting a register of all births and funerals, ought not to have been tacked together in the same bill, for I am sure, they have no manner of connection; and if it should be thought necessary to have marriages of any kind registered, which I am not as yet convinced of, it should certainly be regulated in a bill by itself alone. Then with regard to births, your appointing the names of the father and mother to be registered as far as the same can be known, may be very inconvenient for the fathers of some bastards, and even sometimes for the mothers; and likewise for the parents of children begot in lawful wedlock, whilst they find it necessary to conceal their marriage; there-

therefore, I think, you should make this part of your bill conditional, by appointing the names of the father and mother to be registered, *if* the same be *publicly* known.

Thus, Sir, it appears that this bill, even in its present complicated form, A stands in need of many amendments; and therefore, I hope, the Hon. gentlemen will agree to have it put off till next session, when proper and distinct bills may be brought in for all the purposes intended by this bill, and gentlemen will then have an opportunity to approve of what they like, without being under a necessity of consenting to the passing of what they do not like into a law.

Upon this Cn. Genucius stood up and spoke in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHETHER the Hon. gentleman who spoke last was here when this bill was first moved for, I do not know, but if he was, I am surprised to hear him call it a matter of mere speculation, as the many great and necessary uses it may serve for were then so fully opened. As to those purposes which will be effectually answered by an annual account of the poor, and by a regular and exact register of all births, deaths, and marriages, I think, I need not repeat them, as this part of the bill seems to be approved of, even by those who have spoke against it, and who have levelled their whole artillery against that part alone, which requires an account to be yearly taken of the number of people in each parish. This, it is said, can answer no purpose but that of an insignificant and vain curiosity, as if it were of no consequence for the legislature to know when to encourage, and when to discourage or restrain the people of this island, or of some particular parts of it, from going to settle in our *American* colonies.

G—G—.

Do gentlemen think, that it can be of no use to this society, or indeed to any society, to know when the number of its people increases or decreases; and when the latter appears to be the case, to inquire into the cause of it, and to endeavour to apply a proper remedy? Such a knowledge, I should think, would have been very necessary for us, at the time we undertook to establish a new colony in Nova Scotia; for if the number of our people had then appeared to be upon the wane, I should have thought it an improper time for us to engage in any such undertaking, unless we had resolved to carry it on by means of foreign protestants, and such of our own people as had never been accustomed to any sort of labour. We know, Sir, that Spain, which in the time of the Romans was so vastly full of people, has, within these last two or three centuries been almost dispeopled, by too much encouraging their people to remove to their settlements in America; and therefore, however useful such settlements may be to this kingdom, this should be a warning to us not to allow them to dispeople their mother country. Even here at home do not we know, that both manufactures and the number of people have of late years decreased in some parts of the kingdom? Would it not be of advantage to us to know, whether this affects the whole, or if it be only a removal from one part of the island to another? And in Scotland we know that there are some particular parts of the Highlands where the people are generally disaffected, and from whence the Scottish regiments in the French service are chiefly recruited; would it not be of advantage to us to know the exact number of the people in those parts, in order to take proper methods for giving them such encouragement and employment at home, as may prevent their being under any necessity to go abroad?

Thus

Thus, Sir, it must appear, that an authentick knowledge of the number of our people, and of their annual increase or decrease, will be extremely convenient at all times for many useful purposes, and in the case of a long war, it will be absolutely necessary; for the usual method of raising recruits for our army would not then be sufficient: We should be forced to have recourse to that of obliging each parish to furnish a certain number; and we could not do this with any sort of equality, without knowing the number of young unmarried men in each parish. Likewise, in the case of a threatened invasion, our safety might depend upon our augmenting our army in the most speedy manner, and would not this of obliging each parish to furnish a certain number be the most speedy and the most effectual? And I am very certain, that no proper method can be contrived for establishing a useful national militia, without first knowing the numbers of our people, and having them distinguished into such classes as are mentioned in this bill.

I hope, Sir, I have now convinced the Hon. gentleman, that there is a great deal more than mere speculation even in this numbering scheme; and as to the objection that it will be impossible, from the method proposed, to know the exact number of our people, because of the numbers that must be either twice numbered or not at all, we must do in this case as we do in all others, we must trust to the discretion and the diligence of the officers that are to be employed in carrying the scheme into execution. As the whole business of numbering is to be compleated in ten days, it cannot be supposed that many will be twice numbered without any remark, and such as may happen to be so, will probably be compensated by those who happen not to be numbered at all, which will be sufficient; for the utmost ex-

actness is not absolutely necessary, and a few years will bring our knowledge of the whole number to a very great nicety, which never can be acquired from the register of births and deaths, were it to be exactly kept for many ages; because the very ground-work of all calculations from thence, is founded upon a supposition, that such a certain proportion of those that are alive die every year. In some foreign parts where the number of people and the number of deaths were exactly known, it has been found, that about a thirtieth part die every year; but no such supposition can be made in this country, because the number of people either in the whole island, or in any particular part, has never been authentically taken; and in order to make the supposition with any tolerable certainty, it would be necessary to have an exact number of the people, and of the births, and deaths, for several years, in several parishes, and in several parts of the island.

But this of numbering the people has, it seems, no connection with the account of births and deaths, and therefore ought not to have been put into the same bill. I am really surpris'd, Sir, to hear any gentleman say so: Suppose a merchant should resolve to keep an account of the increase or decrease of his estate, as every merchant does or ought to do, and is by them usually call'd their account of profit and loss, would it not be ridiculous in him to begin such an account without first stating an account of his estate? Would it not be equally ridiculous in him not to bring this account to a balance, at least once a year? Can it then be said, that the taking an account of the number of our people had no connection with the account of births and deaths? Or that an account of marriages, which is the legal way of increasing or supplying our estate, has no connection with either? These three

accounts, Sir, are so far from having no connection, that unless we have periodically an account taken of the total number of our people, the other two will signify nothing, because we can never bring our account of profit and loss to a balance, as great numbers of our people are yearly going abroad to settle in our American colonies, and some are yearly returning or coming from thence to settle in this kingdom; and, I believe, we have yearly a pretty numerous supply from Ireland; therefore, unless we have some periodical account of the total number of our people, an account of births and deaths would really be nothing but a matter of mere speculation, and would be of very little use even for that purpose, as no supposition can be with any certainty made of the proportion of people that die yearly in this island.

As to the opinion of the people without doors, Sir, I shall always have a great regard for it, and should be very distrustful of my own, if I found it differed from that which appeared to be the opinion of the people in general; but this is not the case at present; for I do not believe there is a man in the kingdom against any part of this bill, unless it be such as have been influenced by the jealousies and fears that have been most industriously propagated upon this occasion, and which are, I am sure, as groundless as any that were ever propagated upon any occasion. What occasion the Hon. gentleman alludes to I am quite ignorant of, and so can have no concern in; but if any such were ever propagated, I am glad to hear that the authors have taken shame to themselves, which, I hope, will always be the fate of those who propagate groundless jealousies and fears of the measures of the government, or the proceedings of the legislature, especially of those who have propagated any jealousies or fears with
February, 1754.

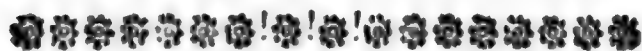
respect to the bill now under our consideration; for there never was, nor can be less ground for any such. Can any gentleman think, that if there were the most distant design of imposing a poll-tax, or introducing a new assessment, there would be the least necessity for knowing the number of the people, or the amount of the poor's rates in every parish, and for having this knowledge in the most publick and authentick manner? We have had several poll-taxes within these last fifty or sixty years; and as the circumstances of the nation or people cannot have much altered within that time, a calculation may from thence be made how much such a tax would produce, with much greater certainty, and upon a much more solid foundation, than could be made from knowing the number of the people, without any knowledge of their respective ranks and conditions in life, as such a tax would be a most grievous and unequal one; unless it were proportioned to every person's circumstances; and as this is hardly possible, I believe, it was the principal reason for laying that method of taxation aside. This bill therefore, if passed into a law, can no way contribute towards resuming such a method of raising money; and as to the amount of the poor's rates in every parish, an authentick account of it would, I am persuaded, be one of the strongest arguments that could be made use of against a new assessment, or any augmentation of the land tax.

It is from hence evident, Sir, that no jealousies or fears can with any sort of ground be propagated from any thing that can be now designed, or hereafter founded upon the bill now before us, especially upon that part of it which relates to the legislature's having an authentick account of the number of our people, and of their annual increase or decrease, which, as I have shewn, may
I serve

serve for many useful purposes. And as to its having any effect upon the next general election, if it has any, I believe, it will be a good one in favour of those who have appeared as advocates for the bill; because the people will by that time be convinced, that they have employed their thoughts for the publick good, and have promoted a law, which if duly executed, will be of the greatest use to society. But I must observe, that the next general election will probably be over, before a part of the bill which relates to the numbering of the people begins to take effect.

To conclude, Sir, with the objection which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to make against registering the names of the parents of bastard children, or of children born in concealed wedlock, I do not think that either of these cases deserves much the attention of the legislature. But if they did, there is no necessity for altering the words of the bill on that account; for such children, if the parents have any prudence, are always put into the custody or keeping of nurses, who know nothing of the father or mother; and tho' they must take care to get the child's birth and name registered, they are not obliged by the words of the bill, as they now stand, to declare the name either of the father or mother. However, Sir, I shall not take upon me to say, that the bill is so perfect as to require no alteration or amendment; but if any such should afterwards appear to be absolutely necessary, we shall best understand how to make them, after we have begun to see the bill carried into execution; and as I approve of the general scope of the bill, and can at present see no necessity for any alteration, I shall be for its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]



From the WORLD, Feb. 7.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

I HARDLY know a more unfortunate circumstance which can happen to a young man than that of being too handsome: It is a thousand to one that in the course of his education he loses the very dignity of his sex and nature. During his infancy, his father himself will be too apt to be pleased with the delicacy of his features; his mother will be in raptures with them; and every silly woman who visits in the family, will continually lament that master was not a girl, for "what a fine creature

would he have made!" If he goes to school, he will be perpetually teiz'd by the nick-name of Miss Molly; and, if he has not great resolution, be obliged to become the most mischievous imp of the whole fraternity, merely to avoid the harder imputations of fear and effeminacy. When he mixes amongst men, the imperfections of his education will still stick close to him; the bar itself will hardly cure him of sheepishness, or the cockade defend him from the appearance of cowardice. His very excellencies (if he has them) will seem virtues out of nature; they will be the wisdom of a Cornelia, or the heroism of a Sophonisba. Nay, were we to see him mount a breach, I am afraid that instead of those noble eulogies which should properly attend a hero in such circumstances, we should only cry out with Mrs. Clerimont in the play, "O the brave pretty creature!"

Such are the calamities which almost necessarily attend a male beauty; and so pernicious sometimes are its consequences, that I have more than once been tempted to wish some method could be found out which might extirpate it entirely. What statesmen, what generals, what prelates may we have lost, merely by the misfortune of a fine complexion? It is with concern that I frequently look round me in publick assemblies, and see such numbers of well-drest youths, who might really have been of use to themselves, and to mankind, had their parents taken the Indian method of marking their faces to distinguish their quality. As it is, their unlucky persons have led them astray into pertness and affectation, under a notion of politeness; and what ought to have been sense and judgment, is at best but a genteel taste in trifles. Thoughtless man! how blind is he to futurity! Little do these flutterers think, while their summers are dancing away in dangling to Ranelagh with lady Biddy and lady Fanny, that the cold uncomfortable winters of their life must at last terminate in prattling scandal, and playing at quadrille with lady Bridget, and lady Frances!

—Their way of life

Is fallen into the fear, the yellow leaf:
And that, which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
They must not look to have.

Surely, Mr. Fitz-Adam, the preventing such misfortunes might very well become your care, if not that of the legislature. Every body knows that there was a time, even

even in a Roman army, when "aim at their faces" was as dreadful a sound, and attended with as fatal consequences, as "keep your fire" was on a late glorious occasion. Now, tho' I would by no means insinuate that a beau must be a coward; nay, tho' the world has furnished us with many examples of very finical men who were very great heroes; yet as it might perhaps be better, even in time of peace, that men should not attend so intently to their persons, I would endeavour to strike at the root of the evil. I would propose therefore, with regard to our male children, that we should follow the original Circassian manner, and "aim at their faces." A general practice of this kind might be extremely useful to the State: The literary world would, I am sure, be the better for it; for what mother could be averse to having her sons taught to read, when perhaps the eye-lashes were gone, and the eyes themselves no longer worth preserving? Considerations of this sort will, I hope, induce some projector by profession to undertake the affair, and draw up, what may properly enough be styled, "a scheme for raising men for the service of the publick."

I must however do justice to the fair youths of the present age, by confessing that many of them seem conscious of their imperfections; and, as far as their own judgments can direct them, take pains to appear manly. But, alas! the methods they pursue, rather aggravate the calamity. Their drinking and raking, only makes them look like old maids. Their swearing is almost as shocking as it would be in the other sex. Their chewing tobacco not only offends, but makes us apprehensive at the same time that the poor things will be sick. When they talk to common women as they pass them in the Mall, they seem as much out of character as M^s. Woffington in Sir Harry Wildair, making love to Angelica. In short, every part of their conduct is extremely unnatural. Whereas if they would only spend half the pains in acquiring a little knowledge, and practising a little decency, we might perhaps be brought to endure them; at least, we should be less shocked with their beauty.

When I look back on what I have written, I am a little afraid that my zeal for the publick may have hurried me too far; for as we are taught to pity natural defects, we ought to be tender of blaming the errors they occasion. But what shall we say to another set of animals, whom nature certainly designed for men, and made, as Mr. Pope says, *their souls*

bullet, and their bodies buff? When these louts of six feet high, with the shoulders of porters and the legs of charmen, affect to *lisp, and to amble, and to nick-name God's creatures*, surely we may laugh at such incorrigible ideots. The fair youths of a less gentle deportment, aim at least at what they imagine to be manly: But these dairy maids in breeches leave their sex behind them at their first setting out, and give up the only qualities which they could possibly be admired for.

Any one who is conversant in the world must have seen numbers of this latter sort; some of them trapping, others lolloping in their gait, and many of them so very affected, that they cannot even see with their eyes, but at most peep thro' the lashes of them, when they would languish in publick at some mistress of theirs and the whole town's affections. Their voices too have a peculiar softness and are scarce ever raised, unless it be at the playhouse to make an appointment for the King's-arms, or to dispatch an orange-wench on a message to a balcony.

In short, Mr. Fitz Adam, what with natural and acquired effeminacy, the present age seems an age of affectation. And yet (that I may not leave your readers with disagreeable ideas in their minds) notwithstanding these alarming appearances, the eye of a philosopher can still trace out something to counterbalance this amazing degeneracy. However desperate the vulgar may think our situation, we, who see the fervor of the terribl zone sweetly compensated by copious dews and everlasting breezes, and the whole system of nature admirably adjusted; we, I say, see likewise that this human defect is not left without its remedy. However delicate our *men* are become, we may still hope that the rising generation will not be totally enervated. The assured look, the exalted voice, and theatrical step of our modern females, pretty sufficiently convince us that there is something *manly* still left amongst us. So that we may reasonably conclude, tho' the male and female accomplishments may be strangely scattered and disposed of between the sexes, yet they will some how or other be jumbled together in that complicated animal, *a man and his wife*.

QUERIES relating to the late ACT for preventing Clandestine Marriages.

1. WHETHER the legislative authority can declare void and null a marriage vow, or indeed any vow, that has nothing irreligious or immoral in the performance?

2. Whether the act for preventing clandestine marriages was not more immediately calculated to gratify the ambition, vanity, and avarice of parents, (exorbitances that want rather to be checked) and for investing them with a power of making their families rich, rather than happy?

3. Whether the said act will not produce many more misfortunes in the community than it prevents?

4. Whether, by endeavouring to banish those evils, called Clandestine Marriages, (things in themselves not impious or criminal) and which in the most odious light, can be said to be only improper and infamous, we shall not give a greater inlet to vice, and make fornication and adultery more frequent than ever?

5. Whether a woman, compelled to marry a man she hates, will not, with less scruple, and frequently out of revenge, gratify her passion with one she loves? And vice versa?

6. Whether cuckolds, in a few years, will not be reckoned an honourable order, and be ranked amongst the great?

7. Whether fornication and adultery are not worse evils, in society, than improper and infamous marriages?

8. Whether matrimony, in this age, wants any embarrassments?

9. Whether this act will not make the modern practice of keeping women more frequent than ever?

10. Whether a clergyman solemnizing matrimony with a common licence, price 31. 1s. in any other place than a church or chapel, is really in the sight of God, or judgment of any sober, understanding man, more criminal and faulty than he that marries in any other place than a church or chapel with a special licence, that costs 12 or 14l.

11. For what reason therefore is that clergyman to be transported for marrying a couple with a licence, at the reasonable price of 31. 1s. rather than he that marries with a licence, price 14l. except that it brings more grist to the mill?

12. Whether therefore a clergyman may not commute for transportation with ——— for 14l. without any farther demands?

13. Whether this act was not calculated almost wholly to serve the purposes of the great ones, without any regard to the convenience and good of the publick in general, that in case the raking booby son of a squire or lord, under age, should, forsooth, marry a creature as worthless as himself, he might then, to gratify the vanity and lordliness of a father, have his marriage annulled, and be married

again to a rich heiress, for the laudable purpose of making her miserable, by being joined to a worthless fool, or abandoned debauchee?

14. Whether any of the truly worthy and valuable part of either sex ever were joined by clandestine marriages in an improper, unequal, or infamous match?

To the Reverend Dr. STEBBING.

Rev. SIR,

BY your letter to Dr. Shuckford, printed in the London Magazine for November, p. 513, I find that you in your *Boyle's Lectures* had introduced an objection of unbelievers against the credibility of the scripture history, viz. *That God should lay so severe a penalty upon so insignificant a thing as eating the fruit of a forbidden tree*; to which your answer is—that insignificant as the thing may seem, as to the matter of it; yet as God had laid the weight of his authority upon their not eating, our first parents in transgressing the command were guilty of the highest offence—which answer of yours Dr. Shuckford, in his *Discourse on the creation and fall of man*, calls *unaccountable ratiocination*, and says, that it *shocks him exceedingly*; for continues he,

The unbeliever will readily reply—that this command is so far from being worthy of the Deity, that it may be enquired what posterity would think even of a man who should make so trifling an injunction so peremptory and so penal.

Now, Sir, I cannot but wonder that you should take any notice of this objection of Dr. Shuckford, it being exactly the same with that you had already answered in your *Boyle's Lectures*. For that objection says, the scripture history is incredible, because it represents God as laying so severe a penalty on so insignificant a thing as eating the fruit of a forbidden tree: And this objection says, the scripture history is incredible, because it represents God as making so trifling an injunction so peremptory and so penal. I should be glad to know the difference between these two objections. In one, indeed, the word *insignificant* is used, in the other the word *trifling*; but between the words *insignificant* and *trifling*, the difference is, if I may so say, a mere trifle.

You are pleased in your letter to tell Dr. Shuckford, that it is difficult, and may be impossible to give an instance in common life, where a father's laying so much stress upon a trivial matter will stand with wisdom; and therefore you did not pretend to give any.

I take the liberty, Sir, to tell you, that nothing can be easier than to give an instance

stance where so much stress is laid upon a matter as *trivial* as the eating the forbidden fruit. And if you please to hear it, I will give such an instance.

But first I must observe, that the eating the forbidden fruit is not so *trivial* a matter as you seem to imagine; for it was not merely the fruit of a tree, but it was the fruit of the *tree of the knowledge of good and evil*, that our first parents were forbid to touch. By which command it seems pretty clear, that they were enjoined to rest satisfied with the state in which their Creator had placed them, and not *ambitiously* and *discontentedly* to aspire after, nor *boldly* to seize on perfections unsuitable to their nature, and belonging to beings of a superior order. This being premised, I cannot but think,

That if an honest old man, who suspected his son would prove a villain, should command him not to steal, and tell him, if he does steal an *absolute disbarison shall take place against him*; this instance would be similar to that before us; and tho' the son should accuse the father of *folly in laying so severe a penalty on so insignificant a thing as putting one's hand into a neighbour's pocket, and taking thence a little dirt*, yet I doubt not but you and all wise men would acquit him. It may be now asked why Adam may not be said to have been guilty of *theft* when he laid his hands on the fruit of the *forbidden tree of knowledge*, and that too of the worst kind, of *sacriligious theft*; and this by the by, if the fable of Prometheus be rightly interpreted by some learned moderns, was the opinion of those ancients, who feigned him to be tied to mount Caucasus, &c. for attempting to commit a rape upon Minerva.

I conclude my letter with observing, that if Dr. Shuckford and you had well considered the nature of physical action, he would not have urged this objection against the scripture history, nor would you have called the eating the fruit of the forbidden tree a *trivial matter*. In order therefore to put an end to, and prevent disputes of this kind, it may not be amiss to take notice, that *sin* does not consist in the *physical action*, but in the *deviation of the will from the laws of reason and religion*. Whoever therefore thinks the punishment of Adam, or of any other, too severe, because he can discover no moral turpitude in the physical action which occasioned the penalty to be inflicted, is grossly deceived, and looks for sin in a place where the nature of things forbids it to be found. An *enemy* in battle is destroyed by the same *physical action* that murders a friend.

I am, Rev. Sir, Yours, &c.

Feb. 4, 1754.

T. W.

From the INSPECTOR, No. 76.

Mr. Inspector,

WE have a neighbourhood here the most agreeable in the world; but we are in danger of having all society destroyed by a new inhabitant. I am sorry after such a charge to confess the person is of the softer sex; but certainly when a woman does take it in her head to be wrong, she will find the way to be fifty times as extravagant as a man can be for the soul of him.

All our good fellowship, all our respect for ourselves and one another, are tumbling to nothing; and I am the more vexed when I think of the contemptible antagonist to which they fall: A thousand good qualities are driven out of the country by affectation: A frivolous pretence to something above the common rank is ruining us: 'Tis making a set of plain honest people give up their real virtues, and sound sense, for very shame of possessing them. You will not need be told, it is not a person of any consideration who stands thus paramount among us: Ostentation is the vice of beggars: Two dozen of the best families in England are shrinking into their houses in obscurity, at the appearance of the wife of a teller of thread and ribbands.

Mr. — died, and his house was taken by this overgrown tigger of laces. They keep on their business in town; (that is, the husband keeps it on) but the lady has no sooner got quit of her counter, than she struts a countess. The women of fashion have been accustomed to come to her shop to buy bargains; and her ladyship has copied all their airs: The curate of the parish bearded in the family; from him she has learnt hard words; and from her opposite neighbour, whose pen-fil garden turned parsley and marjolds for the fanny, she has got a taste for floriculture.

Thus finished, madam Tape has thrown herself into our peaceful neighbourhood, a common jest to the men, but a common disturber among families: She has turned the heads of two or three young girls who have become intimate with her, and she has made every woman beside ashamed to show her face in company. The merchant's lady (for that was the character by which she distinguished herself) was visited a fortnight before the good drudge came down, to spoil the pomp of his tall spouse, by offering to supply families with lace and gartering 35 per cent. cheaper than they could buy them any where in the country.

The

The good man's appearance was some damp to the parade; but the visit had been paid and the lady put a good face upon the matter. He was a poor creature that had bribed her maid, and run away with her from her guardians: She had been these half-dozen years trying to polish him; but it was not in him, a Mercury could not be carved out of every log: When people had not the materials innate, it was in vain to attempt inspiring them. The man was a very good kind of man, but she desired people would have the charity to forget he belonged to her. I was one of the first that visited her; for I had a mind to see her before my daughters made themselves acquainted: I congratulated her on coming into our neighbourhood. She thanked me: She was obliged to me: But it was not the custom to know people because they happened to live near one another: She should make few acquaintance: However, she desired to make me and my family an exception.

I asked her if she did not think the winding of the river was very beautiful? She confessed there was something odd in it: She believed it might come near Mr. Hogarth's line of beauty. But she believed she should persuade Mr. Tape to be at the expence of cutting a strait channel for it, that it might seem a canal from the parlour window. I stared; but she told me, all serpentine rivers were made strait now: And as to expence, Mr. Tape never considered that, when it was for her satisfaction. She thought the hills pretty; but they did not stand in a regular semicircle; but this she fancied might be mended. As to the woods, she owned they stood prettily: But alas, Sir, says she, England is a wretched country! I should like it extremely if one could see now and then an ostrich or an elephant pop out of them.

Upon the whole, she thought it was too bleak after all: She would not have the wretch lay out too much money upon it. for she believed she should never be brought to bear it; she could never in her life endure the barbarous robustity of a country wind.

I observed with great submission, that the politest people in London got into the streets nearest the air, so that probably she was not quite unused to it. I saw she was in some confusion; but I could not guess at the occasion. I asked where her town house might stand? This increased her perplexity: Why really, Sir, —pooh! O dear—Lord bless me—I never can think of the name of the street. —I gave her time to recollect; but persisting in my question, she was obliged, after

five minutes pause, with great emotion and disorder, to pronounce the word Pudding-lane. I never had heard of such a place. In the name of wonder, madam, where can it stand?—She could not tell. —Thro' what street, madam, may you go to it? She did not know: She never saw the streets: She never went out but by flambeaux—but she knew forty noblemens equipages could very well wait about the door at a time; and the street was so wide, that the duke of what's his name's coach and six could turn about in it.

This haberdasher of small-wares, Mr. Inspector! this taker of farthings for beggars tape and incle, is in the country attended like a princess in romance; and she treats every body as slaves or fools whom she receives. She pities the poor creatures at this season who fill themselves with salary and turnips; she cannot taste any thing but cucumbers and French-beans at Christmas. If she be spoke to, it must be in publick: She will not return a curtesy unless it be in company; and her tradespeople must come twenty times for a bill of five shillings: It is the universal rule of quality. She faints if any woman speaks to her as if she wore upon an equality; and because the lady of the manor did not give her place at church, she will never come within the odious walls again.

I do not attempt to give you any idea of her language; for it is incomprehensible: And yet, so ready are people to respect what they do not understand, that no woman dares speak before her. Her gestures, which outgo all the grimace of comedy, are supposed to be politeness; and no woman moves an arm in the country way in her presence. It is to no purpose that she is ridiculous and contemptible; she has taught herself to believe she is elegant and fine; and she imposes the same absurdity on others.

This it is, Mr. Inspector, to be delicate for want of judgment: This it is to have kept company with wise men, and women of quality, without understanding or manners: Such people forget common-sense, and learn nothing but to despise those who are above them. But, Sir, is it not even more provoking, that an animal like this should disturb a rational society, than that she should be thought fine because she is ridiculous? Dear Sir, shew her her picture.

Your humble servant, R. R.

From the ADVENTURER, Feb. 12.

COMEDY, satire, and burlesque, being the three chief branches of ridicule, it is necessary for us to compare together the most admired performances of the

the ancients and moderns in these three kinds of writing, to qualify us justly to censure or commend, as the beauties or blemishes of each party may deserve.

As Aristophanes wrote to please the multitude, at a time when the licentiousness of the Athenians was boundless, his pleasantries are coarse and unpolite, his characters extravagantly forced, and distorted with unnatural deformity; he is full of the grossest obscenity, indecency, and inurbanity; and as the populace always delight to hear their superiors abused and misrepresented, he scatters the rankest calumnies on the wisest and worthiest personages of his country. His style is unequal, occasioned by a frequent introduction of parodies on Sophocles and Euripides. It is, however, certain that he abounds in artful allusions to the state of Athens at the time when he wrote; and, perhaps, he is more valuable considered as a political satirist, than a writer of comedy.

Plautus has adulterated a rich vein of genuine wit and humour, with a mixture of the basest buffoonry. No writer seems to have been born with a more forcible or more fertile genius for comedy. He has drawn some characters with incomparable spirit: We are indebted to him for the first good miser, and for that worn-out character among the Romans, a boastful Thrafo. But his love degenerates into lewdness; and his jests are insupportably low and illiberal, and fit only for "the dregs of Romulus" to use and to hear; he has furnished examples of every species of true and false wit, even down to a quibble and a pun. Plautus lived in an age, when the Romans were but just emerging into politeness: And I cannot forbear thinking that if he had been reserved for the age of Augustus, he would have produced more perfect plays, than even the elegant disciple of Menander.

Delicacy, sweetness, and correctness, are the characteristics of Terence. His polite images are all represented in the most clear and perspicuous expression; but his characters are too general and uniform, nor are they marked with those discriminating peculiarities that distinguish one man from another: There is a tedious and disgusting sameness of incidents in his plots, which are too complicated and intricate. It may be added, that he superabounds in soliloquies; and that nothing can be more inartificial or improper, than the manner in which he hath introduced them.

To these three celebrated ancients I venture to oppose singly the matchless

Moliere, as the most consummate master of comedy that former or later ages have produced. He was not content with painting obvious and common characters, but set himself closely to examine the numberless varieties of human nature: He soon discovered every difference, however minute; and by a proper management could make it striking: His portraits, therefore, tho' they appear to be new, are yet discovered to be just. The Tartuffe and the Misanthrope are the most singular, and yet, perhaps, the most proper and perfect characters that comedy can represent; and his Miser excels that of any other nation. He seems to have hit upon the true nature of comedy; which is, to exhibit one singular and unfamiliar character, by such a series of incidents as may best contribute to shew its singularities. All the circumstances in the Misanthrope, tend to manifest the peevish and captious disgust of the hero; all the circumstances in the Tartuffe, are calculated to shew the treachery of an accomplished hypocrite. I am sorry no English writer of comedy can be produced as a rival to Moliere; altho' it must be confessed that Falstaff and Morose are, indeed, two admirable characters, excellently supported and displayed: For Shakespear has contrived all the incidents to illustrate the gluttony, lewdness, cowardice, and boastfulness of the fat old knight; and Johnson has with equal art displayed the oddity of a whimsical humourist, who could endure no kind of noise.

If we proceed to consider the satirists of antiquity, I shall not scruple to prefer Boileau and Pope to Horace and Juvenal; the arrows of whose ridicule are more sharp in proportion as they are more polished. That reformers should abound in obscenities, as is the case of the two Roman poets, is surely an impropriety of the most extraordinary kind; the courtly Horace also sometimes sinks into mean and farcical abuse; but Boileau and Pope have given to their satire the Cestus of Venus. Their ridicule is concealed and oblique; that of the Romans direct and open. The 10th satire of Boileau on women, is more bitter, and more decent and elegant, than the 6th of Juvenal on the same subject; and Pope's epistle to Mrs. Blount far excels them both, in the artfulness and delicacy with which it touches female foibles. I may add, that the imitations of Horace by Pope, and of Juvenal by Johnson, are preferable to their originals, in the appositeness of their examples, and in the poignancy of their ridicule. Above all, the Lutrin, the Rape

Rape of the Lock, the Dispensatory, and the Dunciad, cannot be paralleled by any works that the wittiest of the ancients can boast of.

Lucian is the greatest master of burlesque among the ancients: But the travels of Gulliver, tho' indeed evidently copied from his true history, do as evidently excel it. Lucian sets out with informing his readers, that he is in jest, and intends to ridicule some of the incredible stories in Ctesias and Herodotus: This introduction surely enfeebles his satire and defeats his purpose. The true history consists only of the most wild, monstrous and miraculous persons and accidents: Gulliver has a concealed meaning, and his dwarfs and giants convey tacitly some moral or political instruction. The Charon or the Prospect (*Charon* or *Prospect*) one of the dialogues of Lucian, has likewise given occasion to that agreeable French satire, entitled, "*Le diable Boiteux*," or "The lame devil;" which has highly improved on its original by a greater variety of characters and descriptions, lively remarks and interesting adventures. So if a parallel be drawn between Lucian and Cervantes, the ancient will still appear to disadvantage: The burlesque of Lucian principally consists in making his gods and philosophers speak and act like the meanest of the people; that of Cervantes arises from the solemn and important air with which the most idle and ridiculous actions are related; and is, therefore, much more striking and forcible. In a word, Don Quixote and its copy Hudibras, the Splendid Shilling, the Adventures of Gil Blas, the Tale of a Tub, and the Rehearsal, are pieces of humour which antiquity cannot equal, much less excel.

Theophrastus must yield to La Bruyere for his intimate knowledge of human nature; and the Athenians never produced a writer whose humour was so exquisite as that of Addison, or who ever delineated and supported a character with so much nature and true pleasantry as that of Sir Roger de Coverly.

A new Kind of Plant or Flower lately found at the Bottom of the deep Northern Ocean near the coast of Greenland, by some supposed to be a ZOOPHYTE, or ANIMAL PLANT. (See the PLATE.) Together with a Description of this wonderful Phenomenon, extracted from the full Account thereof given by the learned Christopher Mylius, in a Letter to Dr. Albert Haller, President of the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen.

TWO of these plants were found by capt. Adrians, of the English Green-

land ship the Britannia, in his last voyage upon the whale fishery. They were drawn up with the line, as they were sounding the sea, out of a clayish ground, 236 fathoms, or 472 yards deep, in the 79th degree of northern latitude, about 90 English miles from Greenland*.

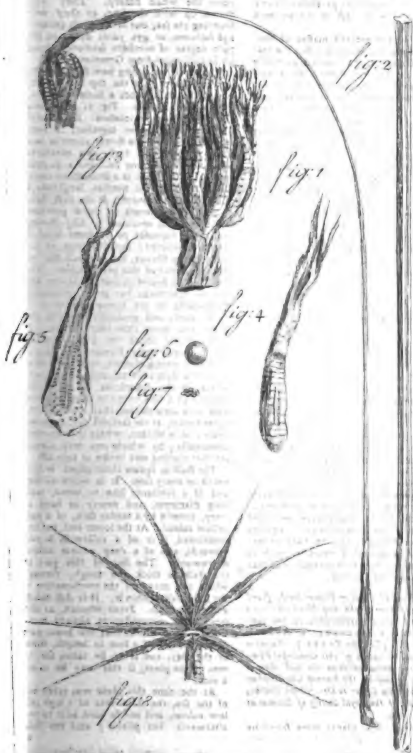
A The plant has a long bare stalk, without any leaves, on the top of which, where the stalk bends a little sideways, grows out a flower. Fig. 1. represents the whole plant in miniature. Its natural size, stalk and flower together, is four feet and an half; the flower alone is two inches and an half high, and measures about its middle one inch and a quarter round; at the top it is a little more close. On account of the notches lengthways and across, I discovered, at the first sight of it, some likeness to those petrified bodies we call encrinos, or lilly-stones, which are supposed to be some kind of sea stars petrified: But the tops of the flower being fibrous, had so much the less any appearance of this petrification. The stalk, a little below its middle, is one line and an half thick, but grows gradually downwards to the lower extremity as thick again; and gradually towards the upper end, more than once as thin. It looks thicker about two inches and an half underneath the flower; but this is only as it were a bladder, to the inside of which the stalk adheres, and is lost downwards in the superficies of the stalk. About half a foot from the lower end the stalk is a little thicker than lower down. Quite below, at the farthest end, it grows again a little thicker, where it terminates compleatly; by which one may plainly see that nothing was broke or torn off.

B The stalk is square throughout, with a notch on every side. It is white within, and of a substance like to wood, with long filaments, and nearly as hard as ivory, cover'd by a tender skin, of a pale yellow colour. At the lower end, before-mentioned, it is of a yellowish brown upwards, and of a deep yellow colour downwards. The skin of this part of the stalk is thick and tough, through which one may feel the continuation of the solid stalk within it. It is still moist, and very pliable. From whence, as also from other circumstances already mentioned, I conjecture, that the lower part of the stalk, half a foot in length, stuck in the clay, and is to be taken for the root of the plant, if this may be called a root.

C At the time this plant was taken out of the sea, the stalk was of a high yellow colour, and not so hard as it turned afterwards, but pliable; and the stalk of

* We suppose the author means that part of Greenland, commonly called Spitzberg.

The New ZOOPHYTE or Animal Plant .



of the other plant is all turned cockle-wife.

In order to examine the flower more exactly, and to restore it to its natural form, as much as possible, I put it for a couple of hours in water : For the captain could give no farther account of it, but that, when taken out of the sea, it was more opened, and of a yellow colour, which, as I got it quite dry, was turned to a deep brown. When I took it out of the water it was more opened, and as big again as before ; in short, it appeared then as represented by Fig. 2. The adhering piece of the above-mentioned bladder-like and pale yellow skin was turned something cockle-wife, and the colour of the flower between yellow and brown. It was composed of thirty pieces, of the shape of a cone, but not so regular, which I can neither call leaves of a flower, nor stamens. These pieces were all grown together at the bottom, and some deep notches running obliquely together, gave the lower parts of them the appearance of a flower-pot, or chalice, (Fig. 2.) very like the above-mentioned lilly-stones. The upper ends of them terminated into some cheves, not very regular.

The outer ones of these oblong pieces had loosened themselves in the water ; the rest I could easily get asunder, except five of the inner ones, which seemed at first grown together, but were at last, by the use of a penknife, likewise got asunder without being hurt. The outer ones are the largest, towards the middle they are lesser and lesser.

The back of every one of these pieces is something convex, but the inside a little hollow, because it rests on the back of another, when the flower is crumpled up, or not quite opened, as here. Along the back, which is convex, run for the most three unregular notches, transversed by a multitude of notches, not so regular as those upon the lilly stones. On the inside two notches are observed all along.

The substance of these pieces is like a thick and tough skin, easily to be torn when wet. The smaller sort of these pieces towards the middle were tenderer, softer, and of a lighter colour.

The Kinds, Season of Sowing and Culture, of Seeds of Roots. (See p. 27.)

O N I O N, the kinds, Portugal, white Spanish, Strasbourg, English, red Spanish, silver-skin, Welsh. Onions are sown in March for roots to use in the winter season, or they may be sown till May on a rich light ground ; in about a month after they are up they should be hoed two or three inches apart, and must

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afterwards be kept clean from weeds, and may be thinned to use in small sallads five or six inches apart ; they are sown in August for young onions to stand the winter to use in small sallads in the spring ; the Welsh onion is sown in August to stand the winter, their blades will die away in October, and spring up again for use in the spring.

Leek, or London leek, is sown in the spring as onions, and in July transplanted out in rows, a foot asunder, and six inches apart.

Carrots, or orange carrots, are sown in March to have them large, on a deep, sandy, fresh soil, and open ground ; after they are up they must be hoed at different times five or six inches apart, and kept clean from weeds : You may sow them under warm exposures in January and February, or on a gentle hot bed ; and they may be sown till May : They are sown in August to stand the winter for young carrots in the spring.

Parsnips, or large parsnips, are sown in the spring, as carrots, and hoed out eight or ten inches apart.

Turnips, early white, green round, red round, long tankered, yellow, French. Turnips are sown in March or April, to come in for use in May or June, and they may be sown all the summer months on a moist soil ; the field crops are sown about July, or they may be sown in August ; when the plants have got three or four leaves they should be hoed out 6 or 8 inches apart, and in about a month after a foot apart, or more, if designed for feeding : One pound of good seed will sow an acre of land, but two pounds are commonly allowed.

Radish, short top, scarlet, black Spanish, white turnip. Radishes are sown in January and February in warm exposed places, or on gentle hot beds, and cover them with mats as the season requires ; they are sown in March on more open ground in a deep, light soil, and may be sown in more shady places, as the season advances ; after they are up they should be hoed three or four inches apart ; they are sown again in August, and in the autumn months under warm hedges or walls, to come in before the spring sowings : The Spanish or turnip radish is sown in March, and should be hoed out five or six inches apart ; they are sown in August for winter use, and in September or October to stand the winter for spring use.

Parsley, Hamburg, or large rooted, is sown in February, March, or April, on beds or drills ; when the plants are up they should be hoed out five or six inches

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inches apart; the roots are boiled and eat as carrots, or with fish.

Beet, red, white chard, common. Beets are sown in March or April, on a deep, light soil, and should be hoed out about a foot apart; the red beet is generally boiled in the winter season as parsnips, or used to garnish dishes; the large ribs of the chard beet are commonly used for stewing, &c.

Skirret, or sifarum, is sown in March, April and May, for a succession, on a rich, moist soil, and should be thinned or hoed as carrots, five or six inches apart; when the leaves decay they are taken up for use as wanted; the late sowings will continue good till March.

Scorzonera, or vipers grass, and falfasy, or goats beard, are sown in March, April and May, in a fresh light soil, in shallow drills about a foot asunder; after they are up, they should be thinned, five or six inches apart; when the leaves begin to decay they may be taken up for use as wanted; the latter sowings will continue good till March. The young shoots of falfasy are cut in the spring, and boiled as asparagus.

Shallot, bulbous root; garlick, cloved root, and rocambole heads, are planted in September or March, in a light sandy soil, about five or six inches apart; in July, when the leaves begin to decay, they are taken up and dried for use.

To these we shall add the following Articles.

CHARDOONS are sown in March or April, in a light rich earth; the first sowing will be fit to transplant in May into rows, a foot distance, and seven or eight inches apart, and about the end of June they may be planted out for good, four foot apart; and about the latter end of August the plants will be fit to tie up in a dry day, with hay or straw-bands, and earthed up round to blanch, as they advance in height. The first plantings will begin to be fit for use in September, and the latter plantings will continue for use till spring.

Artichokes are commonly raised from slips, planted in March or April, in a rich, moist soil, trenched with rotten dung in an open situation, in rows four or five foot asunder, and two foot apart in the rows; when the heads are fit for use the stalks are cut close to the ground; and about November the plants should be earthed up, by trenching the ground on each side into a ridge, and may be covered in hard weather with litter. About March or April the plants should be dressed, and the ground levelled, leaving two or three of the clearest and most promising

shoots on each stock for crop, and the clearest slips that are taken off may be planted as above.

Asparagus is sown in February or March, in good rich earth; and in March or April following they will be fit to plant out, either for a natural crop, or to train up for forcing in hot beds. The natural crops are planted in a fresh sandy soil, trenched with rotten horse-dung; when the ground is levelled, throw out a trench by a line on one side, about six inches deep, and lay in the plants against the back of the trench, about two foot apart, spreading their roots, and cover the buds two or three inches thick with earth.

Then cut another trench a foot distance, and plant the whole in the same manner, leaving about two foot between every four rows for an alley; when the ground is planted and levelled, it may be sown with a thin crop of onions, and must be kept clean from weeds all the summer, and in October, when the haulm is decayed, it should be cut off, and the alleys dug up to earth the beds about five inches thick; and it is proper to bury some rotten dung in the alleys, to dress the beds every year in the same manner; and in March every year, the beds must be carefully forked over and raked level; The third spring after planting you may begin to cut, when the beds are about four or five inches above ground, and with good management will continue many years.

If you raise them for hot beds, plant them at one year old in a moist rich soil, about eight inches apart; the second and third years after planting, they will be ready to take up for forcing in hot beds made pretty strong, about three foot thick, with new stable-dung, that has been thrown on a heap a week or more to ferment; the beds must be covered with earth six inches thick; then, against a ridge made at one end, begin to lay in your plants, without trimming or cutting the fibres, as close as possible, and between every row lay a little ridge of fine earth, and proceed in the same manner till the bed is planted; then cover the bed two inches thick with earth, and incompass the bed with a straw-band, and in about a week, or as the bed is in the temper, put on the frames and glasses, and lay on three inches thick of fresh earth over the beds, and give them air and add fresh heat to the bed as it requires. These beds may be made from November till March, which will last till the natural grass comes in.

A Pamphlet having been lately published, intitled, An Essay on the many Advantages accruing to the Community from the

the superior Neatness, Conveniencies, Decorations, and Embellishments of great and capital Cities, particularly applied to the City and Suburbs of London, &c. *we think ourselves obliged to give some Extracts from it, not only from the Title of our Magazine, but because the Author appears to be a Gentleman of a true publick Spirit, and a good Judge of what is hurtful, or may be useful or ornamental to this great City, which by its Decency to the River Thames might easily be made and kept as clean as any City in the World.*

THE benefits which, he shews, would arise from his scheme are, 1. Reputation. 2. An additional demand for many things. 3. An increase of manufactures, &c. 4. An increase of commerce, navigation and plantations. 5. An increase of national revenue. 6. An increase of rents of houses and lands. 7. A decrease of the poor-rate.

For obtaining these benefits he proposes a removal of all nuisances, inconveniences and inelegances, and an addition of decorations, in a judicious and masterly taste.

The nuisances he particularly mentions are, 1. Nastiness in several places. 2. Rubbish left in the streets; and cellar-doors, cellar-windows, and stone-steps, projecting into the foot paths. 3. Broke-pavements. 4. Ruinous houses. 5. Sheds against churches, or standing in the streets. 6. Rebuilt houses advancing into the streets. 7. The driving of live bullocks along the streets. 8. The multitude of useless dogs, many of which run mad about the streets. 9. Beggars and vagrants. 10. The open immorality and impiety of the lower people.

He then mentions several inconveniences and inelegances, with methods for removing them, and proposes several ornaments; but, says he, beyond all the regulations and decorations hitherto treated of, none can compare with the last that I shall mention, either for the convenience, ornament, or substantial advantage it would be of to the city of London, separately considered.

It is what many well wishers to the city (by way of retaliation, or rather of self preservation) begin to think no less than an absolute necessity of erecting a new additional stone-bridge cross the Thames, somewhere within the liberty of the city. And every consideration whatever directs us to the only proper place in the whole city for it, viz. at the mouth of Fleet ditch; which, when arched over for that purpose, will make a more open, spacious, and commodious way to and from such new bridge, than either of the present bridges can boast of; or in-

deed, than any part of the city or suburbs can equal.

I shall, as briefly as is possible, enumerate some of the benefits of such a bridge.

1. In point of grandeur and ornament, nothing can equal such a structure, erected in so advantageous a situation. It would be near upon, though not quite in, the mid-way between the other two bridges; whereby uniformity would be joined to beauty and magnificence. And without detracting from Westminster-bridge, this may undoubtedly be made to exceed it, as much in beauty and ornament, as it would in all the other following respects.

2. With regard to convenience and accommodation, such a passage cross the river, from the very center of the great contiguity, would very much accommodate the greatest part of the town; and whenever this comes to be built, it will then only be the extreme west and east ends of the town, for which the present two bridges will be more commodious.

Our proposed bridge will bring carriages and passengers, by the the way of Gravel-lane, in Southwark, directly (and by a shorter course than from either of the other two bridges) into and from the very middle of St. George's-fields; wherein fine roads are already made, for a passage to the counties south of the Thames; from which counties, to this side of the Thames, it would be well situate for the great North west, Irish and Northern roads, through spacious streets, already well supplied with inns, livery-stables, and all other conveniences.

3. With respect to the peculiar advantages which such a bridge would bring to the city of London, separately considered.

It ought here previously to be considered, that at present the city has the justest grounds for being alarmed at the schemes already laid, and laying, for new and magnificent streets, new inns, stage-coaches, livery stables, and trades of all kinds, in the neighbourhood of Westminster-bridge.

And it is of the last importance for the city of London seriously to reflect, that when those schemes, which are now little more than embryos, shall come to perfect maturity, it will then be too late to hope for bringing back those advantages into the city, which may now be effected by this proposed bridge, if very speedily resolved on.

For the central situation of it would necessarily draw thither most of the heavy carriages, as well as travellers, from Westminster-bridge; which then would have little more left than what it has gained,

K 2 either

either from the ferries above it, or from the bridges of Fulham and Kingston; and I may a d alio, from the many supernumerary passengers (if I may so term them) going for mere pleasure over it, who but for that amusement would not cross the river at all.

Thus, by the happy situation of our proposed bridge, one part of the city of London, and also of the borough of Southwark, will recover and preserve what Westminster is gradually taking, and will farther continue to take, from another part of each of them.

It may also well merit the city's consideration, that, as hereby there would be three bridges * leading to so many fine and much frequented roads, it must needs happen, sooner or later, that St. George's fields will gradually be built up into streets; which will not only render the whole contiguity, on that side of the river, more compact and uniform, but will necessarily increase the value of the city's estate in and near those fields.

Moreover, the proposed bridge may, and very probably will, hereafter prove an eminent benefit to both London and Southwark, in a case that may happen sooner than, perhaps, is generally imagined. For if London-bridge be, as many think, much decayed, after standing 500 years. Any great alteration in it, either from a discovered defect in any part of it, or from a scheme, much mentioned of late, of lessening the number of its too low and narrow arches, may require it to be shut up for a considerable time. On which supposition, the great usefulness of our now proposed bridge will appear obvious to every one.

In every light, therefore, it is evident, that the city of London will be greatly benefited by such a bridge; the expence whereof (too) I have good ground to conclude, will be considerably less than was that of Westminster; not only by reason that ours will be about 100 foot shorter than it, and that some overights in the other may be well avoided in ours; but likewise, because the passages wanted (on each side the river) will be fewer, much shorter, and less chargeable.

Then he states and answers such objections as may be made to this new bridge, or to his plan in general; and concludes with pointing out some of the inconveniences that might be easily removed, and some ornaments that might be added in the suburbs, especially in Westminster; all of which would be extremely proper, and consequently whatever use may be made of this pamphlet in the present age,

* The city of Florence, though not near so large as our city, has no fewer than four fine stone bridges over their river; And Paris thrice as many over the Seine.

it will be of advantage to posterity, especially, if our magistrates should resolve to be vigilant and diligent in their duty; and the people should once begin to think, that neither their liberty nor property is incroached on by preventing their making such use of either as may hurt or deface their country, and that no man is injured in his property when he is obliged to part with it at a reasonable price for the use or conveniency of the publick.

A Scene in Imitation of the ancient Greek Tragedy. Persons represented are Culinettus, and Culinetta. Chorus of Scullions. Scene a Kitchen.

Culinettus prologizeth.

WITH what a grateful savour doth the scent [sauces, Of various viands, herbs, and luscious Salute my nostrils? th'aromatick gale Whets the blunt edge of pall'd desire anew, And reawakes dormant appetite; but ah! 'Tis not in viand, herb, or luscious sauce, To satiate the hunger of the mind, that preys On nobler food, on love and Culinetta. Ah! Culinetta! what a dish art thou! How sweetly garnish'd! the sense akes at thee; [France, No compound kickshaw, no titbit of Is so delicious to the taste as thou, 'Thou sweetest sweetbread, thou pigs-petty-toes! [vows, Long have I su'd, long has she scorn'd my Me and my proffer'd love with fore contempt Has cruelly repaid. I cannot brook it. Once more with suppliant voice, and bended knee, [come; Crouching to th' haughty fair one am I If she not grant my suit, this whining strain I will give o'er, and glut myself perforce, (Now by Coquarius' holy shade, I will) With the delicious morsel of her—(Chorus within) soot!

What heav'nly sound is this?

Chorus within.

Hail cookery! sublimest art!

Sublimest cookery, hail!

Culinettus.

Haply th'attendants on my Culinetta.

Who as they ply their stomach-stirring gear,

Beguile their toil with dulcet symphonies: Soft ye awhile, the lovely band appears.

Enter Chorus.

Hail cookery, sublimest art,

Sublimest cookery, hail!

Do thou thy saving aid impart,

And nature cannot fail, [prevail. Cookery is nature's self, and cookry shall The

The vast creation is a mighty dish
Dress'd by an heav'nly hand ;
The sea born sun's a well dress'd fish,
Garnish'd, like shrimps, with the retulgent
band

Of Jove's satellites. The moon
A cheese of whitest cream, which soon
With sweet ambrosia temper'd lates all
heav'n,

And soon from Jove another moon is giv'n.
Haughty science, what art thou ?

Thy palid vot'ry watching the midnight
taper, [in paper,

Swimming in ink, and all enwrapt in
Is cookery's unweening vassal. Now,
even very now,

Larding the soul with food of ev'ry kind,
To her the pudding-loving scholar is re-
sign'd,

To beef commentators,
To calves-head translators,

To poetry

History

Geography

Geometry

The student is consign'd,
Well to compleat the salma-gundy of the
mind.

Chorus to Culinettus

Ha! who art thou, that with unman-
ner'd rudeness [trusion
Hearkest our orgies ? If thy bold in-
Mean ought of harm, full well shalt
thou be basted.

Culinettus.

Your pardon, virgins ; to offend I ween'd
not,

But I would listen till th' ear-piercing song
Should sing me into statue forming stone.
Ah! mickle is the pow'r in well-tun'd
voices. [soldier,

A well tun'd voice, like to a well-arm'd
Availing strongest hold, attacks the ear,
Still with continual pellet batt'ring it,
Till it surrender.—But, ah ! Culinetta,
The lovely Culinetta comes.

Enter Culinetta.

Culinettus.

—Fair virgin,

Let not disdain ride sparkling in your eye ;
But, ah ! for pity listen to my suit,
Thus beauty shall be equall'd by compassion.

Culinetta.

Why, Culinettus, why with vain petition
Still wilt thou vex the temper of my soul ?
I am not for thee—fifty times I've told thee,
I am not for thee.

Culinettus.

Why art thou not for me ?

Culinetta.

The soul's not mistress of her own affections.
I do not love thee—why, I cannot tell ;

But I can tell thee this—I do not love thee.
'There is in men a strange antipathy,
Which reason cannot count for ; some there
are [potatoes,

Who Cheshire cheese abhor, some hate
Some the strong scent of garlick or of onion
Fly with aversion and most strange disgust ;
A These men loath these things, I loath Culi-
Culinettus. [nettus.

Sith 'tis in vain to combat with aversion,
Grant me one kiss, and then farewell for
ever.

Culinetta.

A trivial boon—take it—and then depart.
Culinettus. (going up to her.)

Now by this melting kiss, and this, and this,
By these delicious hillocks of ic'd cream,
By all the charms—

Culinetta.

Unhand me, thou vile ruffian,
Baste him, my virgins, baste the saucy
knave.

Chorus.

C Help, help, my sisters, your broad skim-
mers spread,
And execute our mistress' royal mandate,
And you, Coquaria, summon our male
underlings,
With all their kitchen armour to our aid.

Exit Coquaria.

*After some struggle between Culinettus and the
Chorus—enter the male scullions with each a
spit in his hand, who surround Culinettus.*

Culinettus.

Mercy, sweet virgins, Culinetta, pardon,
Pardon the crime, that was inspir'd by love ;
The dewy sweat runs trickling down my
limbs,
And my soul shrinks with horror and dis-
may.

Culinetta.

Thanks for your faith, my dearest virgins,
thanks,
And ye my trusty ministers of vengeance,
Sith in my power the vile assailant lies,
I'll check my anger in its full career ;
Let him depart, but to his breech annex,
The culinarian emblem of disgrace.

F *The Chorus here tie a dyablot to Culinettus,
after which they all surround him, and
sing the following ode.*

See ! Culinetta, see,

Before you stands

With lowly mien, and out-stretcht hands,
The wretch who durst assail the queen of
cookery.

In coppers to be boil'd,

On gridirons to be broil'd,

On spits to be roasted, on forks to be
toasted,

With ev'ry torment that inventive art,
Can e'er supply is richly thy desert.

But

But thou whom tenderness, and all the
virtues bless,
Who in thine anger dost remember pity,
Hast only about his tail tied a clout,
To make him derided and scorn'd thro'
the city.

Oh all ye powers in highest air,
Who look on cook'ry as your care,
See where the trembling miscreant stands,
With lowly mien, and out-stretcht hands:
Strike, and strike the trembling string,
While the full-voic'd choir shall sing
Sweeter than Op'ra or Burletta,
The praise of cook'ry, and of Culinetta.

Exeunt omnes.

Account of some Animals in North-America.

THE carcajou is a carnivorous animal, which inhabits the coldest parts of North-America. It commonly weighs from 25 to 35 pounds. It is about two feet in length, from the end of the snout to the tail, which is about 8 inches long. Its head is very short and thick, in proportion to the rest of its body. The eyes very small. The jaws very strong and furnished with 32 sharp teeth; notwithstanding it is small, it is very strong and furious, and tho' carnivorous, it is so slow and so heavy that it crawls upon the snow rather than walks upon it. One would scarce conceive from this description, that this is a rapacious beast of prey.

As it walks it can catch no other animal than the beaver, which in its motion is as slow as itself; and that must be in summer, when the beaver is out of its cabin; but in the winter it can only break and destroy the cabin, and by that means surprise the beaver, which, tho' performed with great vivacity, very seldom succeeds, because the beaver, if it receives the slightest warning, has its sure retreat under the ice. However, as the beaver even in winter goes into the woods to seek for fresh provisions, which he likes better than stale, the carcajou may, and frequently does, attack him there.

The chase which is most successful to him is that of the elk and caribou, or Canada stag. The elk chuses in winter a place where grows a quantity of anagris foetida, or stinking bean trefoil, because it feeds upon it, and when the ground is covered five or six feet with snow, he makes roads in these places which he never quits unless he is pursued by the hunters. The carcajou having once observed the elk's road, climbs up into a tree near which he must pass, and from thence leaps upon him and cuts his throat in a moment. In vain does the poor elk lie down upon the ground or rub himself against the trees, for nothing will make the carcajou let go his hold, and the hunt-

ers have sometimes found pieces of his skin as large as one's hand, which have stuck to the tree against which the elk had rubbed himself, in hopes of shaking off his devouring enemy.

The caribou is a sort of stag. It is very light and runs upon the snow almost as fast as upon the ground, because his nails, which are very broad and furnished with rough hairs in their intervals, hinder him from sinking, and serve him instead of the broad shoe or raquette of the savages. When it inhabits the thick woods it makes its roads in winter like the elk, and is in the same manner attacked there by the carcajou; but when it is in open places, where it has not need of making roads, and where it goes indifferently on all sides, the carcajou, which might wait too long without success, is not accustomed to lose his time, and therefore does not chase the caribou but in thick places, so ingenious is his ardour for his prey.

C To the Author of the London Magazine.

S I R,

If you will please to give the following letter a place in your Magazine, you will oblige your Reader and

Humble Servant,

T. N.

To ———.

D Madam,

THE last time I had the honour of your agreeable conversation and company you desired me to give you my sentiments in writing on the coquet; to convince you how much deference I pay to your commands, and that I study every opportunity of obliging you, I have complied with your request.

I shall lay this down as a criterion by which the coquet may be certainly known, to wit, that every young woman who is past twenty years of age and has rejected three offers, is one. You, perhaps, may think this a hard case, that your sex may not have the liberty of refusing disagreeable offers, without being stigmatized with such a character; be that as it will, I think it is certain it has such an effect, and that without exception; not even those of the best judgments and superlative accomplishments are proof against it. Ambition and the pleasure and pride your sex naturally take in being courted and admired, greatly facilitates their being coquets; and what makes their case the worse is, it grows insensibly upon them, and when they are farthest advanced in it they hate the name, and think they are quite exempt from such a character.

When

When once a train of admirers and frequent conquests have made them vain and conscious of their beauty, they strive by the most engaging behaviour to win the hearts of young men, prompted to it chiefly by the love of conquest; for they'll refuse very advantageous offers when they are in the prime of youth and beauty, rather than quit the pleasure they take in still making new conquests. Thus the happiness of a tyrant, is to conquer new countries, but the wise monarch makes himself happy by ruling well in one.

The coquets behave to our sex in general, with the utmost affability, freedom, and good nature; and when a girl of this sort finds a young man has a particular respect for her, (tho' she may have none at all for him) she'll indulge his freedoms with the greatest kindness, and seem pleased with the liberties he takes; thus he thinks he has secured her heart, and at length makes his addresses to her, but is convinced too late that she only aimed to make a conquest of him, and then cast him off.

It is the opinion of the philosophers, that the force of ambition is stronger in women after they are past one or two and twenty than love, and it is very much increased by a number of suitors and admirers: Therefore I would advise every young man that values his peace, not to make an offer to a coquet, except his settlement is grand, and his fortune vastly superior to hers; and even then, if she is under thirty years of age, it is uncertain whether he shall succeed or not. But for a man of a small fortune, tho' he be wise and virtuous, to think of having a woman of this character,

He might as well court the pale trembling Vesta,

When she beholds the holy flame expiring. Addison.

What still heightens the ambition of the girl, is her being sought unto so much and admired, makes her friends a sort of coquets too, and they imagine the pretty goose is a swan, and therefore must have something extraordinary to match her: Thus whoever makes an offer is still rejected, and the last fool is as welcome as the former, and refused on the same account, that is, in expectation of something greater; for ambition is now become the ruling passion, and has so far perverted her judgment, that she has no relish for the sober satisfactions of common life, and her notions of marriage are refined beyond what the nature of things will admit of; however, as she imagines happiness to consist chiefly in

riches and grandeur, she resolves not to enter into the married state, unless she can meet with a man of great fortune. For, as Mr. Pope observes,

In spite of love and nature, siege they hold,

And scorn the flesh, the devil, and all but gold.

But it often happens, that these ladies by being too difficult over-stand their market, their lovers wearied by being long denied, their charms fade with advancing years, and they obliged, as a just reward for having spent their youth in tyranny and conquest, to pass the remainder of their days in peevish celibacy.

And now, madam, perhaps you may censure me for being too severe with this part of your sex; but from my knowledge of a few of them, and the observations I have made in general, I cannot believe I have exceeded the bounds of truth, or their just character. There is no man has a greater esteem, and more honourable regard for the sex than I have; and I wish there were fewer of them deserved what I have said, for many of them before they were coquets, were,

The fairest of creation, last and best
Of all God's works! but oh how fallen!

May you, madam, who are young, beautiful and fortunate, be preserved from falling on that rock on which so many of your sex have split; and give me leave to advise you, before ambition has taken possession of your heart, not to refuse a worthy man of sense and virtue whom you can love (if such an one should make an offer to you) tho' his fortune should be a few thousands less than your own.

I beg pardon for the length of my letter, and shall conclude with a piece of advice very pertinent to you, and likewise to every young man who has a mind to make an offer to a coquet.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

I am, Madam,

Your devoted and
very humble servant,

T. N.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I BELIEVE no person would have ventured to have given a solution to Mr. Liquier's question in navigation in Sept. p. 415 in the manner he has done, because it was not possible by the data to be known whether the distance run by the second and third ships were parallel or not, and if they are (or his solution in
Dec.

Dec. p. 568, is not right) then the question may be done by plain trigonometry, as follows:

$$AD : BD :: S. ABD : S. BAD = 22^{\circ} 27' + ABD = 67^{\circ}, 27'$$

$$180^{\circ} - 67^{\circ}, 27' = 112^{\circ}, 33' = \angle ADB$$

$$S. DAB : S. ADB :: BD : AB = 65, 35$$

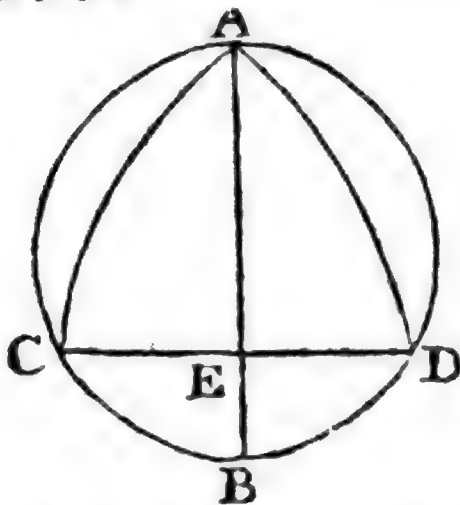
$$S. DEB : S. EBD :: BD : ED = 20, 66$$

$$S. BEC : R :: BC : EC = 39, 6$$

Yours, &c.

S. H.

Solution to Mr. JOHNSON's first Question in the London Magazine, for December, 1753, p. 569.



BY the doctrine of pendulums, the diameter of the circumscribing circle inches

will be found to be $= 104,126 = d$. Put $x =$ the abscissa AE, then by the property of the circle, $ED = \sqrt{d^2 - dx - xx}$, and the

$$\text{area of the parabola} = \frac{4x}{3} \sqrt{d^2 - dx - xx},$$

which by the question must be a maximum, and being put into fluxions $3dx^2 - 4x^3x = 0$; hence $x = \frac{3}{4}d$, and the required area

$$= 4694.8327628.$$

Ipswich, Jan. 25, 1754. JOSEPH BIRD.

THE apartments for the Horse Guards at the entrance of St. James's Park, over-against the Banqueting-House, Whitehall, having been lately rebuilt in an elegant and grand manner, we have thought fit to present our readers with a perspective VIEW of the same, as hereto annexed.

From the WORLD, Feb. 10.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

YOUR letters upon the modern taste in gardening are in my judgment excellent in their kind; and so indeed are those upon architecture, as far as they go; but methinks you have not carried

your observations quite far enough; nor have you any where remarked the injustice and ingratitude with which those worthy patriots are treated, who ruin their estates, or lay out the fortunes of their younger children on their seats and villas, to the great embellishment of this kingdom, which (if it is not already one great and compleat garden) contains at least more sumptuous country houses, parks, gardens, temples and buildings, than all the rest of Europe. If you are in danger of losing yourself on the vast dreary wastes of some comfortless heath, and are directed on your course by a friendly beacon of prodigious height, you are told that this is such a gentleman's Folly.

The munificence of a man of taste raises at an immoderate expence a column or turret in his garden, for no other purpose than the generous one of giving delight and wonder to travellers; and the ungrateful publick calls it his Folly. Nay, were her late majesty Q. Anne, of pious memory, to reign again, and so new churches to be really built, I doubt if in this dissolute age, this also might not be called her majesty's Folly.

But notwithstanding these discouragements, I am daily entertained with new beauties; and it is with great impatience that I wait the completion of a Chinese temple, now rising on the top of a very elegant villa upon the road-side near Brompton. I have often too with great satisfaction beheld a structure of this kind, on the top of a very handsome greenhouse, now in the possession of a noble foreigner at Turnham green; which, as I am informed, is matter of great curiosity to his countrymen who frequent it; nothing of this sort being to be met with in the environs of Paris, or indeed of Peking itself, or in any country but this. A most majestick peacock, as big as the life, on the spindle of a weather-cock, adds also to its merit; which with all the beauty of the bird itself, has not its disagreeable vociferous quality; and tho' it does not foretel by its noise a change in the weather, it informs you with more certainty of the variation of the wind.

I am somewhat of an invalid; and being sensible how much exercise conduces to health, I seldom fail, when the weather does not allow me the use of my physician, a trotting horse, to take a flurry (as it is elegantly called) in a hackney coach; which affords exercise to the imagination as well as the body, and creates thinking (if I may be allowed the expression) as much as it does an appetite. The air of business in the crowds that are constantly passing; the variety of the equipages, and the new and extraordinary fights



The New Buildings for the House of Commons.

lights that still present themselves in this great metropolis, the centre of trade, industry and invention, fill my mind with ideas, which if they do not always instruct, at least amuse me.

I take great pleasure in guessing at the ranks and professions of men by their appearance; and tho' I may now and then be mistaken, yet I am generally in the right. Once, indeed, I mistook a right reverend divine, on the other side Temple-bar, for a Jew, till the mitre on his coach convinced me of my error; as I also did a Jew, by the decorations on his chariot, for a peer of the realm. And indeed, Mr. Fitz-Adam, since the heralds office has suspended its authority, it is surprising what liberties are taken with the arms of the first families in the kingdom; inasmuch that a man must have a quick eye who can distinguish between the pillars, flower-pots, and other inventions of the curious painter, and the supporters of the nobility. But what most of all perplex me are the ornaments, after the Chinese manner, over the arms by way of coronet: And were not these distinctions confined solely to Europe, I should sometimes be in danger of mistaking an India director for a Mandarin.

It has not escaped your notice how much of late we are improved in architecture; not merely by the adoption of what we call Chinese, nor by the restoration of what we call Gothick; but by a happy mixture of both. From Hyde-park to Shoreditch scarce a chandler's-shop, or an oyster-stall but has its embellishments of this kind; and I have heard that there is a design against the meeting of the new parliament to fit up St. Stephen's chapel with Chinese benches and a throne, from the model of that on which that eastern monarch distributes justice to his extensive empires. It is whispered also that the portico to Covent-garden church is to give place to one of the Gothick order. But before I leave the city, let me not neglect to do justice to that excellent engineer, the great pastry-cook in St. Paul's church-yard. My good fortune conducted me thither on Twelfth day; when seeing a vast concourse of people assembled, my ruling passion, curiosity, engaged me to quit my vehicle to partake in the satisfaction so visible in all their countenances. But how shall I describe the pomp and parade of so noble an appearance? The triumph of a lord mayor's day is nothing to it, tho', if I mistake not, those brave and faithful guardians of the wealth and safety of the city, the train-bands and militia, make a most comely and warlike appearance;

February, 1754.

for not to mention the flags shining with silver and gold, troops innumerable of gingerbread both horse and foot, finer in their uniforms than the French king's household; there was not even the smallest minced pye, but for its strength and just proportion was equal at least to the *chef-d'œuvre* of a Vauban or a Cohorn. But what above all excited my praise and admiration was a citadel of an enormous magnitude, that would have appeared impregnable to a whole army of Dutchmen, had it not been for several breaches that had been made in it by some small field pieces of copper; but this indeed astonished me the less, having been told that the towns in Flanders which cost so much blood; which were so stubbornly disputed in the former war; and which fell so easily into the hands of the immortal Saxe in 1744, were chiefly obtained by an ordnance of this kind, tho' somewhat heavier in its quality.

And now, Mr. Fitz-Adam, if I was not afraid of troubling you with more observations, I should lead you again into the country. But were I to expatiate on the hermitages, and sylvan temples, formed like the earths of those instructive builders, the badgers (from whom the hint was taken) and furnished with ivy, moss, cobwebs and straw-beds, with all the elegance of primitive simplicity, contrasting the magnificent structures of our most favourite architects, I fear my letter would exceed your patience, I shall therefore defer, at least, these most important subjects, till I find how these my observations have been received.

The following very extraordinary Article is the 39th of his Majesty's Instructions, directed to the late Sir Danvers Osborn, Governor of New-York, given at the Court at Kensington, Aug. 13, 1753.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, that great disputes and animosities have, for some time past, subsisted among the several branches of the legislature of our province of New-York: That the peace and tranquillity of the said province has been disturbed; order and government subverted; the court of justice obstructed; and our royal prerogative and authority trampled upon, and invaded in a most unwarrantable and illegal manner. And whereas the assembly of our said province, have not only refused to comply with the powers and directions which we have thought expedient to give, by our commission and instructions, to our governor of the said province, with respect to money raised for the supply and support of government; but have also, in

open

open violation of our said commission and instructions, assumed to themselves, in the laws which they have annually or occasionally passed, the disposal of publick money.

And whereas it likewise appears, that some of our council of our said province, not regarding the duty and allegiance they owe us, and the trust we have reposed in them, have joined and concurred with the assembly in those unwarrantable measures : We, therefore, being extremely sensible, how much all such animosities and divisions, amongst the different branches of the legislature, and the unwarrantable proceedings which have attended the same, must affect, and prove destructive of, the peace and security of our said province ; lessen and impair the due authority which, by right, belongs to us, in the government thereof ; and thereby alienate the hearts and affections of our loving subjects ; and being determined, at the same time, that we do protect our loving subjects, in the lawful enjoyment of their rights and privileges, not to permit our own authority and prerogative to be in any degree violated or unduly lessened, by any encroachments whatever : It is our express will and pleasure, and you are hereby strictly enjoined and required, forthwith, upon your arrival, to use your best endeavours, in the most prudent manner, to quiet the minds of our loving subjects, and reconcile the unhappy differences subsisting amongst them ; and having called the council and assembly of our said province together, you are to signify to them, in the strongest and most solemn manner, our high displeasure for the neglect of, and the contempt they have shewn to, our royal commission and instructions, by passing laws of so extraordinary a nature, and by such their unwarrantable proceedings : And that we do strictly charge and enjoin them for the future, to pay to our said commission and instructions due obedience ; receding from all unjustifiable encroachment upon our legal authority and prerogative, and demeaning themselves in their respective stations, with a due regard thereto, and to the peace, security, and prosperity of the province.

And whereas nothing can more effectually tend to re-establish good order and government within our said province, and promote its future peace and prosperity, than the having a permanent revenue settled by law upon a solid foundation, for defraying the necessary charges of government ; for want of which, great inconvenience and prejudice have hitherto arisen to our service, and to the affairs of our

said province : It is therefore our further will and pleasure, that you do, in the strongest manner, recommend to the assembly in our name, without delay, to consider of a proper law to be passed for this purpose, taking care that such law shall be indefinite and without limitation ; and that provision be made therein for the salary allowed by us to our captain-general and governor in chief of our said province : And likewise for competent salaries to all judges, justices and other necessary officers, and ministers of government ; and for repairing the fortifications, and erecting such new ones as the security and safety of the province may require ; for making annual presents to the Indians, and for the expence attending the same : And in general, for all such other charges of government as may be fixed or ascertained.

And it is our further will and pleasure, that all money raised for the supply and support of government, or upon emergencies for a temporary service, as aforesaid, shall be disposed of, and applied to the service for which it was granted, by warrant from you, by and with the advice and consent of the council of our said province, and no otherwise. But the assembly may, nevertheless, be permitted, from time to time, to view and examine the accounts of money disposed of by virtue of laws made by them ; which you are to signify to them as there shall be occasion.

And it is our further will and pleasure, that if any of the members of our council, or any officer holding or enjoying any places of trust or profit within our said government shall, in any manner whatever, give his or their assent to, or in any wise advise or concur with the assembly in passing any act or vote whereby our royal prerogative may be lessened or impaired ; or whereby any money shall be raised or disposed of for the publick service, contrary to, or inconsistent with, the method prescribed by these our instructions to you : You shall forthwith remove or suspend such counsellor, or other officer so offending ; giving to our commissioners of trade and plantations an immediate account thereof, in order to be laid before us.

A Picturesque Character of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.

IN the ancient nations there is a free, original touch, which is not to be found in the moderns. The expressions of the stile, and the natural manners in the antients, are like sanguine carnations. The antient manners are true flesh and blood. The scene of the antients is rural, and

and requires the height of delicacy in the colouring.

The contrasts in the antient manners are lofty and inticing to the last degree: A king practising physick and agriculture at the same time; princes busied in household affairs; the scepter of sovereignty tenderly united with the shepherd's crook.

Were I to paint antient Egypt, in front and under a vast expanse of glaring light, I would exhibit stately buildings and stupendous monuments of antiquity; and the silent imagery should not be disturbed with many figures.

The remoter part should be deeply shaded as an emblem of the profound secrecy of Egypt in religion and the sciences, with a few lights for priests and philosophers, to whom I would give simple but majestic habits, attitudes of dignity, and severe graces; a deep stillness thro' the whole, and a little variety of colours.

As to modern orientals, their principle of manners ever makes a gay scene under a clear sky. But on the other hand, I would have the contrast of the objects harsh and strong: At the feet of the Sultan's glittering throne, must lie heaps of murdered nobles; every where on the sides, and in the distances, misery and universal oppression; and at the farthest parts, the sight of desperate subjects along precipices, should strike the beholder.

It would be proper to place the priests and doctors of their religion on a stage, and their whole expression violent and forced; every part of the design must appear turgid. The women here being all slaves or prostitutes, can be allowed only vitiated or constrained graces.

Amidst the general calamity, amidst melancholy, filthy and even despicable objects, there are found some great characters; as the sages, the contemplators, the inventors of abstracted sciences; these might be placed at a distance, but indicated by the symbols of their attributes.

For the portrait of the Greeks, there must be slightly colours; the carnation brown and shining, to express their complexion and vivacity.

The figures ethereal, volatile, the drapery also thin or rather transparent, like those of the deities, as denoting the divine imagination of Homer and other Greeks.

The pencil here cannot be too easy, the Greeks having blended nature and antiquity with admirable precision; so that the design of the figures must speak this alliance of the haughty and tender.

The manner in general ought to be in the grand taste.

If the scene be laid in the country, the heroick pastoral stile is the most suitable; but, I should like it better in a city, and still better at Athens than at Sparta, whose singular character was an exception to that of the Greeks. Whatever be the choice, let every thing be full of heat and bustle.

But especially let us imitate the studied physiognomies of the Grecian statues: In works of this kind, the sculptors certainly had an eye to the singular subtilty, craft, and imagination of the Grecians.

Picturesque Character of the ROMANS.

WHAT a glorious view does the Roman scene afford! A Roman may, without impropriety, be painted amidst conquered nations, and the ruins of the universe. The strokes must be grand and bold, a little brown, but no affectation of embellishment. This is the stile of all the painters of the Roman school in exalted subjects; melancholy, which is over a concomitant of magnanimity, being the character of great artists, great subjects and great souls.

The Roman figures must be large, yet not so divine as those of the Greeks, but well proportioned, with a more firm and masculine carnation. The muscles of the body and the expressions of the soul are not to be exaggerated, as those of the Greeks often require to be.

Let the design of the figures be the antique taste, yet less mixed with the tenderness of nature than a Grecian. That laboured elegance and studied nature does not correspond with the Romans. Annibal Carraccio has most admirably united the Grecian, the Roman and Florentine tastes in the Farnesian gallery: In painting their bodies, he meant at the same time to display their genius.

The portrait of a Roman, therefore, is not to be charged like that of a Grecian; he must have none of those singular attitudes, which were the common effects of enthusiasm and philosophy among the latter.

A magnanimous, spirited look, yet with simplicity; a moderate motion in the figures, an accurate agreement in all the parts, and an air of grandeur thro' the whole, characterise the Romans. Those high-flown thoughts, those caprices which suit the Grecian genius, would be much misplaced here. The fancy must be judiciously heated. Taking the expression of painters in the reverse, Poussin may be said to have aimed at the Romans.

A NEW SONG,

Sung by Mr. LOWE.

Now May has unfolded the hopes of the year, And
 melts with warm wishes the hearts of the fair, Joy swells my fond
 bosom and gilds back despair; And the voice of all nature breathes
 soft in my ear, That May shall plead for me with Polly, That
 May shall plead for me with Polly, that May shall plead for
 me, shall plead for me with Polly, That May shall
 plea—d, shall plead for me with Polly.

2.
For as winter deformed the desolate
plain, [disdain ;
So droop'd my sick heart in the blast of
But summer enlivens the landskip again,
Hope dawns in my breast and repays all
my pain,
And May shall plead for me with Polly.

3.
Let false faithless swains for variety rove,
And seek for new faces, new pleasures to
prove ;

I'll fly to my fair on the wings of pure
love, [dove,
And pour out my soul with the truth of the
And May shall plead for me with Polly.

4.
For how from such charms could my
fancy e'er stray ? [nature she's gay,
Tho' from prudence reserv'd, from good
Love beams from her eye in ripe youth's
darling ray, [bloom of sweet May,
And health paints her cheeks with the
And May shall plead for me with Polly.

A New COUNTRY DANCE

The LITTLE SWISS.



The first and second couple back to back, and the first couple cast off and turn $\odot$, then foot it cross and turn your partner $\odot$, hay on contrary sides $\odot$, then off your own $\odot$, and turn your partner in the second couples places $\odot$.

Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1754.

The Fall of Chloe's Hiss-pot, never before
printed. By J. PHILLIPS, Author of
The Splendid Shilling.

OF wasteful havock, and destructive
fate [tale :
I sing the tragick scenes, a mournful
Yet call no slaughtering hero to my aid,
To strew my bloodless verse with mangled
foes ;

A torrent spilt, but not of human gore,
Ruin deform'd, but not of man erect.

O heaven-born muse (for muse I must
invoke,

Or mistress fair, for fashion or for need)
Deign to describe the memorable fall
Of Chloe's piss-pot ; so by mortals nam'd
The vessel was, how'er uncouth the
sound, [terms :

But veil'd by modest maids in gentler
Like Rome, the mistress of the world, it
fell,

From its own greatness only not secure.

Say first what colours stain'd its vaulted
sides, [truth,

Left harmless bards mistake th' important
And speak as fancy leads, or rhyme di-
rects ; [swans,

And he that terms it white as silver
And spotless innocence, and new-falln
snow, [head,

That spreads its plumes on Atlas' bleaky
Shall suffer blemish in the wrong compare.
Another hum'rous sports and jeers its
hue,

Earthy and coarse, of substance indigest :
How apt are men, by devious error led,
To wander various, wide alike from
truth !

A sickly pale languish'd on th' inner round,
Such as betrays the want of love sick
maids,

Foe to the rosy cheek and coral lip,
But flies the lusty touch of warmer man,
And beauty re assumes its native feat.
Smooth were its sides, - but from the bot-
tom rose

A manly head imbofs'd, for hero meant,
No question, fam'd for arms and antique
item.

Such honours the well meaning vulgar pay
The fame of gallant men, and waste their
skill [hue.

On high hung signs, and earth of homely
What blushes did the virile image cost
The harmless maid, fearful lest to em-
ploy'd

The amorous stone should soften into life:
As erst Pygmalion's marble mistress
chang'd [sway'd.

Her Parian substance, by less motive
Without, the ceruleous dye bestrew'd
the urn,

And on the swelling surface Flora's pride
The lily and the gaudy tulip smil'd.
Fed with the briny nectar it contain'd.
One handle held the vessel, arch'd and
smooth,

But for its weighty office far unfit:
Here weakness lurk'd in comely form dis-
guis'd, [woe.
Hence the sad source and root of all our
Imprudent man too often trusts his fate
To one smooth friend, who shrinks when
nearly try'd.

The unsuspecting fair one never fail'd
At morn and ev'n to dew its spacious
womb,

At morn her first, at ev'n her latest act.
How often has it flow'd with maiden
streams, [sound!

Fam'd for rare virtues, and but rarely
'Twas with this magick stream Diana
spread [brow:

The branching horns on bold Acteon's
The well e'er since a secret power retains
On human foreheads antlers to convey.

'Twas now the heavy period fix'd by fate
Hasten'd apace with evil mischief fraught.
'Tis true, no comet stream'd, terrific
blaze! [aloud;

Nor thunder-crack sinisterous roar'd
Not but a crazy sound gave certain proof
Of hidden crack, foreboding wider
wounds, [tails

Yet 'scap'd suspicion: Foresight never
When unavoided ruin is decreed.

The feeble sun-array'd with lifeless flames,
Inn'd at the bearded goat, and drove his
carr, [even;

Extinguish'd half, the heavy tour of hea-
And winter, keen of breath, blew shiver-
ing cold [streams.

Around the globe, and hid the vol'ble
Some to the chimney's warm protection fly
And fright the sooty hearth with dreadful
tale

Of sprite nocturnal, or advent'rous knight:
Some bid defiance to th' inclement air,
Fir'd with the juicy flame of old Falern.
Amidst a jovial crew fair Chloe quaff'd
With loud carouse, till fated nature yav'd

Timely relax, distent with liquid pain.
Alone she lifts the jourdan to her aid,
And strait a hideous din gan roar aloud,
Wave dash'd on wave, deluge on deluge
roll'd,

And curl'd the circling eddy to the brim.
Whole cataracts at once discharg'd fell
down [cascade;

With violent gush, and drove the deep
'Till weary of its load, the lab'ring urn
Flew from its hold, a horrid burst ensues,
And mangled limbs bestrew the bruised
floor. [heaven

Not louder roars the three-edg'd bolt of
When form'd by Vulcan, or when thrown
by Jove.

Forth from the hideous shreds a tepid sea
Rolls angry foam, and smoaks along the
plain. [pace

Part of the stream with slow and silent
Sunk unobserv'd in narrow crannies lost.
Part murmurs crowding at the portal
wide, [leads

Which opes the mazy way, that winding
To th' ancient race of earth protected
nice:

The race exiguous, uninur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries
seek. [withstood

Thus fell the jourdan that had long
Firm and resolv'd the shock of mighty
waves, [shoars in vain;

Which lost their strength, and dash'd her
'Till at th' approach of one impetuous
tide, [doom.

Fate took th' occasion, and confirm'd its
So the fam'd Edystone, near Plymouth
fort, [night)

(Sure mark to wand'ring ships and lost at
Contemn'd the billows tumbling round its
sides, [night

And mock'd their sports; 'till on a fatal
The wind blew loud, th' enraged ocean
roar'd,

And plung'd the Pharos in the vast abyss.

AN ODE.

HAIL freedom! hail our greatest
good;

By thee all comforts greater grow;
Dear purchase of our fathers blood,
And solace dear of all our woe.

Long naturaliz'd to us alone,
Imported from no foreign lands,
From age to age transmitted down,
And shalt not perish in our hands.

Tho' rage, revenge and wild despair,
Invet'rate spleen, impetuous zeal,
Should all unite from us to tear
The blessing, they could not prevail.

Of no itinerants now afraid,
We'll spin our term of freedom out,
Secure of honest Christians aid,
Both Jews and Jacobites we'll rout.

Pro-

Pretract, ye pow'rs ! each patriot's day,
Their ev'nings crown with joy and rest,
The longer from the skies they stay,
The longer Britain will be blest.

London,
Jan. 29, 1754.

WORCESTER.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new
Tragedy of PHILOCLEA, by Mr.
Morgan, a Student of the Middle-Tem-
ple, lately acted with great Applause at
the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden.

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. Sparks.

WHEN great ELIZA fill'd the British
throne, [own ;
She mark'd be matchless SIDNEY for her
Around whose temples ev'ry laurel twin'd,
In early youth, the glory of mankind !
With genius, birth, wit, fortune, fame in-
spir'd, [admir'd ;
He plan'd this tale, which WALLER since
In gay Arcadia let his fancy rove,
And form'd another paradise for love :
Where blooming still, in his immortal page,
His PHILOCLEA charm'd thro' ev'ry age.
Nor think the story fiction, drawn with art,
'Tis a true hist'ry of the human heart.

Warm'd with the great idea that he drew,
The tragick muse wou'd paint it to your view ;
Conspicuous to the sight exalt it higher,
And give narration, action, life and fire.

How near our bard (young candidate for
fame)

Comes to this mark of his ambitious aim,
To your determination we appeal,
Who've taste to judge, and tenderness to feel.
Yet from your kind decisions here of late,
With modest hope we may foresee his fate ;
For Britons, ever generous as brave,
Will ne'er destroy, where there is room to save.

There was a time, indeed, when factious
rage [stage ;
Cou'd damn, with noise, the children of the
But now our British audiences appear
What once the learned sons of Athens were :
And late, where Gothick uproar cou'd de-
cide,

Now candor sits, with patience by his side.
Ev'n justice now is partial to the stage,
For true politeness marks this happy age.

Our author then to you dares trust his cause,
If he has merit, sure to meet applause.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs. Bland.

I Sdon'd not dare appear again before ye,
Who judge, perhaps, too hardly of my story,
Did not th' excuse flow ready to my tongue,
My spouse was old, and my gallant was
young.—

Besides, 'twere hard to forfeit reputation,
For entertaining a mere inclination.
In Britain, I am sure, 'tis past a doubt,
We all are virtuous,—till we're first found
out :

Nor have our learned doctors e'er decreed
To take the bare intencion for the deed.
My honour then is safe, beyond denial,
For it was never—fairly put to trial.

And yet of my gallant I'd gladly know,
Whether he meant to keep his word, or no.
Let each young spark suppose him in his place,
Wou'd he have shun'd an am'rous queen's em-
brace ?

Then, Ob ! restrain your laughter, if you can,
To think of placing chastity in man ! —
Where was this grave, romanti. k poet born ? —
He's not an Irishman, I dare be sworn.

Ten to be lock'd up in a country place,
Where no male friend cou'd dare to shew his
face.—

Al ! ladies ! were you serv'd so by your spouses,
You'd soon set fire to all their country houses.

If such Arcadia was, you'll freely own,
We have more soft retreats for love at home.
Here 'tis enough our eyes reveal the fire,
And the charm'd object kindles with desire.
Our smart young bloods know how to treat a
lady,

Not like the bashful lovers of Arcadia. !

And yet our bard,—a very sober youth,
Bid me conclude with this too serious truth ;
There's still this moral in my breach of duty,
That age shou'd never match with youthful
beauty.

PROLOGUE to M. Foote's new Comedy,
called, The KNIGHTS, now acting
at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane :
Written and spoke by himself.

HAPPY my muse, had she first turn'd
her art [heart.
From humour's dangerous path, to touch the
They, who in all the bluster of blank verse,
The mournful tales of love and war rehearse ;
Are sure the critics censure to escape,
You hiss not heroes now, you only—gape.
Nor, (strangers quite to heroes, kings, and
queens,)

Dare you intrude your judgment on their scenes.
A different lot the comick muse attends,
She's oblig'd to treat you with your friends ;
Must search the court, the forum, and the city,
Mark out the dull, the gallant and the witty ;
Youth's wild profusion, th' avarice of age ;
Nay, bring the pit itself upon the stage.
First to the bar she turns her various face ;
Hem, my lord, I am counsel in this case,
And if so be, your lordship should think fit,
Why to be sure, my client must submit ;
For why, because—then off she trips again,
And to the sons of commerce shifts her scene :
There, whilst the griping fire with mopeing
cate,

Defrauds the world, himself, t'enrich his heir,
The pious boy, his father's tail rewarding,
For thousands throws a main at Covent-Gar-
den.

These are the portraits we're oblig'd to shew ;
You all are judges if they are like or no :

*Here should we fail, some other shape we'll try,
And grace our future scenes, with novelty.
I have a plan to treat you with Burletta,
That cannot miss your taste, Mia Spilletta.
But should the following piece your mirth excite,
From nature's volume, we'll persist to write.
Your partial favour bad us first proceed;
Then spare the offender since you urg'd the deed.*

ADVICE to MENALCAS:

Or, Rules for taking a WIFE.

IF thou would'st have a consort good
and true, [through?]
To trace with thee life's circling mazes }
Consider well what thou'rt about to do: }
For on thy present choice, of wish'd-for
wife,
Depends alone thy happiness of life.
If she is fond of plays or publick shews,
Or gads from house to house with busy
news;
Or at her toilet does the minutes pass: }
Or court her fickle beauty in a glass, }
She is for thee, dear youth, no proper lass. }
Tho' she be mistress of ten thousand charms,
And brighter than the sun which all things
warms; [nets tune: }
Her voice more sweet than warbling lin-
Her breath more fragrant than the rose of
June,
Yet turn from her in haste thy eyes, I say: }
O! let them never gaze on her, I pray; }
She'll lead in chains, thy captive soul away. }
But if, my friend, your happy fate should
be,
To find a nymph, chaste as Penelope;
Fair as the blanches of the saffron morn:
Whom all the graces cherish, and adorn,
Who studies wisdom, that she may im-
prove [love }
Her mind in virtue, and attain the }
Of mortal man; and all the powers above, }
Take her, and for that best of blessings
given; [to heaven. }
Return with joy, thy humble thanks

*On the Death of the Lady of WILLIAM
BASTARD, Esq; of Kitley, Devon.*

IF all that's good, or amiable could save
A single person from the common grave,
We ne'er had had the present cause to
mourn,
Nor had our tears bedew'd Aurelia's urn.
The worthy partner of the nuptial state,
Had claim'd exemption from the laws of
fate. [sight,
The tender mistress still had bless'd our
Nor good Aurelia left the realms of light.
The friend, the neighbour, sister most
admir'd,
Had ne'er in the full bloom of life expir'd:
But ah! nought made the tyrant death to
spare, [prayer.
Nor private welfare, nor the publick

PHILARETUS.

*On a Pot of Myrtle being presented to a young
Lady.*

THE myrtle shall Aspasia grace,
Since Chloe proves unkind;
Here is its proper resting place,
Far from th' inconstant mind.
'Tis cherish'd here by sense and truth,
And asks not Venus' care,
But verdant in perpetual youth,
Shall ever serve my fair.
Just emblem of my constant love,
Oh! may it teach the maid
Never from plighted faith to move;
Then it shall never fade.

*To the Memory of CHARLES HOLT, Esq;
Ob. Dec. 19, Aet. 19.*

IF ought can plead for these imperfect
lines,
And gain attention where no merit shines;
'Tis to thy name, dear Holt, the praise is
due, [tions you.
That verse commands respect which men-
At sad remembrance of a name so dear,
Impatient flows my tributary tear.
For thee, thy friends in direful accents
moan,
In sisters swelling sobs, and mother's groan;
Thy brothers too, congenial share the woe,
With grief internal, far surpassing show.
Just cause for grief! Such worth we sel-
dom find;
A wit so lively with such temper join'd:
A youth so good, so gen'rous, just and free;
Dawn of each grace resurgent rose in thee;
Of mind and manners eminently great,
In age a child, in sense a man compleat.
Oh hapless fate! How sudden snatch'd
away,
By night obscur'd, before thy noon of day?
Yet, doubt we not, nor question why 'tis so,
An arm immortal gave the fatal blow.
'Tis ours, in all the various strokes of God,
Not to repine, but patient kiss the rod.

Richard Washington.

Felicitissimi sunt Pii.

IF know you wou'd the joys of life,
Which joys alone the pious claim;
Quite free from troubles, ills or strife?
Why, learn you must to be the same.
Foul vice that clogs and hurts the soul,
Must never reign within thy breast;
'Tis that must ne'er thy thought controul,
If e'er like them thou wou'dst be blest.
Then tell me not of joys and bliss,
If they are not with goodness crown'd;
Many are apt to act amiss,
But few for virtue are renown'd.
If sin you'd cease but to pursue,
Or sail amid her angry flood;
Then you will own this maxim true,
That those are happiest that are good.

The

The following lines, so put in a watch-case,
wrote by a Gentleman.

COU'D but our tempers move like this
machine,
Not urg'd by passions, nor delay'd by spleen;
And true to nature's regulating power,
By virtuous acts distinguish every hour:
Then health and joy wou'd follow, as they
ought, [thought:
The laws of motion, and the laws of
Sweet health to pass the present moments
o'er, [more.
And everlasting joy, when time shall be no

The ENQUIRY.

IN vain, alas! (do lazy mortals cry)
In vain wou'd wisdom trace the bound-
less sky,
Where doubled wonders upon wonders rise,
And worlds on worlds confound our daz-
zled eyes:
Better be still—Let nature rest, say they,
Then err by guess and with opinion stray:
Then tell me why your eyes were made to view
Those orbs that glister in the fluid blue?
Why in our sight those shining wonders roll?
Or why to man was giv'n a thinking soul?
May I not ask how moves the radiant sun?
How the bright stars their pointed circuits
run? [shine?
What warms those worlds that so remotely
And what can temper Saturn's frozen clime?
Who that beholds the full-orb'd moon arise,
That cheerful empress of the nightly skies;
Who wou'd not ask (cou'd learned sages tell)
What kind of people on her surface dwell?
But there we pause—Not Newton's art
can show
A truth, perhaps, not fit for us to know.
How great the pow'r, who gave those
worlds to roll! [the soul;
The thought strikes inward, and confounds
Fall down, O man—ah fall before the rod
Of this almighty, all-creating God:
But hark from heav'n there came a
cheering sound; [round;
Now man revives, and smile the worlds a-
'Tis mercy—lo a golden ray descends,
And hope and comfort in the lustre blends.
When from the stars we turn our aking
eyes, [rite;
To earth we bend them where new wonders
Where life and death the equal scale sus-
pend,
New beings rising as the former end.
Who not surpriz'd can trace each just
degree
From the swift eagle to the peevish bee;
From the fierce lion that will yield to none,
To the weak mouse that hides her from
the sun!
How near one species to the next is join'd,
The due gradations please a thinking mind;
And there are creatures which no eye can
see,
That for a moment live and breathe like me:

February, 1754.

Whom a small fly in bulk as far exceeds,
As yon tall cedar does the waving reeds:
These we can reach—and may we not
suppose [those?
There still are creatures more minute than
Wou'd heav'n permit, and might our
organs bear [hair:
To pierce where comets wave their blazing
Where other suns alternate set and rise,
And other moons light up the cheerful
skies: [pursue,
The ravish'd soul might still her search
Still find new wonders op'ning on her
view:

From thence to worlds in miniature descend,
And still press forward, but shou'd find no
end:

Where little forests on a leaf appear,
And drops of dew are mighty oceans there:
These may have whales that in their waters
play,
And wanton out their age of half a day:
In those small groves the smaller birds may
sing, [spring.
And share like us their winter and their
Pluck off yon acorn from its parent bough,
Divide that acorn in the midst—and now
In its firm kernel a fair oak is seen,
With spreading branches of a sprightly
green; [rend,
From this young tree a kernel might we
There wou'd another its small boughs ex-
tend.

All matter lives, and shows its Maker's
power; [flower:
There's not a seed but what contains a
Tho' unobserv'd its secret beauty lies,
Till we are blest with microscopick eyes.
When for blue plumbs our longing palate
calls

Or scarlet cherries that adorn the walls;
With each plump fruit we swallow down
a tree, [wou'd be }
And so destroy whole groves that else }
As large and perfect as those shades we see.

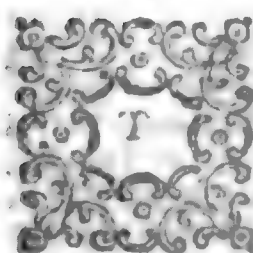
Behold yon monster that unweildy laves
Beneath the surface of the briny waves:
Still as he turns, the troubled sea divides;
And rolls in eddies from his slimy sides.

Less huge the dolphin to the sun displays
His scales, and in the smoother ocean plays
Still less the herring and round mackerel
sweep [deep
The shallow tide, nor trust the roaring
How far by gradual numberless degrees,
The senseless oyster is remov'd from these.

Who follows nature through her mazy
way,
From the mute insect to the fount of day.
(Where now she rises, now her steps decline)
Has need of judgment better taught than
mine:

But on this subject we have talk'd too long.
Where grave-fac'd wisdom may itself be
wrong.

Monthly Chronologer.



THE number of births at Vienna during the course of last year amounted to 5638, without including 304 that were still-born; and that of the burials to 5043, excluding such as did not live to be a year old. Eight hundred ninety-seven of these were carried off by the small-pox, and 208 by apoplexies. Of all this number six only died aged upwards of 100.

By the act of parliament for purchasing the noble museum of Sir Hans Sloane, and the valuable collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford, relating to the history and antiquities of Great-Britain, it is directed, That a principal shall be appointed by his majesty, out of two persons who are to be nominated by the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and the speaker of the house of commons; under which principal are to be three deputies, the absolute nomination of whom is in the above-named three great personages. (See Mag. for last year, p. 579.)

Last month the magistrates and town-council of Queensferry, in Scotland published the following remarkable resolution.

At Queensferry, Jan. 16, 1754.

The magistrates and town-council of Queensferry being this day convened, and taking into their serious consideration, the many dismal effects that follow upon the canvassing and pothering for votes in several boroughs, with a view to the ensuing general elections of members of parliament, such as the raising and fomenting of animosities, grudges and feuds among neighbours, whose happiness in a great measure depends on their mutual peace and good-will, the corrupting the consciences, and debauching the morals of several by bribes and excessive drinking, taking them off their proper callings, and the ordinary means for providing for their families, and habituating them for some time to a luxurious and riotous manner of life, to the endangering of their health, and the weaning of their affection from their ordinary business, besides the loading of the candidates with an intolerable expence, and there by exposing such of them as succeed to a violent temptation of some how or other getting themselves reimbursed; and as the members of the town-council are already resolved upon col. George Haldane,

as the gentleman they propose should represent them in the next parliament, they make this publick intimation, that such as are concerned in knowing it, may save trouble and expence to themselves, as the council is determined to admit of no further solicitations or potherings on that head. Signed in the name of the council, by James Murray.

Dublin, Jan. 19. Yesterday the Rt. Hon. Thomas Carter, Esq; master of the rolls, Anthony Malone, Esq; his majesty's prime serjeant at law, and Michael O'Brien Dilkes, Esq; quarter master and barrack-master general, were dismissed from their employments; and Bellingham Boyle, Esq; register of the prerogative court, had his pension stopt.—Not many days after, the parliament of that kingdom was prorogued. (See p. 33.)

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to continue governor of the South Sea company, on Jan. 29, Peter Burrell, Esq; was elected sub-governor, and John Bristow, Esq; deputy-governor of the said company: And on the 31st the following 21 gentlemen were chosen directors, viz. Rich. Baker, Thomas le Blanc, Thomas Coventrye, Sam. Craghead, John Edwards, Francis Fouquier, Brice Fisher, Francis Gashry, Joseph Gulston, jun. Thomas Henckell, Rich. Jackson, John Wenhams, Lewis Way, John Warde, Walter Vane, Richard Salway, John Phillipson, Nathaniel Paice, Sydenham Malthus, James Lock and Tho. Lane, Esqrs.

On the 31st the following gentlemen were, by his Majesty in council, appointed sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz. for Berks, Rich. Fuller, Esq; Bedf. David James, Esq; Bucks, John Wilkes, Esq; Cumb. Sir Wm. Fleming, bart. Cheshire, Rob. Lawson, Esq; Cambr. and Hunt. Henry Southwell, Esq; Cornwall, John Glanvill, Esq; Devon, Peter Maddick Docton, Esq; Dorset. Awnsham Churchill, Esq; Derbysh. Rich. Fitzherbert, Esq; Essex, Rich. Benson, Esq; Glou. Tho. Ingram, Esq; Hert. Fitz-Williams Barrington, Esq; Heref. Giles Whitehall, Esq; Kent, Sir Tho. Rider, Knt. Leices. John Edwin, Esq; Lincoln. Ascough Boucheret, Esq; Monm. John Chambre, Esq; Northum. Rob. Shaftoe, Esq; Northamp. John Robinson, Esq; Norfolk, Cotton Simmonds, Esq; Notting. Jonathan Acklom, Esq; Oxf. Thomas Black-

all,

all, Esq; Rut. James Sismey, Esq; Shrop. Edward Pemberton, Esq; Somer. Henry Fownes Luttrell, Esq; Staff. Thomas Mills, Esq; Suffolk, William Jenyns, Esq; Southamp. Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. Surrey, Henry Talbot, Esq; Suffex, Walter Bartelot, Esq; Warw. Thomas Webster, Esq; Worcest. Francis Clare, Esq; Wilts, William Phipps, Esq; York. Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq;

For South Wales. Brecon, John Harcourt, Esq; Carm. David Edwards, Esq; Card. John Edwards, Esq; Glamor. Edward Waiter, Esq; Pem. Alexander Elliot, Esq; Radnor. John Bishop, Esq;

For North Wales. Angl. Richard Hughes, Esq; Carnar. Hugh Davis, Esq; Denb. Edward Maddocks, Esq; Flint, Richard Coytmore, Esq; Merion. John Mostyn, Esq; Montg. Wilham Humphreys, Esq;

By the prorogation of the parliament of Ireland, the following bills, which had been transmitted to England by the house of commons, have all miscarried: An act for the relief of insolvent debtors; for regulating the price and assize of bread, buying and selling all sorts of corn and meal, &c. by weight, and for better regulating the market; for the better preservation of the game; for obliging Arthur Jones Nevill, Esq; (late engineer and surveyor-general) at his own expence, and without any further charge to the publick, to make good the defects in the several barracks built, rebuilt, and repaired under his direction; for allowing farther time to persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves; for continuing and amending, several temporary statutes; for the more effectual erecting and better regulating free schools, and for rebuilding and repairing of churches; the tillage act; and several others of general importance.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Of the 17 malefactors condemned the two last sessions at the Old Bailey (see our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 578, and for Jan. p. 43.) the 12 following were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Dennis Neale, John Mason, John Welsh, Robert Keys, Grace Grannet, John Smith, Richard Hutton, William Ford, Daniel Wood, Joshua Kidder, Thomas Barnard, and William James. The other five, viz. Barnes, Allen, Irons, Richman, and Whitham, were ordered to be transported for life.

The right Hon. the lord mayor held a wardmote at Christ's-hospital, for the election of an alderman of the ward of Farringdon within, in the room of the late Sir Henry Marshall, knt. deceased, (see Deaths,) when Richard Selater, Esq;

deputy thereof, was unanimously chosen. He afterwards thanked the ward for the honour they had conferred upon him; and several of the gentlemen advising him not to give any entertainment, he acquainted them, that he would give a sum of money to be distributed amongst the poor housekeepers; which met with universal approbation.

MONDAY, 11.

The two princes Corsini, who had been for some time in England, having taken leave of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, and several other persons of distinction, set out this morning for Dover on their return to Rome thro' France.

For about a fortnight past was a harder frost than has been known for some years. The river Thames, westward, was so full of ice as to hinder the navigation of barges from those parts; and above Kingston bridge it was so frozen, that people passed and repassed with safety.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London Hospital, the collection amounted to upwards of 1120l.

The christenings in the city of Frankfurt, last year, amounted to 1008, the burials to 1097, and the weddings to 192.

The burials in the city of Edinburgh and the West-Kirk parish, amounted last year to 1105.

FRIDAY, 21.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made, that the resolution of the 20th of December, relating to the building of a new bridge from London to Southwark, should be repealed, when 93 were for the question and 95 against it. A committee was then appointed, to consist of the aldermen, all the deputies, and one commoner out of every ward, and they were empowered to draw upon the chamberlain to the amount of 100l. for any expences that may arise from plans, surveys, &c. for the purpose above-mentioned.

MONDAY, 25.

At a sessions of Admiralty held at Justice-Hall in the Old-Bailey, the following prisoners were tried, viz. Thomas Haggerston, for the murder of John Johnson on the high seas; who, after a remarkable trial that held 3 hours, was acquitted. John Lancey and John Lloyd, for burning the ship Nightingale, in order to defraud the insurers; and Tho. Poe, as an accessory before the fact: their trial lasted near seven hours. Lancey found guilty; Lloyd acquitted, and Poe left special.

M. 2

A

A new paper made its appearance this month, entitled, *The CONNOISSEUR*, by Mr. Town, critick and censor-general, to be published every Thursday; which, as we hear, is well received by the publick.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

MIDHURST, John Sargent, Esq; in the room of Sir Thomas Bootle, Knt. deceased.

Rocheſter, Capt. Haddock—David Polhill, Esq; deceased.

Petersfield, William Gerard Hamilton, Esq;—William Conolly, Esq; deceased.

Agmondesham, Isaac Whittington, Esq;—Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. deceased.

Wendover, Felix Calvert, Esq;—John Hampden, Esq; deceased.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MR. John Martin, of East-Moulſey in Surrey, to Miſs Mary Sawkins, an heiress.

Lord viſc. Say and Seal, to Mrs. Piggot, widow of — Piggot, Esq;

Feb. 2. Rev. Mr. Moſes, to Miſs Ridley, ſiſter to Matthew Ridley, Esq; member of parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne.

5. John Lane, Esq; to Miſs Alicia Jones, youngſt daughter to the accomptant general of the bank.

Samuel Bennet Smith, Esq; timber-merchant at Shad-Thames, to Mrs. Thorp of Walthamſtow, relict of — Thorp, Esq; formerly governor of Bombay.

Rev. Mr. Packhurſt, eldeſt ſon of John Parkhurſt, of Cateſby in Northamptonſhire, Esq; to Miſs Myſter of Epsom.

7. Charles Jones of Northcomb, in Somerſetſhire, Esq; to Miſs Jane Lemm.

11. Capt. Leonard Price, to Miſs Beardmore, of Lincoln.

12. Mr. Nathaniel Beard, attorney at Newcastle under-Liſe, to Miſs Trafford.

13. Mr. Owen, goldſmith in Cheapſide, to Miſs Eſkridge, only daughter and heiress of Richard Eſkridge, Esq; ſome-time high ſheriff of Bucks.

16. Rt. Hon. the earl of Roſs, to Miſs Edwards, in Ireland.

18. Robert Thorpe Tarrant, of Fordingbridge in Hampſhire, Gent. to Miſs Cawte.

Feb. 9. Lady of the Hon. Capt. Wynyard, delivered of a daughter.

12. Lady of the Hon. Sir John Danvers, Bart. of a daughter.

21. The lady of Charles Frederick, Esq; ſurveyor-general of the ordnance, of a ſon.

26. The Lady of John Gibbons, Esq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. **D**R. Robinson, an eminent phyſician in Ireland.

28. Hon. lady Anne Van Kepple, eldeſt daughter of the earl of Albemarle.

29. Mrs. Short, relict of George Short, of Eaſt-Keal in Lincolnſhire, Esq; and one of the daughters of the late Sir John Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield in the ſame county, Bart. She was buried in the ſame grave with her late huſband in the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

30. Miſs Caroline Bateman, daughter and heiress of the late William Bateman, of Kettering in Northamptonſhire, Esq;

William Heſter, Esq; one of the chief clerks of the Houſe of Commons.

Miſs Yelverton, daughter of the Hon. Henry Yelverton, Esq; and niece to the earl of Suffex.

Feb. 2. Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. alderman of the ward of Farringdon within, member of parliament for Agmondesham in Bucks, and preſident of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

William Benſon, Esq; auditor of the impreſts.

3. J. Wakelin, Esq; deputy prothonotary, in the court of Common-Pleas, to George Cooke, Esq; one of the repreſentatives of the county of Middleſex.

Mr. Tho. Cox, bookſeller at the Royal Exchange.

4. John Hampden, Esq; member of parliament for Wendover in Bucks.

5. Mr. John Child, braſier in Fleetſtreet, and deputy of the ward of Farringdon without.

6. Lady Aſgill, wife of Sir Charles Aſgill, Knt. and alderman of this city.

Sir John Dyer, Bart. at his ſeat in Eſſex.

9. Hon. col. John Pitt, uncle to the earl of Londonderry.

Sir Alexander Ramſay, Bart. in Scotland.

12. Lady Albinia Beckford, ſiſter to the duke of Ancaſter.

13. Sir William Halton, Bart. at his houſe at Turnham-Green.

14. Rt. Rev. Sir Tho. Gooch, Bart. D. D. lord biſhop of Ely, in the 80th year of his age: He was firſt biſhop of Briſtol, then of Norwich, from whence he was tranſlated to Ely, upon the death of Dr. Butts.

16. Dr. Rich. Mead, firſt phyſician to his majeſty, in the 85th year of his age.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, ſenior fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge, and vicar of Gainsford in the biſhoprick of Durham.

John Owen, Esq; member of parliament for Beaumaris, in the iſle of Angleſea.

26. John Julian, Esq; an eminent Italian merchant.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR. Matthias Mawson, bishop of Chichester, translated to the see of Ely, in the room of bishop Gooch, deceased.—William Ashburnham, D. D. dean of Chichester, promoted to the bishoprick of Chichester, in his room.

From the other PAPERS.

Nathaniel Forster, D. D. made a prebendary of Bristol.—Jonathan Russel, M. A. presented to the rectory of Shipwash, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Webster, chosen vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street in the room of Dr. Hay, deceased. At first there were 8 candidates, who preached in the church the preceding Sundays: These by 4 declining were reduced to 4, who afterwards by ballot were reduced to 2, viz. Mr. Webster and Mr. Romaine, when on a second ballot the former had 144 votes, and the latter 98.—Mr. John Taylor, presented to the rectory of Beckburg, in Shropshire.—Mr. Griffith Jones to the rectory of Crinow, in Pembroke-shire.—Mr. Frederick Toll, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury.—Mr. Smith, by his brother, Charles Smith, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; to the living of Stapleford-Tawney, in Essex.—Mr. Richard Jenkins, prebendary and minor canon of Wells, elected a canon residentiary of that cathedral.—Mr. Thomas, rector of St. Helen's in Worcester, by the earl of Coventry, to the rectory of Grafton Flyford, in that county.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 16. The king has been pleased to grant unto Lewis Watson, Esq; the office of one of the two auditors of the prest or imprest, and foreign accounts, first fruits, tenths, customs, and of the mint and coinage, and other accounts heretofore audited by William Benson, Esq; late auditor, or by former auditors of the imprests, in the room and place of the said William Benson, lately deceased.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Stephen Comyn, of Lincoln's inn, Esq; the office of receiver of the revenue of first fruits in England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, in the room of James Henderson, deceased.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. Henry earl of Pembroke, to be captain of that company whereof — Wharton, Esq; was late

captain, in the first regiment of dragoon guards.

The king has appointed Verney Lovett, Esq; to be major in the regiment of foot commanded by Col. John Aldercron.—Christopher Wray, and — Lyons, Esqrs. to be captains; Nicholas Weller, Esq; to be captain lieutenant; John Corneille, — Hewetson, — Fortescue, — Pearson, and John Carnac, Gent. to be lieutenants in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Feb. 19. The king has appointed John Murray, Esq; to be his majesty's resident to the republick of Venice.

From the other PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. John Goldie, chosen by the town-council of Edinburgh, principal of that university, in the room of principal Wihart, deceased.—John Blachford, Esq; alderman of Cripplegate ward, chosen president of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. deceased.—Lewis Jones, Esq; made one of the prothonotaries of the court of Common-Pleas.—Dr. Shaw, made physician in ordinary to his majesty, in the room of that truly eminent physician Dr. Mead, deceased, and Dr. Taylor made physician extraordinary.—Marquis of Hartington, made lord high treasurer of Ireland, in the room of the late earl of Burlington.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Snowden, of St. Mary Mat-fellon, otherwise Whitechapel, seedsmen and dealer.—John By, of the parish of St. Mary at Lambeth, victualler and dealer.—Richard Scott, of Finch-Lane, tallow chandler and broker.—James Goddard, of Guldeford in Surrey, butcher.—John Scott and Richard Scott, now or late of Walsal, in Staffordshire, distillers and partners.—John Aggs the younger, of Norwich, worsted weaver.—John Jennings, of Cranbrook, in Kent, draper.—John Dalton, of Grays-Inn Lane, brewer.—John Matthias Miller, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, merchant.—Edward Jones, late of Hereford, flax-dresser.—James Grundy, of Liverpoole, builder.—Robert Rayner, of Norwich, worsted weaver.—Thomas Bayles, of Sunderland in the county of Durham, mercer.—John Ormerod, of New Church within the forest of Rossendale and county of Lancaster, innkeeper.—Richard Gray, now or late of St. John's, Southwark, shipwright.—John Hill, of St. James's, Westminster, victualler.—William Grant, late of Great Bridge, in the parish of Romsey, in Hampshire, miller and mealman.—John Weston, of Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, draper.—William Billings, of Barnstable, Devon, cutler.

FROM

FROM Paris we hear, that the new court, called the royal chamber, sits regularly for the hearing and determining of causes, civil and criminal; but that those which relate to the refusals of the sacraments are referred to the king's council of state. Nevertheless, the parliaments of France, which are still allowed to subsist, continue to take cognizance of these refusals as often as any such are brought before them, and never fail to punish the ecclesiasticks that are guilty of them. Among the rest, the parliament of Bourdeaux have just entered the lists, on occasion of two refusals of the sacraments that have been made at Dax, under the usual pretence of want of submission to the bull *Unigenitus*. And a fresh difficulty has arisen in relation to the judges of the French court of commerce; for the judges chosen for this year having refused to be sworn into their office before the royal chamber, as mentioned in our last, the king ordered the judges chosen for the preceding year to be continued for the ensuing, and for this purpose to be sworn before the royal chamber, but they have refused to be sworn, alledging, that as they had once been sworn before the parliament, there was no occasion for their being sworn in a second time.

Straßbourg, Feb. 2. A person has lately discovered a secret, by means of which he undertakes, out of 100lb. weight of common salt, to make the same weight of good saltpetre; and, having succeeded in a trial which he lately made of his experiment before several persons, the court has engaged him to establish his new invention in this neighbourhood, and to supply all the magazines in the kingdom with saltpetre for 40 years; and, to enable him to carry on his work, the court has advanced him 200,000 livres.

The Spaniards have this winter had considerable success against their African enemies; for their garison at Ceuta having made a sally, December 17, obtained a compleat victory over the besieging or rather blockading army of Moors, and drove them entirely from their camp, where they found such plenty of provisions, besides other booty, that the garison will stand in no need of any fresh supply for a twelvemonth to come; and they were so near getting hold of the commander in chief, that he had not time to carry off his seraglio, seven of his wives or concubines, who were found in his tent, having been brought in prisoners to Ceuta. Then again, about the end of the same month, the people of Barcelona having heard a great cannonading at sea, the marquis de La Minas, captain general of Catalonia,

immediately ordered out three men of war, who directing their course by the noise, came up with nine Algerine xebèques attacking a Christian ship, whereupon a furious engagement ensued, which lasted till next morning, and in which two of the xebèques were burnt, three sunk, and the rest with great difficulty escaped in a very shattered condition.

The king of Portugal has at last permitted the exportation of gold, coined or uncoined, out of his kingdom, upon paying a duty of 21. per cent, upon all that shall hereafter be exported. His majesty has taken a resolution, which he has already began to carry into execution, to repurchase and reunite to his crown, all the royal fiefs granted by his predecessors to the nobility of that kingdom. And as most of the states in Europe are now putting in for a share in the East-India trade, he has resolved to extend the trade of his subjects to that part of the world, for which purpose he has granted to the *Sieur Oldenbourg* an exclusive privilege to send five ships to Macao near Canton in China in 6 years, and 11 ships to Goa in 10 years; upon which grant a company is to be erected, whose stock is to be divided into shares of 480,000 rees, about 160l. sterling, each.

A dispute having lately arisen between the king of the two Sicilies and the grand master of Malta, in relation to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction claimed by the bishop of Syracuse over that island, which the Maltese refuse to acknowledge, his Sicilian majesty has prohibited his subjects to furnish them with any kind of provisions, and has seized the effects belonging to that order within his dominions, and sequestered the commanderies that belong to such of the knights as do not reside within the same. At the same time that his majesty thus takes care of the foreign rights of his subjects, he has provided for their domestick, by ordering a new body of laws to be drawn up, which is now published and carried into execution throughout his dominions, to the great mortification of the lawyers, as their fees are thereby very much curtailed, and all suits ordered to be determined within a year at farthest.

The duke of Bavaria has followed the example of the kings of Prussia and Sicily, by ordering a new body of laws to be drawn up for his dominions, in which all imaginable care has been taken to prevent the protracting of law-suits to the ruin of the suitors; and it is thought, the example will be followed by all the states of Europe, where the lawyers have not a commanding influence.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** View of the principal deistical Writers. By J. Leland, D. D. pr. 6s. Dod.
2. * The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Christianity. 2d Edit. By J. Rotherham, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.
3. A Sketch of the one great Argument, formed from the several concurring Evidences for the Truth of Christianity. By J. Rotherham, M. A. pr. 1s. Baldwin.
4. The second Part of the Spirit of Love. By W. Law, M. A. pr. 2s. Innys

HISTORY and COMMERCE.

5. The Pocket Companion and History of Free Masons, containing their Origin, Progress, and present State: An Abstract of their Laws, Constitutions, Charges, Orders and Regulations, &c. A Confutation of Dr. Plot's false Insinuations. With an elegant Frontispiece, pr. 3s. Bound. Scott, Baldwin.
6. The History of the great Plague in London, 1665, pr. 5s. Noble.
7. A compendious History from the Creation to William the Conqueror, pr. 5s. Birt.
8. Essays on Commerce, Agriculture, Mines, and Fisheries, pr. 6s. Wilton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. Observations relative to the late Bill for paying off the national Debt of Ireland.
10. The Case of T. Butler, Bookseller, in Pall-mall, pr. 6d. Cooper.
11. Memoirs of the Life of Dennis Neale, pr. 6d. Parker.
12. Considerations for Payment of the national Debt in Ireland, pr. 1s. Owen.
13. A Fragment, sent from a Gentleman at Naples, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
14. An Account of the national Debt of Ireland, pr. 1s. Carpenter.
15. Critical Remarks on Sir Charles Grandison, Clarissa, and Pamela, pr. 1s. Dowse.
16. A Commentary on Boadicea. By W. Rider, pr. 6d. (See p. 53.)
17. A Reply to the famous Jew Question, pr. 2s. 6d. Robinson.
18. The Patriot, or the Irish Packet opened, pr. 1s. Webb.
19. Religious and political Liberty, pr. 6d. Bouquet.
20. An Address to the Livery of London. By Sir A. Freeport, pr. 6d. Globe.
21. An Account of the present State of the Diamond Trade, pr. 6d. Corbett.
22. The Free Mason examined, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
23. A humble Remonstrance on the Marriage Act, pr. 6d. More.

24. A select Collection of Pieces of Mr. Voltaire, pr. 3s. Cooper.

25. Milton convicted of Forgery, pr. 1s. Owen.

26. Proposals for preventing the Execution and Exportation of Convicts, pr. 1s. Cooper.

27. A new Paper, entitled The Connoisseur, No. 1, 2, 3, 4. By Mr. Town. Baldwin.

28. Maitland's History of London, No 5, 6, 7, 8. Baldwin.

SCIENCE and LAW.

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STOCKS	INDIA	South Sea	Stock	Ann.	South Sea	Stock	Ann.	S. S. An.	3 p. Cent.	Ind. Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bill of Mortality from Jan. 22. to Feb. 19.	
													Christ.	Buried
1	133	189	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Males 599	1165
2	133	189	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Females 566	1165
3	133	189	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Males 958	1912
4	133	189	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Females 953	1912
5	133	189	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Died under 2 Years old	592
6	133	189	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Between 2 and 5	109
7	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	5 and 10	43
8	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	10 and 20	59
9	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	20 and 30	151
10	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	30 and 40	191
11	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	40 and 50	191
12	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	50 and 60	203
13	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	60 and 70	150
14	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	70 and 80	154
15	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	80 and 90	68
16	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	90 and 100	9
17	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Within the Walls	1912
18	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Without the Walls	155
19	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	In Mid. and Surrey	442
20	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	City & Sub. West.	884
21	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Weekly Jan. 29	1912
22	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Feb. 5	452
23	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	12	439
24	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	19	505
25	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Wheaten Peck Loaf 15. 9d.	1912
26	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Pease 22s. to 24s. per Quar.	
27	134	188	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	N. N. W.	hard frost	Tares 21s. to 23s. per Q.	

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For MARCH, 1754.

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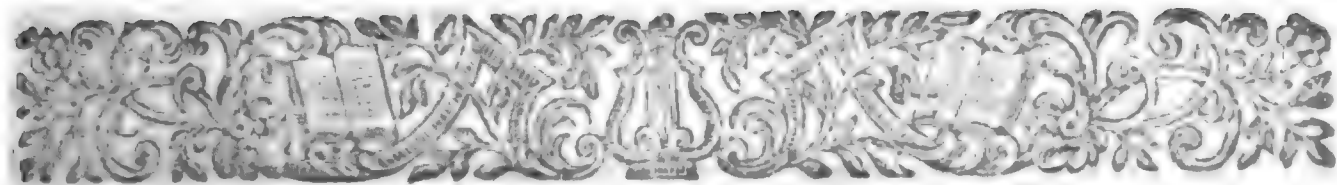
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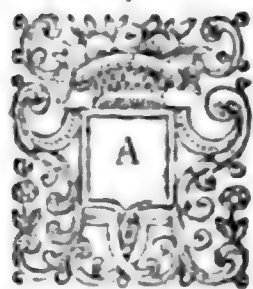


T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1754.

A full Account of the present Dispute in IRELAND, between the Prerogatives of the Crown and the Rights of the People.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,



As you have already mentioned the present political contest in Ireland*, which has almost set that whole kingdom in a flame, I hope you will give your readers the following account of that important affair from the beginning; but that it may be the better understood, I shall first give a short state of the publick revenue there, as it now stands established.

The publick revenue of Ireland is of two sorts, hereditary or temporary; and the former is again of two sorts, for it is either such as has been established by ancient custom, or such as has been established and granted to the king, his heirs and successors, by act of parliament. The hereditary customary revenue consists of crown-rents, composition-rents, casual-rents, &c. amounting to about 17,000*l.* *per annum*; and the hereditary statute revenue, amounting to about 427,000*l.* *per annum*, consists of, 1st. Quit-rents, reserved to the crown by the acts of settlement and explanation 14 and 15 Charles II. 2^{dly}. The excise granted at the same time, "for and towards the constant pay of the army and forces, and for defraying other publick charges in the defence and preservation of his majesty's realm." 3^{dly}. The tonnage and poundage, first granted by a statute in the reign of Henry VII. but regranted, and very much augmented, by 14 and 15 Charles II. "for the better guarding and defending the seas against all persons intending, or that may

intend, the disturbance of the intercourse of the trade of this realm, (Ireland) and for the better defraying the necessary expences thereof, and for increase and augmentation of his majesty's revenue."

4^{thly}. Hearth money granted in lieu of the profits of the court of wards, by the said 14 and 15 Charles II. and recited thus in the preamble: "For as much as nothing conduceth more to the peace and prosperity of a kingdom, and the protection of every single person therein, than that the publick revenue thereof may be in some measure proportioned to the publick charges and expences, in consideration thereof, &c." And by clauses in this act it was provided, that this revenue should not be particularly charged or chargeable with any gifts, grants, or pensions whatsoever; and that if any person, natural or politick, should accept of any pension, gift or grant for years, life, or any other estate, or any sum or sums of money, out of the same, he should forfeit double the value thereof, one moiety to the churchwardens of the parish where he lived, and the other moiety to any person that would sue for the same.

And, 5^{thly}. Licences for retailing ale and beer, or wine and strong waters, granted for preventing disorders in the country, and for the better securing the payment of the inland excise.

This was the whole of the publick revenue of Ireland, until after the revolution; for as there was no parliament held in Ireland after the 18th of Charles II. there could be no temporary grants; and altho' from the very nature of government, as well as from the preambles of the statutes, it must be presumed, that the whole of this revenue was designed for the perpetual future support of the honour and dignity of the crown, and for supplying the annual expence of government, and consequently unalienable, yet before the revolution it was pretend-

ed, that the sovereign for the time being had in the hereditary revenue, both in Britain and Ireland, a short estate in fee, and might alienate or grant the same, or any part thereof, in perpetuity; but since that time the affair has been better understood, tho' not yet as it ought, and such alienations expressly provided against by act of parliament in both kingdoms.

But as it was thought necessary after the revolution, to keep always a large body of regular troops in Ireland, therefore in the first parliament, held there in 1692, it was represented by the governing powers, that the hereditary revenue would not be sufficient for the publick expence, and consequently an additional supply was demanded from parliament. Upon this the house of commons of Ireland ordered a state of the revenue of the nation, and the civil and military establishment, to be laid before them; whereupon the officers of the crown presented a state of the whole hereditary revenue before-mentioned, together with an estimate of the designed establishment, both civil and military; and this state and estimate being taken into consideration by the house, notwithstanding its being pretended by the ministers even of those days, that they had no right to do so, they granted and, by a temporary tax, provided for such an additional supply only, as they thought would be enough for making good the deficiency of the hereditary revenue.

Ever since that time an additional temporary supply has been wanted from every session of parliament in Ireland, and the commons have not only had a state of the whole publick revenue, both hereditary and temporary, laid every session before them, together with an estimate of the civil and military establishment, but in order to be sure that every article in both was fairly and exactly stated, they have every session appointed a committee to examine the publick accounts, and have made it a standing order of their house, that no supply shall be granted, until after that committee shall have made their report; and if from these accounts it appeared, as it has often done, that the produce of the hereditary and temporary revenue, for the last two years, was more than sufficient for answering the publick expence, so that there was a surplus in, or coming into the Exchequer, they have always, without either consent or authority from the crown, considered that surplus as so much towards the publick expence for the next two years, and therefore have, in proportion thereunto, granted so much the less towards the temporary supply for the next two years.

But soon after the accession of his late majesty, and for preventing any commotion during the rebellion in Scotland in 1715, a publick debt of about 66,000*l.* was contracted, which by degrees increased to some hundreds of thousands, for the repayment of which, with the growing interest, a certain fund was established and appropriated by parliament, and from session to session continued. By the surplusses of this fund, over and above what was sufficient for paying the annual interest, the debt was in October, 1749, reduced to 70,000*l.* bearing an interest of 5*l.* *per cent.* and 250,000*l.* bearing an interest of 4*l.* *per cent. per annum*; but as the annual surplusses of this appropriated fund were not very considerable, it would have been a long time before the principal could have been paid off by this means alone.

I shall next observe, that when the military establishment is laid before the parliament of Ireland, it is always computed as if the quota of troops designed to be kept up in Ireland were then full, and to continue so for the next two years, as the parliament of Ireland generally meets but once in two years, and an additional supply is always granted according to this computation, tho' it often happens that the quota is not full, or does not continue so; and when this happens, no more money is issued from the Exchequer than is sufficient for paying the troops then actually upon that establishment. This happened often to be the case during the late war; for several large draughts of men were made from the regiments in Ireland, and sometimes whole regiments taken from that establishment, and put upon the English establishment, in order to be employed in Great-Britain, or sent beyond sea. By this means the hereditary and temporary revenue of Ireland, during the late war, sometimes exceeded the publick expence, so that at the end of two years, for which the temporary revenue was granted, there was sometimes a saving or surplus remaining in the Exchequer, which was either left there to answer future contingencies, at that dangerous conjuncture, or carried to the credit of the nation, in order to be applied to the service of the next ensuing two years, being never so considerable as to give any one a thought of applying it the discharge of the publick debt. But by this saving, and by the great increase of the taxes, both the hereditary and temporary revenue increased so much in the year after the peace, that when the publick accounts were made up at Lady-day 1749, there appeared to be a saving or surplus of 220,241*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

It has been insinuated, tho' certainly without any foundation, that an order was sent from hence to remit this whole surplus hither, but that the Speaker, being then chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the lords justices, would not part with it, insisting, that in the next accounts to be laid before parliament, this surplus should be, as all former surplusses had been, carried to the credit of the nation, and left to the disposal of parliament; and that upon this his refusal the earl of Harrington was instructed to agree, that some part of it might be applied towards the discharge of the national debt. Whatever may be in this, it is certain, that when the parliament met in October following, this method of applying part of it was no sooner mentioned to him in a private manner by some of the members, than he agreed to it; but in such terms as became a wise and faithful servant of the crown, by saying, that as he knew his majesty's intentions always were, to make his subjects happy, he would readily concur in any scheme for that purpose; and accordingly a proper resolution was moved for in the committee of ways and means by Mr. Attorney-General, who by custom has long moved all the resolutions in that committee, which resolution being agreed to by the house, and the usual committee appointed to draw up heads of a bill or bills, pursuant to the resolutions of that committee, it was then ordered by the house, without any message from the crown,

"That it be an instruction to the said committee, to insert a clause or clauses in the said heads of a bill or bills for applying so much of the balance, remaining in the vice-treasurer's hands at Lady-day last, as shall be for that purpose necessary, to discharge the sum of 70,000*l.* now remaining due of the old loan, and carrying an interest of 5*l.* *per Cent. per Annum*, as also to apply such further part of the said balance, as shall be for that purpose necessary, to pay off and discharge 58,500*l.* part of the new loan of 250,000*l.* carrying an interest at the rate of 4*l.* *per Cent. per Annum.*"

But tho' the house had no message from the crown for authorising either the resolution of the committee of ways and means, or their giving this instruction to the committee appointed to prepare the heads of the bill, tho' it was not then so much as hinted by any one, that there was any occasion for such a message, yet in complaisance to his majesty, and agreeable to what the lord Harrington had thus in a private manner said to some of

the members, the preamble of the bill was made to run thus:

"Whereas on the 25th day of March last, a considerable balance remained in the hands of the vice-treasurers or receivers-general of the kingdom, or their deputy or deputies, unapplied; and it will be for your majesty's service, and for the ease of your faithful subjects of this kingdom, that so much thereof, as can be conveniently spared, should be paid, agreeably to your majesty's most gracious intentions, in discharge of part of the aforesaid national debt."

How dangerous is complaisance in every case where the rights and privileges of the people are concerned! With this preamble the bill was sent over, and from hence the patrons of prerogative took occasion to insist, that the crown had the sole right to dispose of and apply every part of the unappropriated revenue, that the people, that is to say, the house of commons, neither could resolve upon applying any part of it, nor ought they to take any such affair into their consideration, without the *previous consent* of the crown, which the word *intentions*, did not properly express, and that therefore the preamble ought to be altered. and his majesty's *previous consent* expressed in the most explicit terms.

This opinion, however, did not at that time prevail: The bill was returned without this alteration; but care was taken that the duke of Dorset should in his speech to the next session of parliament, 1751, express himself thus: "I am commanded by the king to acquaint you, that his majesty, ever attentive to the ease and happiness of his subjects, will graciously consent, and recommends it to you, that such a part of the money now remaining in his treasury, as shall be thought consistent with the publick service, be applied towards the further reduction of the national debt."

But tho' it is usual to echo back the words of the speech, in the address made by way of answer thereto, yet the friends of liberty being now warned of the pretence set up by the patrons of prerogative, they therefore took care, without the least mention of *consent*, to express themselves thus in their address:

"We acknowledge with particular satisfaction and thankfulness, your majesty's gracious attention to our ease and happiness, in recommending to us the application of the money, now remaining in the treasury, so far as it may be consistent with the publick service, towards the further reduction of the national debt."

And

And it then appearing from the publick accounts, that there was at the Lady-day preceding (1751) a sum of 248,366l. 17s. 4d. in the Exchequer, over and above what had been requisite for answering all the exigencies of government, the house of commons came to a resolution, that 220,000l. part of this surplus, should be applied towards paying off and discharging so much of the sum of 237,500l. then remaining due by the publick at an interest of 4l. *per cent.* so that they were willing to continue paying interest for the remaining debt, rather than not leave a large sum in the treasury for answering future contingencies, even at a time of profound tranquillity. In pursuance of this resolution the usual instruction was given to the committee appointed to draw up the heads of the bill, and both, without any other message or notice from the crown, than what had been mentioned in the lord lieutenant's speech at the opening of the session. Accordingly, a bill was drawn up and agreed to, with this preamble:

"Whereas on the 25th of March last, a considerable balance remained in the hands of the vice-treasurers or receivers-general of this kingdom, or their deputy or deputies, and your majesty, ever attentive to the ease and happiness of your faithful subjects, has been graciously pleased to *recommend* it to us, that such part thereof as shall be thought consistent with the publick service, be applied towards the farther reduction of the national debt."

And with this preamble the bill was transmitted hither; but before I proceed further, I must observe, that before the duke of Dorset went to Ireland in 1751, an officer of the crown, who was also a member of the house of commons, had been accused, by the publick voice, of misapplying a very large sum of publick money, with which he had been entrusted, for rebuilding or repairing the barracks, and making them fit for the reception and accommodation of the troops; and it was expected that the house of commons, as soon as they met, would make a strict enquiry into his conduct. This, perhaps, was the cause of the alteration made here in the preamble of this bill, for which conjecture I shall hereafter give a very good reason; for the patrons of prerogative now prevailed: They were not satisfied with the grateful acknowledgement of his majesty's goodness made in this preamble as it was sent over: Nothing would now serve but an express acknowledgment of his majesty's *previous consent*, as if the same had been absolutely, necessary before the house of commons could come to any resolution relating to

the disposal of any part of the surplus then in the treasury: For this reason the preamble was thus altered, "*has been graciously pleased to consent and to recommend it to us*;" and with this alteration the bill was returned to Ireland.

When the bill was again laid before the house of commons for their approbation of the alteration that had been made here, they were deeply engaged in the enquiry I have mentioned, in which they met with all the obstruction the staunch courtiers could give; and therefore they thought it imprudent to allow themselves to be drawn in to a contest with the crown about prerogative at the very same time, well knowing that they might soon have a more proper opportunity for vindicating the rights of the people. For this and other reasons they passed the bill as it was altered, and by this means they succeeded in their inquiry; for the misapplication was fully proved, and the gentleman ordered to make the barracks fit for the reception and accommodation of the troops at his own expence.

When the parliament again assembled in 1753, the duke of Dorset being still lord lieutenant, he opened the session as usual with a most gracious speech, in which he again told them, that his majesty graciously *consented*, and recommended to them, that so much of the money remaining in his treasury as should be necessary, should be applied to the discharge of the national debt, or of such part thereof as they should think expedient; to which the commons answered in their address, as they had before done, by taking care not to echo back the word *consent*; and it appearing from the publick accounts that there was a surplus in the treasury of 315,822l. 13s. 10d. besides the increase from Lady-day to Michaelmas, the house resolved to apply 77,500l. part of this surplus, to discharge the remaining part of the debt; in pursuance of which the usual instruction was given to the committee appointed to draw up the heads of the bill.

As many people, without doors as well as within, had now taken the alarm at this new claim of prerogative, the committee wisely took care to provide for nothing by this bill but the application of this sum of money, so that the publick could not suffer much if the bill should be crushed between the prerogatives of the crown and the rights of the people; and as their grateful acknowledgment had not before been accepted of, they resolved not to repeat in the preamble to this bill, which was brought in and agreed to, only in the following words:

"Whereas

"Whereas on the 25th day of March last, a considerable balance remained in the hands of the vice-treasurers or receivers-general of this kingdom, or their deputy or deputies, we most humbly pray, &c."

With this preamble the bill was transmitted hither, and the patrons of prerogative now thought themselves more bound than ever to make an alteration; therefore, after the word, deputies, they added as follows:

"And your majesty, ever attentive to the ease and happiness of your faithful subjects, has been graciously pleased to signify, that you would *consent*, and to *recommend* it to us, that so much of the money remaining is your majesty's treasury, as should be necessary, be *applied* to the discharge of the national debt, or such sort thereof as should be thought expedient by parliament."

By this addition the question, whether the people in parliament assembled have a right to consider of and vote the application of any part of the unappropriated publick revenue, without the *previous consent* of the crown? was fatally brought to an unavoidable issue; and when the bill was again brought before the house of commons, on the 17th of December last, for their approbation of this alteration, they chose rather to remain liable to pay interest for this sum, during two years, perhaps much longer, than to give up what they thought the undoubted right of their constituents, for which reason they rejected the bill by a majority of 3. And since that time some of those gentlemen, who in the debate appeared most sanguine for the rights of the people, have been dismissed from those lucrative and honourable employments they held under the crown.

Whether this right be undoubted or no I shall next inquire, but must reserve it to another occasion, as this letter is already, I fear, too long for your Magazine, therefore shall now only add, that I am,

S I R,

Your constant reader, and
well-wisher.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TO shew that the late lord Bolingbroke has been falsely accused of being an atheist, I hope you will insert the two following extracts from the 3d. volume of his works, p. 183, in your next Magazine. He begins his letters to Mr. de Pouilly thus:

"Since you are so curious to know what passed in a conversation lately between one of your acquaintance and myself, wherein you have been told that I maintained a very singular paradox; I will give you some account of it, a general and short account, at least, of the first part, and one more particular and more full of the last, which is called paradoxical. You led me first, in my retreat, to abstract philosophical reasonings; and tho' it be late to begin them at 40 years of age, when the mind has not been accustomed to them earlier, yet I have learned enough, under so good a guide, not to be afraid of engaging in them, *whenever the cause of God and of natural religion is concerned.*"

The next extract is from p. 548, 549, of his first essay on human knowledge, where he expresses himself thus:

"— For my part, I am firmly persuaded that there is a Supreme Being, the fountain of all existence, by the efficacy of whose will the whole universe was made, and is governed as well as preserved; in a word, who is the first efficient cause of all things, and on whom all his creatures depend. But for this very reason, and because I have this awful sense of the Supreme Being, I do not presume to familiarize myself with him, as the men who bring this charge (inidelity) are apt to do. That he is the first efficient cause, I acknowledge; but I am on my guard against those who presume to penetrate further into the machinery of the universe, and the order of second causes, than the phenomena, that is, than his works shed a light on their enquiries; or who are so bold as to deny the efficiency of second causes, because they are not able to account for them, and who employ the first cause on every occasion, for whose action they are as little able to account. This is a common practice, and it has produced a sort of prophane and even blasphemous enthusiasm in philosophy. Des Cartes, Leibnitz, Malbranche, our friend perhaps, and all those who, not contented to know, what they may know in some degree, the things that are, make hypotheses of what they can know in no degree, how and why these things are as they are; all these men, I say, have run into this practice, and have spread the enthusiasm."

This will vindicate his lordship from the charge of being an atheist, but in the same essay he seems to be a materialist, so far as relates to the human soul; because, says he, p. 531, "God has not shewn me that it implies any contradiction to assert a material thinking substance." Yet in p. 536, he says, "That there are corporeal

poreal natures we have sensitive knowledge. That there are spiritual natures, distinct from all these, we have no knowledge at all. We only infer that there are such, because we know that we think, and are not able to conceive how material systems can think." Surely, if we cannot conceive how a material system can think, we cannot say, that it implies no sort of contradiction to assert a mere material thinking substance. But most abstract reasoners have confounded themselves by comparing their idea of matter with their idea of thought or thinking, in which the inconsistency or contradiction does not appear so evident, because the idea expressed by the word thought or thinking, is not an idea of any one faculty of the soul, but an idea of the use, or of our making use, of two or more faculties of the soul, therefore the author of an essay from which you have given us an extract in your Magazine for 1751. p. 507, was in the right to compare our idea of matter with our idea of voluntary or self-motion; for whoever does so, will perceive that there is a manifest inconsistency between the two ideas, and consequently it implies a contradiction to assert, that any substance merely material or corporeal can be capable of voluntary or self-motion; and surely we know that we can move, as plainly as we know that we do or can think, therefore God Almighty has shewn us, that it implies a contradiction to assert that our soul is material. Your inserting this will, I believe, oblige many of your readers, I am, &c.

As we have here given a VIEW of Fort St. George, the chief Settlement of the English in the East-Indies, which was besieged and taken by the French in the late War, we have thought fit to give the following brief Account of it.

FORT St. George, or Madrafs, on the coast of Coromandel, is situate in 80 degrees of eastern longitude, and 13 degrees of north latitude. It has a quadrangular fort and a town about it, where the English inhabit, half a mile in circumference, pretty well built. And adjoining to the English town upon the north, is another town, surrounded by a wall, where a mixture of nations inhabited, but was very ill built. This Black Town, as it was called, the French destroyed, when they were in possession of it.

The sea comes up close to the town on the east side, and it has a river on the north and west, but fordable in many places. The sea coast is so shallow, that ships cannot come within 2 miles of it, and there is no landing with European boats, because the surf beats so violently

on the shore. If there be any troops, therefore, to oppose a descent, it is impossible for an enemy to land. It may be prevented also by taking or destroying all the country boats upon the coast.

For a further description of this important settlement, the particulars of the siege, and a collection of papers relating to that whole affair, see our Magazine for 1747, p. 160, 194, 227—233, 233—236.

An humble Attempt to give a literal Translation of the 19th Psalm, in such Manner as to transfuse the Spirit of the Hebrew into English: By a LAYMAN.

THE heavens set forth a declaration, are as it were the decyphers of the glory of God, and the expanse is a manifestation of the works of his hands.

Day to day in succession have exhibited his word; ever since he said, let there be light, and night to night have indicated his knowledge. They have neither speech nor language, and yet their voices, appearances, are understood. Over all the earth their extent goes forth, and their dictates, indication, to the extremest part of the world.

In them, their centre, he placed a tabernacle for the sun, and that, after it was made, like a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, caused joy, as one endued with might and power to run his course.

He begins his course at one extremest point of the heavens, and makes his annual revolution over their other; and not any thing is hid from his heat.

The law of the Lord is perfect, the means of converting the soul. The testimony of the Lord is faithful, making wise the simple.

The precepts of the Lord are right, giving joy to the heart. The commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes, the understanding.

The fear of the Lord is pure, permanent for ever. The judgments of the Lord are truth, they are altogether just.

Preferable before gold, yea the finest of gold; sweet before honey or the honey-comb.

Thy servant also is lightened by them, and in the keeping of them is his great reward.

Who is he that knoweth his inadvertent errors. From my secret faults acquit me.

More especially from pride restrain thy servant, that it may not get the ascendant over me; then shall I be perfect, and I shall be pure from much transgression.

May the words of my mouth, as also the meditation of my heart, be before thee according to thy will; O Lord my strength and my redeemer.

J O U R.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 66.

The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate continued in your Last, was made by T. Virginus Rutilus, and was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

EVER since the first mention of this bill I have attended with all possible attention to every thing that has been said in favour of it, and as yet I cannot comprehend what real service it can be of to the community. If it had been introduced and supported by less able advocates, I should have been apt to impute my want of comprehension to my own incapacity, as it seems to be favoured by a majority of this house; but as I know the abilities of the Hon. gentlemen who are the promoters of it, I am sure that, if it had been possible to shew the utility of it, they would have made it evident even to the meanest capacity; and therefore I must conclude with the majority without doors, that the favour it meets with proceeds from something that has not yet been explained. To those that are in the secret this may be a good reason for passing it into a law, but to me who am ignorant it has the quite contrary effect, because I am, and I think I ought to be jealous of every measure, whose true cause will not bear an explanation.

It has been said, Sir, that an authentick knowledge of the number of our people, and of their annual increase or decrease, will instruct us when to encourage, and when to restrain people from going to settle in our American colonies. Sir, our people's going or not going to America does not depend upon the

W—T—.

March, 1754.

publick encouragement or restraint, but upon the circumstances they are in at the time. Let the number of our people be never so much increased, those who can easily find the means of subsistence at home neither will go, nor ought we to encourage them to go to America; and let that number be never so much diminished, we ought not to restrain those from going thither who can find no way of subsisting at home; for it is better they should go and live by their industry there, than that they should live by pilfering, or be supported by their parish at home. Therefore we should never think of preserving or increasing the number of the people in this island by restraints, but by removing every obstacle that lies in the way of their gaining an honest and comfortable livelihood by their industry, which we have rendered almost impossible by our taxes upon all the conveniencies, and many of the necessaries of life, and upon all foreign materials for manufacture. It is this, Sir, that makes such numbers of our people glad to get away to America: It is this that prevents the increase of our people by marriage; for no considerate poor man will take upon himself the burden of a family, when he finds he can hardly support himself by the most incessant labour, so that we can expect no supply by marriages among the poor, unless it be from the most inconsiderate; and we had yesterday a bill brought down to us which will prevent any supply even of this kind. And it is this, Sir, together with the great encouragement given to ale-houses and gin shops, for the sake of increasing our excise, that brings such multitudes of unfortunate wretches to Tyburn, and makes it unsafe to travel our highways, or even to walk
our

our streets. Will any of these causes be removed by our knowing the number of the people in this island, or our having an authentick account of their annual increase or decrease? Will not every one of these causes be rendered still more fatally effectual, by our laying such a new burden upon our industrious poor as is proposed by this bill? It was not singly, Sir, the transmigration of the people from Spain to America, that so much dispeopled that country. There were many other causes con-
 A currred. They had but just before driven out a vast multitude of Moors and Jews, and their religion, together with the inquisition which they had just set up, prevented their getting a supply of people either for replacing those they had driven out, or those that were afterwards tempted to go in quest of riches to America. To this we must add the natural pride and laziness of the Spaniards, and the turn given to the spirit of the people by the ambition of Charles the Vth and Philip the 2d, who
 D encouraged no art among them but the military, and wasted the blood of the people, as well as the treasures they brought from the Indies, in foreign wars, which were continued with very little interruption for a hundred years after the discovery of
 E America.

Then with regard to the use which, it is said, this knowledge may be of in case of our being engaged in a long war, it is founded upon a supposition, that men who have been guilty of no irregularity, may be
 F pressed into the service, which is neither consistent with our constitution, nor can ever be necessary in any war carried on upon a national account, for in every such war we have always found, and, I hope, shall always find our people ready enough
 G to engage in the service of their country. 'Tis true, our people cannot well understand what our modern politicians call a balance of

power, nor can they comprehend why they should, at the expence of their own blood and treasure, conquer towns and provinces for others; but they have never yet refused to sacrifice both, when they thought the
 A interest or glory of their country really concerned. Even in the wars which were carried on by our Edwards and Henrys for the conquest of France, they never had the least occasion, nor did they pretend to any right or power to press men into
 B their service; and that of pressing seamen into the service is but of a very modern date. Indeed, we have of late years treated both our soldiers and seamen in such a manner, that I do not wonder at the common
 C mens being very unwilling to enter into the publick service, because they thereby become slaves for life. I say slaves, Sir, for I look upon every man as a slave who is bound to serve another during his whole life, as our seamen and soldiers are, unless voluntarily discharged by their
 D commanders; and what is still worse, they cannot prevent this by any previous contract; for should they list only for a certain term, they cannot compel their commanding officer to discharge them at the end of that term, and if they should leave the
 E service without a proper discharge, they would be liable, as our mutiny act now stands, to be shot for desertion. Therefore, however much, or however long, the legislature may connive at the pressing of seamen, I hope it will never connive, much
 F less authorise the pressing of men into the land service, unless it be such as may justly be called vagrants; and if any thing of this kind be intended by this numbering scheme, the people have good reason to be
 G alarmed.

Again, Sir, as to the militia, if ever our advocates for a mercenary standing army should think fit to agree to any scheme for establishing an useful militia, I hope it will be
 such

such a one as will invite, not press, men into the service: If ever such a scheme should be established, we shall find in every parish more men than we can have occasion for, who will desire to be listed in that service, and of all such we ought, and, I A hope, shall chuse those of the greatest property and best character. In the hands of such a military force, and in theirs alone, our constitution and liberties can be safely trusted, and upon them we may most securely depend for our defence against any invasion; for I shall never be for our having such a militia in this country as they have now in France, which serves chiefly as a nursery for recruiting or augmenting their mercenary standing army in the most speedy manner, either for pursuing their ambitious projects against their neighbours, or for compelling their own people to submit to the most oppressive measures of a wicked administration. Such a militia would be a sort of masked battery against the liberties of the people, if we should ever have the misfortune to fall under the do- minion of an ambitious, tyrannical prince, or of a weak prince governed by a favourite minister, whose pre- servation depended upon the de- struction of our constitution; and therefore if I thought that this num- bering scheme could any way con- tribute towards the establishing of such a militia, it would add zeal to my opinion, and vigour to my op- position.

Thus, it appears, Sir, that this bill, so far as relates to the taking annually an account of the number of the people, cannot serve any of those useful purposes, which the ingenuity of its friends has been able to suggest. The truth is, it cannot, in my opinion, serve any good pur- pose: It may furnish some sort of G satisfaction to a vain and useless cu- riosity; but at the same time it will furnish a foundation upon which some dangerous and pernicious projects

may hereafter be erected; therefore, this part of the bill I should be a- gainst, even tho' it were to be attend- ed with no expence or trouble to the people; and as to the other parts of it, I am afraid, that every one of them will do more harm than good. The expence of keeping a register of births and funerals will be a con- siderable addition to the poors rates in many populous but poor parishes, and I do not see what use it can be of; for I hope you would not make B this register an incontestable proof either of the birth or the death of the person therein mentioned; and if a false entry should be made of any supposititious birth, which might frequently happen, it would bring the next heir under a very great dif- C ficulty to make good his right to the estate of his ancestor or relation. Then as to all persons born abroad, not the least care is taken of them; so that this register would, in my opinion, render law-suits more fre- quent and more expensive than they are at present. And as to the regis- ter of marriages which by this bill is to be established, in the first place, it would prevent numbers of people from being married according to the rites of the church of England, be- cause there are every year numbers of people married, who do not chuse E to have their marriage made publick; and in the next place, if you should make the register an incontestable proof of the marriage, or if our judges should shew great regard to it upon every trial, it would occasion a mul- titude of frauds, especially of that F sort which, I am told, has been of late several times practised: I mean that of a woman's getting some fellow to assume the name of a gen- tleman of fortune, to go and take out a licence in his name, and with this G licence to go and marry her in his name at some parish-church or re- gular chapel; for we know that a licence may be had in any name, and by any man that can pay for it,

it, if the gentleman whose name is assumed happens not to be known at the office; and many clergymen are but too ready to marry those who come with a regular licence, without having any knowledge of their being the persons whose names are in the licence. Therefore, if you do establish a register for marriages, I hope you will provide, that no minister officiating at any parish church or chapel, shall solemnize or register any marriage, unless he knows the parties, or shall be assured by persons whom he does know, and who shall be witnesses to the marriage, that neither of the parties to be married does fraudulently assume the name and character of any third person; and upon this occasion I must say, I am surprised, that the gentleman who had the drawing up of this bill, did not provide that the names and additions of the witnesses to the marriage should be registered, as well as the names and places of abode of the parents of the married couple; but I shall be much more surprised if you pass this bill without a proper amendment for this purpose.

How the people without doors in general stand affected towards this bill is, I find, very much disputed; but from what I have heard myself, and from what several gentlemen of this house have declared, it is evident that great multitudes at least, if not the generality of the people without doors, are afraid of its consequence; and this I think sufficient for me not to give my consent to the enacting of such an useless and unnecessary law. But supposing it were really as useful as some Hon. gentlemen have endeavoured to represent, surely they will not say, that the nation can suffer any prejudice by delaying it until the next session, and as little will they say, after the many imperfections that have been taken notice of, that it does not stand in need of several amendments. This, surely,

ought to be a prevailing argument even for their agreeing to put it off for this session; and I must observe, that tho' the election for the next parliament may perhaps be over before the numbering scheme begins to take effect, yet the suspicion of the dangerous consequences of this scheme has already begun, and cannot be over, no not for some years after the next general election. This suspicion will certainly have a considerable effect in every populous election, and even perhaps in some of those little boroughs which gentlemen may think themselves sure of at present. I do not mention this, Sir, as an argument for putting off the bill, with those who think it so extremely useful, that it ought to be passed as soon as possible; but with those who think the nation cannot in the least suffer by delaying this bill for a year or two, it is a prudential argument that may be allowed to have some weight; for even the most sublime degree of virtue will admit that gentleman may consider a little their own interest, when the publick can thereby no way suffer; and therefore no such gentleman can be blamed for concurring with me in giving his vote for the motion made by my Hon. friend, that this bill be read a third time on this day two months.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by L. Virginus, which was in Substance thus.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

IT is with great pleasure I have observed through this whole debate, as well as several others that have happened of late, that there seems now to be no party or faction amongst us. Time has been when party spirit prevailed so much in both houses of parliament, that

one party would oppose the most useful regulation, for no other reason at bottom, but because it was proposed by the other party. By this means one of the most useful and one of the most necessary bills that was ever brought into parliament A was lost; and when I say this, I believe, I need not tell gentlemen that I mean the bill for appointing a general register over the whole kingdom for land estates. If the preventing of frauds, if the preventing of law-suits be a publick good, that B bill surely was calculated for the publick good; and it was such a popular bill that, I believe, hardly any man durst own without doors his being against it, yet it was defeated by a party within, merely because it was proposed by the other party, C and because they might reap some particular advantages from it. Thank God! at present, tho' we may be of different opinions, as indeed in such a numerous assembly we generally must, especially in matters of a political nature, where something D may always be said against the best, or in favour of the worst proposition that can be brought before parliament, yet it must be acknowledged, that no party spirit has ever any influence in forming those opinions; from whence we have good ground E to expect, that reason and truth will now have fair play, and consequently will at last prevail; therefore this is the most proper time for proposing and pushing every new regulation, that is calculated purely for the publick good.

How long we shall continue, Sir, in this happy situation no one can tell: It may be very much changed before next session; for a party spirit often creeps into an assembly when least expected, and too often without any just cause. Therefore, if this bill be for the publick good, we ought to lay hold of this favourable opportunity for passing it into a law, notwithstanding any little de-

fects or oversights it may be charged with; for it is much easier to prevail even over a party spirit, in amending or explaining a law already enacted, than in passing a new law; and as I am fully convinced, that the general scope of this bill is calculated for the publick good, I shall therefore be against putting it off to the next session, not only because I think it has a better chance for being now agreed to, than it may, perhaps, have a twelvemonth hence, but because no human prudence is capable of foreseeing whether a society may or may not suffer by being a year without a good and useful law. For this reason, without pretending to any sublime degree of virtue, I think myself in duty bound to contribute all I can towards this bill's being passed into a law as soon as possible, without any regard to the effect it may have at the next general election; for I should think myself very unworthy of a seat in this august assembly, if I regulated my conduct whilst I am here, with a view towards my obtaining the same honour in a new parliament. But, indeed, as to this I am not upon the present occasion under the least pain; for if any one man should become my enemy on account of my having been a friend to this bill, I am convinced, that, when it is maturely considered, two will upon the same account become my friends, as all unprejudiced and sensible men must then, I think, see that every part of it is calculated for the publick good, F without any by-end whatsoever.

When I say this, Sir, I must suppose, that the Hon. gentlemen who have spoke against the bill, have not yet duly considered it, or at least that they do not view it in the same light I do; and I must say, I was surprized to hear it insisted on, that our people's going or not going to settle in our American colonies no way depends upon the publick encouragement or restraint, but upon the circumstances

cumstances they are in at the time. Does any one think that Georgia would now have been settled, if the publick had given no encouragement for people's going to settle there? Can it be thought that such numbers of our people would, or could have A gone to settle in Nova-Scotia, if the publick had not encouraged and assisted them? I shall grant, Sir, that some people go to settle in our colonies because they cannot, or, perhaps, dare not live at home; but multitudes of people go thither yearly, who might live very well at home, and for no other reason but because they hope to live better, or to earn more money in those countries than they can do at home, in which they are encouraged by hearing every day of poor people's having in a few years got great estates there. The same hopes, and the same sort of information, brings multitudes of people from Ireland, from all parts of the country, to London, some of whom have the good luck to thrive very well, but many of them have D reason to repent their having ever left the place of their birth; and if we knew the numbers of people, and their annual increase or decrease, no one can say that it would not sometimes be for the publick good, to lay a restraint upon poor people's E leaving the place of their birth without leave from the magistrates of the place, who might be obliged to grant it, or to find them employment at home; for in all conditions of life there are people whose hopes are so sanguine, that they are apt to F leave a place where they may live very well, tho' they have no reasonable prospect of being able to live better in any other, and to such people it would be doing them a service to lay them under some restraint; but without such an account we can G have no rule whereby to determine, when we should encourage or restrain the transmigration of people from any one part of the British dominions to another, or when we should at the publick expence encourage foreigners to go and settle in our colonies, which we certainly ought to do, if it should appear, that the number of our people is upon the decline at home; and which the Spanish government as certainly ought, and probably would have done, if by any such regulation as this they had been made sensible of the decrease of the people in Old Spain; for tho' I shall grant, that other causes concurred for dispeopling that pleasant and healthful country, yet I must be of opinion, that their allowing so many of their people of all ranks and conditions to go and settle in America, was the chief cause of this fatal effect.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that even the numbering scheme, which is proposed to be established by this bill, may hereafter be of great use, even in time of peace, by instructing us when we are to encourage or restrain our people's going to settle in America; and in time of war the uses that may be made of it are innumerable; for by knowing the numbers and ages of the men in all our maritime parishes, we shall be able to calculate more nearly than we can do at present, what number of seamen we have in the kingdom, and we may in time from hence form some regular method for supplying our navy at all times without pressing, which I must admit is so inconvenient and oppressive, that nothing but the necessity can excuse it; and the same supreme law may, if not prevented by some new regulation, oblige us to press men into the land service; for I was surprised to hear it said, that no such thing can be done by our constitution. 'Tis true, that no man can, nor ever could be forced to serve the king in his armies beyond sea; but in the case of an invasion, or a rebellion, will it be said that men might not have been, or may not now by our constitution be pressed

pressed into the land service? Whilst our military tenures continued, it is well known, that every man who held by military tenure, was in every such case obliged, when called on, to repair to the king's standard: The sheriffs likewise had great power over what was called the *posse comitatus*, and might in many cases oblige people to take arms; and every one surely knows, that as the law now stands the militia may upon any such occasion be called to arms, and every man charged to the militia must either find a man to serve for him, or must serve in person. Therefore it cannot be said, that no man can by our constitution be pressed into the land service; and indeed it would be a ridiculous constitution, if our government were not provided with a power to compel men to take arms for the defence of their country. Upon this subject we must therefore always take care to distinguish between the land service beyond sea, and the land service at home; but even beyond sea, considering our dominion of Ireland, and the extensive dominions we now have in America, a war may happen, wherein the parliament might think it necessary to pass a temporary law for pressing men into the land service beyond sea; for can it be supposed, that the parliament would suffer Ireland or our American plantations to be torn from us, rather than pass such a law? And if ever such a case should happen, would it not be of great service to know before hand the numbers and the ages of the men in every parish of the kingdom? because the emergency might very probably be so sudden, as not to allow time for our acquiring that knowledge after it had happened.

Thus, Sir, it appears, that even that part of the bill which relates to the taking and keeping an account of the numbers of the people, will be of great use to the publick; and as to that part which relates to the

keeping of an exact register of the births, funerals, and marriages, it may be so easily and at so small an expence carried into execution, and will serve so many good purposes, especially that of preventing law-suits, that I wonder to hear it found fault with. The expence even in the poorest and most populous parish will be but a trifle; and if some should chuse to be married by dissenters for the sake of concealing their marriage, I am persuaded, many of the dissenters, and in much greater numbers, will chuse to be married according to the rites of the church of England, for the sake of publishing their marriage and having it duly registered. With regard to marriage I shall grant, that it would be proper to have the names of the witnesses inserted in the register; but this, I hope, the minister will do without any express direction in the bill; and the fraud which an Hon. gentleman mentioned may be provided against by some future bill, tho' it is not of such importance or so frequent as to require an immediate amendment. Before next session we shall be fully apprised what amendments may be necessary, as well as how to make them; and then, I hope, this which is entirely a new regulation will be made altogether perfect, and by being compleated before the expiration of this parliament, it will for ever remain as one of the many monuments to the glory of this remarkable parliament, which, in conjunction with his majesty, has restored and established the peace of Europe, and has gone a great length in providing for its preservation, I hope, for many years to come, notwithstanding the restless ambition of some of our neighbours.

The next Debate I shall give you was that we had in our Club relating to the Army, for tho' we have had many Debates upon this Subject, yet we seldom miss having one upon it every Year,

*Year, because many of our Members are against the keeping up such a numerous Army in time of Peace, and some against our having any Army at all, but a well regulated Militia, which they think would be less dangerous to our Constitution, A and more proper for defending us against Invasions, as well as for propagating a martial Spirit among the People. The Question was upon this Occasion, Whether our Army should consist of 18,857 effective men, or only of 15,000 * ; B and the first Speech I shall give you was that made by A. Bæconius, which was to the following Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

THE question now before us has been so often debated, that I do not expect that any thing I can say against our keeping up such a numerous army in time of peace, will have any effect. Nevertheless, whilst I have the honour of a seat in this assembly, a proposition for keeping up a standing army of 19,000 men in time of peace, shall never become a motion of course, or pass *sub silentio*, as the question for a malt-tax now annually does, tho' for many years it was deemed such an oppressive tax, that no one ever supposed it would be revived in time of peace. But slavery itself becomes so familiar in a long tract of years, that liberty would be rejected if offered to those that have been long accustomed to be slaves ; and I am sorry to say, that a standing army, which is always the harbinger of slavery, is now become so familiar to us, that no man could expect attention, were he to propose the most certain and infallible scheme for getting rid of it, by substituting in its stead a well regulated and well disciplined militia ; yet every man is ready to confess, that standing mercenary armies have overturned the liberties of

W—B—

all countries where they have been long kept up : Every man must confess, that such an army, and an army too that had been raised under the pretence of defending our liberties, subjected us to the most infamous sort of slavery ; and such an army would again at the revolution have subjected us to a slavery equally bad, tho' not quite so infamous, if they had not found out, that their king was resolved to turn every man out of his army who would not declare himself a papist. As both these remarkable passages in our history are but of a modern date, every gentleman that hears me must be thoroughly acquainted with the facts ; and yet I must beg leave to recapitulate some of them, because they never ought to be let slip out of the memory of any Englishman.

The army, Sir, that was raised by the parliament in king Charles the First's time, was, we know, raised by the joint consent of the two houses of parliament, under pretence of defending the liberties of the people against the designed incroachments of the crown ; yet that army had no sooner defeated the king's party, and got him into their power, than they began to garble this house. They first turned eleven members out of the house, and soon after near 100, under pretence of their being malignants, a name which those very members had before given to the king's party, and therefore was most deservedly made use of against themselves. In short, they turned so many members out, and intimidated so many others from attending, that when they brought the king to the scaffold, I must say, to the honour of both houses, there were but very few lords who attended, or indeed durst attend in the other house, and not above fourscore members in this ; and presently after they had murdered the king, they obliged this house to declare the other useless and dangerous, and there-

* See our Magazine for last year, p. 329.

therefore to be abolished. But all this their general, Cromwell, was not satisfied with : He could not be easy whilst there was so much as the shadow of either house of parliament in being ; and therefore he came at last with a detachment of his soldiers at his back, turned the speaker out of the chair, the members out of the house, and locked up our doors, after having in the most contemptuous manner ordered his attendants to take away that bawble, the mace. Thus by means of the army he established his own sole and arbitrary tyranny, and all this before that army had been kept standing above eleven years.

Then again, Sir, in king James II's time, his behaviour towards those officers of his army who refused to receive Irish Papists as recruits into their companies, and the behaviour of his popish lord lieutenant of Ireland, who had not only turned all the Protestants out of the army there, but had, as far as he could, disarmed all the Protestant subjects of that kingdom, were evident proofs, that he was resolved, as soon as he could, to turn all officers and soldiers out of his army in England ; yet, how did the army behave ? That army, Sir, which has been since so much talked of as friends to liberty, and whose behaviour has so often been made an argument for proving, that our liberties can be in no danger from a standing army : That very army, Sir, continued steadfast to him, and supported him in all his violent measures, until the prince of Orange was safely landed with all his troops : Then, indeed, some of the chief officers, and a very few under officers, who foresaw, that if the king's absolute power should be established, the priests, and not they, would be the dispensers of it : I say, Sir, a very few such deserted, and went over to the prince of Orange ; but the soldiers all continued firm, except such as had been deceived and led into the prince's

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army by the lord Cornbury. Nay, they desired to be led on to action ; but that unfortunate and misguided prince was made so diffident of his army, that he left them and returned to London : Therefore, notwithstanding all that has been said of the behaviour of that army, the truth is, that the army was deserted by the king, and not the king by the army ; and even that army, which had been so lately raised, if it had had nothing to contend with but an insurrection of the people, nor any foreign regular army to resort to, I am afraid, that not a man of them would have appeared in favour either of the religion or liberties of their country.

It was this foreign regular army, and this alone, Sir, that then saved us from the fatal effects of our own standing army, tho' our religion as well as liberties was then in the utmost danger. But, Sir, our liberties may be in danger, without any danger to our religion : A protestant prince may resolve to deprive us of the very shadow of liberty, as Cromwell did ; and if such a prince should be provided with a standing army, can we always expect to find such a deliverer as the prince of Orange ? If we could find such a one, could we depend upon his arriving safely with his army in this island ? I must therefore conclude, Sir, that whilst we keep up a numerous mercenary army, we can have no security for our liberties but the wisdom and moderation of the prince upon the throne ; and for this reason I should be for a much larger reduction than is now proposed, if I could expect to be supported ; for when the people of this kingdom were at least as warlike and as well armed as they are at present, that is to say, in the beginning of king Charles the First's reign, the court politicians of those days were of opinion, that it would require but 3000 foot in constant pay, to bridle the impertinence of parliament, as they called it, and as ministers

masters will always call every opposition to their measures. Notwithstanding the present unarmed and undisciplined condition of my countrymen, I have not so mean an opinion of their courage and spirit as to think, that this number would be sufficient for establishing and supporting slavery amongst us; but when I consider that Cromwell had but 27,000 men for supporting his infamous tyranny, and that Monmouth, that darling of the people, was defeated, and brought to the block by 2000, I must think that, as our nobility and great landed gentry have now so little influence or command even over their own tenants, a less number than is now proposed would be sufficient for depriving us of our liberties, if our sovereign should resolve to employ his army for that purpose.

For this reason, Sir, I say, that I should be for a greater reduction than is now proposed, if I could entertain any hopes of success; but I really believe that Mr. Trenchard was indued with something like a spirit of prophecy, when he told us in king William's time, that if an army of mercenary soldiers should be kept from oppressing the people, they would in a little time grow so habitual to us as to become a part of our constitution, and that by degrees we should be brought to believe them not only not dangerous, but even necessary; for this is really so much our case now, that I shall content myself with only declaring for the smallest number now proposed, and consequently shall give my vote for the amendment.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

An Account of a new Tragedy acted this last Winter at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, intitled PHILOCLEA, and written by Mr. NAMARA MORGAN, a Student of the Middle-Temple.

AS this tragedy is taken from Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, the story must be well known to every reader, therefore we shall proceed to give an account of the play. The persons of the drama are, Basilius, king of *Arcadia*; Pyrocles, prince of *Macedon*, disguised as a shepherd, under the feigned name of *Claius*; Musidorus, prince of *Thessaly*, disguised as a shepherd, under the feigned name of *Dorus*; Amphialus, the king's nephew; Philanax, general and viceroy of *Arcadia*; Euristus, servant to Musidorus; Dametas, an old shepherd; Thyrsis, a young shepherd; Gynecia, queen of *Arcadia*; Pamela and Philoclea, the king's daughters by a former queen; Cecropia, Amphialus's mother, dowager of the king's bro-

ther; Eugenia, her gentlewoman; Phebe, a simple shepherdess, attendant to Pamela; shepherds, shepherdesses, officers, guards and attendants.

The first scene represents the forest of *Arcadia*, and opens with a dialogue between Musidorus and Euristus, wherein the former gives an account how Pyrocles and he, in their progress thro' Greece, had seen Basilius's two daughters, then with their father at Mantinea, his capital city, and that he had fallen in love with Pamela, and Pyrocles with Philoclea, so deeply, that they resolved to have sought them in marriage, but that soon after Basilius, with his daughters and queen, retired from the world to that forest, where no man, on pain of death, was to intrude, except such shepherds as might be useful to them, and had resolved that neither of his daughters should ever be married, but concealed the cause of this strange resolution. However, that he, upon reflecting that the king had taken this resolution presently after his return from Delphos, had found out the cause by bribing the priest at Delphos, who told him, that the oracle had foretold the king, that he should die the moment his daughters married. That being thus deprived of all hopes of making their addresses in a public manner, Pyrocles and he had put themselves into the disguise of shepherds under feigned names, by which means they had got access into the forest, and Pyrocles, more happy than he, had been called by the queen to attend her as her servant; but that neither of them had yet discovered themselves to the young ladies, tho' they were resolved to do it soon, and if they should obtain their consent, to carry them off, for which purpose he ordered Euristus to have horses ready, and to meet him every morning at that place, as being the most retired, and consequently least exposed to the danger of its being discovered that he had entered the forest, the consequence of which would be death. All this Euristus promises to obey, and upon his exit, Pyrocles enters, looking very melancholy.

Upon Musidorus's asking him the cause of his dejected looks, he answers, that the youthful queen, whom Basilius in his dotage had married, had last night declared her passion for him, and said would tempt him to her lewd embrace; but luckily, before he could answer, they were interrupted by the king's coming in; therefore he was resolved, let the consequence be what it would, to discover himself directly to Philoclea, and know from her his fate. And upon Pyrocles's exit, Dametas enters hastily, with a sword, which

which he gives to Musidorus, calling him by the name of Dorus, by which only he knew him, and desires him to use it in the king's defence; for that a stranger of a princely figure had entered the forest, and threatened to kill any man that dared to interrupt his destined course.

The scene then changes to a garden and discovers Philoclea sleeping in an arbor, and Pyrocles entering, expresses himself thus:

Alone she walk'd into the garden. Love,
Keep thou the door, let no intruder in.
Sweet Philoclea, beauteous maid, ap-
pear—

See, where she sleeps, upon a bed of
More sweet than any violet in the bed!
O happy flow'r, on which that cheek is
laid!

[lips,
Here, one, aspiring, seems to kiss her
And, from her breath, inhales more bal-
my sweets

Than ever Flora shed upon its tribe.
O let me pluck thee, with a jealous hand!
And, like a bee, sip that delicious dew.
But soft—and may not I too steal a kiss?
'Twill not be miss'd from such a store of
sweets.

[Kisses her.
O! 'tis like water to a feverish man,
Tho' meant to cool the parching of his
thirst,

It adds a scorching fury to the flame.

He is then interrupted by Philoclea's calling out in her sleep, O Claius, Claius! Soon after which she wakes, and upon this ensues a pretty love dialogue between them, wherein he, in a very artful manner, discovers himself to her, declares his love, and she at last confesses her love for him, but that the queen had enjoined her never to converse with him. Just as she had said this, the queen appears, falls into a passion at seeing them together, and orders her to retire, but Claius to stay. Then she addresses him thus:

Last night,—I blush to name last night,—
for thee

I laid aside formality of sex,
And then my soul, whose daily food was
praise, [tongues,
Distill'd like honey from a thousand
Confess'd a passion pride should blush to
speak.

Not think I am too forward in my suit,
For, where a woman's plac'd above the
rank [his,
Of him she loves, her state must stoop to
Forgetting ev'ry fashionable form,
And, ere he speaks, assure him of suc-
cess.—

He pretends to suspect, that she says this only to try his fidelity; but then she

tells him, that notwithstanding his disguise she knew him to be that graceful stranger she had seen at Mantinea; and upon his denying it, and endeavouring still to evade her suit, she flies out in a passion thus:

And am I then refus'd! my offer scorn'd!
A My love despis'd! my beauty set at
nought!

I who was late the idol of mankind!
Torture and shame! But I will be re-
veng'd; [wounded pride—

Revenge! Revenge! I shall heal my
Ill to the king, and tell him all I know.
Thou art come here with villainous in-
tent, [crown.

B To steal his daughter and usurp his
'Tis Philoclea—now I know the cause;
It is for Philoclea I'm despis'd.

Blind as I was to be so long deceiv'd!
Thy presence here is treason by our law.
I'll have thee tortur'd, thou shalt die by
piece-meal; [hang

Then will I cause thy mangled limbs to
C On ev'ry bough, parch'd in the scorching
sun,

And Philoclea too shall share thy fate.—
By heav'n I'll do't—I'll to the king this
instant. [Exit Queen.

PYROCLE'S.

Death to my hopes! there's ruin in her
looks!

D If she's determin'd, I am lost for ever.—
Inventive power of love! propitious hear!
Teach me some stratagem to 'scape her
rage. [ceive,

I'll after her—swear, flatter, fawn, de-
No matter what, to win a little time.

Such strange perplexities distract my
love. [prove.

E That only falsehood can my truth ap-

The scene changes to another prospect in the forest, and the 2d act opens with a dialogue between Pyrocles and the queen, from whence it appears, that he had persuaded her, that his affected coldness was only to try the sincerity of her love, that he was really a nobleman of Macedon, and that having seen her at Mantinea, he had fallen so deeply in love with her, that he had assumed the disguise of a shepherd, on purpose to have the pleasure of seeing her often, and to watch an opportunity for declaring his passion. Upon this the queen indulges herself in expressing the raptures they should enjoy together, directs him to meet her that night in a cave in the garden, but expressly orders him never so much as to look at Philoclea. Then upon their exit, a new scene discovers the king and queen sitting in judgment upon Amphialus, whom the shep-
herd

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herd Dorus (Musidorus) had disarmed and brought in prisoner, and who had forfeited his life by intruding into the forest ; but the king pardons him, and rewards Dorus, by appointing him chief servant to the prince's Pamela. Cecropia being then introduced, Amphialus desires Philoclea in marriage, and is seconded by Cecropia, *A* but the king refuses it, on which Pyrocles *aside* says,

Lie still, my heart, the oracle befriends thee.

Then the queen interposing in behalf of their request, the king with an oath declares his resolution fixt as fate, that his daughters should never marry, which makes Pyrocles *aside* exclaim :

O cruel comfort ! that has murdered hope.

Having then all retired but the queen and Cecropia, the former shews, contrary to custom, great kindness to the latter, and gives her in writing a scheme she had contrived, for delivering up Philoclea to Amphialus that very day, which she bids her send after him, and tell him to prepare immediately for the execution. Upon their exit the scene changes to a garden, and Pyrocles and Philoclea entering, there ensues a beautiful dialogue between them, wherein Philoclea consents to fly away with him that night, and he, after having told her that the shepherd Dorus was his friend Musidorus, prince of Thessaly, desires her to intercede with her sister Pamela in his favour, which she gladly promises, and upon their exit the scene changes to Dametas's lodge, where Pamela being alone, and having her thoughts employed on the shepherd Dorus, breaks out in the following soliloquy :

It cannot be but he's of royal lineage ;
For in his looks there's majesty divine,
And all his air is dignity and grace.

Yet O my heart ! indulge not the fond thought ! [doubt ;

For if he shou'd not,—yet 'tis past a
He is, he must, his valour more than
proves it. [rest .

And then, this picture too confirms the
'Tis surely he ; his shadow'd image in
The shining mirror cannot be more true.
Here, like himself, the godlike youth appears ; [back,

A princely robe flows loosely down his
And a bright diadem adorns his brow.

I'll doubt no more ; for, were he less than
royal, [cess.

He wou'd not dare aspire to love a prin-

Phebe then comes in, who was in love with Dorus, and shews the true native simplicity of a young shepherdess, in saying she was afraid, she could not, even at

Pamela's desire, shew a reserve to her lover Dorus, who upon this comes in, and in pretending to make love to Phebe, he gives Pamela several distant hints of his not being really a shepherd, and that it was her he was in love with, and concludes with presenting her with a medal of Musidorus, prince of Thessaly, which, he says, he had found in the forest, from whence she begins to suspect, that he himself was that Musidorus. Upon this Philoclea enters, and the rest being retired, she began to discover the whole secret to Pamela ; but before she had finished, Dametas comes and tells them, that the queen desired their company at a banquet she had prepared for Cecropia, under a pavilion in the forest ; and then Philoclea ends the 2d act as follows :

Come then, my sister, as we go, I'll tell thee

Somewhat of near importance to us both.
Perhaps, my friend, we still may both be happy. [oe'r,

For me, the measure of my joy runs
Doubly I'm blest'd, nor do I wish for
more ; [cure,

Of heav'n's sublimest raptures now se-
Friendship refin'd, and love divinely
pure.

The scene being changed to the forest, the 3d act opens with the following soliloquy by the king :

This solitude gives contemplation scope.
I love the solemn darkness of the shade,
Where awful silence undisturbed dwells,
Save, by the soft musicians of the grove,
Whose gentle notes, with native sweetness
tun'd,

E Create a pleasing, languishing delight.

'Tis nature's self that sings, for here she
reigns, [city,

And keeps her court, in primitive simpli-
Majestically grand. And, in the wildness
Of this sequester'd, this romantick scene,
There's such a dignity, as awes the fancy,
And shames the labour'd littleness of art.

Whilst he is indulging himself in this indolent tranquillity, he is surprised with the hasty approach of Dametas, and of Thyrsis all bloody, who tell him, that an armed host had surprised them at the queen's banquet, and had carried off his two daughters ; and that they believed, Dorus, who was absent, was a traitor, for upon their telling him of it, he leaped o'er the pale, and fled towards Mantinea.

Then enters the queen, who tells him, that it was Cecropia and Amphialus who had contrived this plot, to force him to consent to the nuptials of Philoclea, that

that Claius had killed many of the traitors, but being overpowered by numbers, he was at last made prisoner and carried off. The scene changes to Amphialus's castle, and introduces him resolving to defend his castle, until his friends among the people should have time to come to his relief; then enters Cecropia, and by her persuasion he resolves to force Philoclea or Pamela to marry him that night, and to put the other to death. The two princesses being then brought in guarded, and Pyrocles in chains, the latter upbraids him with his treachery, and provokes him to single combat, on which he resolves to put him to a tormenting death, and orders him to a dungeon. Pyrocles being thus forced off, Cecropia begins to speak kindly to the princesses, but Pamela scorns her friendship and defies her hatred, whereupon she orders them to be carried to, and kept in different apartments, but Philoclea on her knees begs her not to part them, and Amphialus seems ready to consent to it, but is persuaded not by his mother. However, Philoclea begs him to spare the life of the unhappy youth whose only crime was loyalty, meaning Pyrocles, and to this he consents. After they are led off different ways, Amphialus shews some dislike to the forcing or putting either of them to death, but upon his exit the mother, in a soliloquy, declares her resolution to force one of them to marry him, or without his knowledge to put them both to death, by which he would become next heir to the crown; after which Eugenia enters, and tells her, that she had seen Philoclea on her knees make a solemn oath, never to yield to her desire, whereupon she orders her to go and tell her, that if she did not wed Amphialus before sun-set, she never should see him rise.

The scene then changes to a camp without the castle, and the king in a consultation with Philanax, tells him at last of the oracle, which Philanax despises, and observes thus:

For, why shoud heav'n
Have sent us reason, as a skilful pilot,
But that he might, by wisdom's rite, direct

[and shelves
This our frail bark through all the rocks
That threaten shipwreck in the sea of life?
But, if necessity commands the helm,
He steers us down th' impetuous tide of
fate;

And, like th' Egyptian peasant in his skiff,
Who shoots the headlong cataracts of Nile,
Can neither stop nor turn aside our course.
Reason must then sit idly looking on,
Or, like a pale and frightened passenger,
Only distract by giving vain advice.

And then the king, upon his minister's shewing him that the people were like to declare against him, consents to let his daughter Philoclea marry Amphialus, and for this purpose to propose a treaty; but just as he had resolved upon this, an officer comes and tells him, that a gentleman, who called himself ambassador from Thessaly, desired an audience. Upon this Musidorus (now in a gentleman's dress) enters, and tells him, that Musidorus, now by his father's death, king of Thessaly, being accidentally at Mantinea, when he heard of the revolt against him, had resolved to march with his whole force to his assistance, whereupon the king says, he will not allow his daughter to wed a traitor, and his minister likewise then advises him not to grant any terms. Then Musidorus, still as ambassador, desires leave to serve as volunteer, which the king grants, and upon his and his minister's exit, Musidorus ends the 3^d act with this soliloquy:

I've heard old-headed sages, in the schools,
Say, love enervated the human heart.

This false, they speak of what they never
felt.

But now I've courted glory to my mis-
Trampling o'er death, I've woo'd her in
the field.

Of in the desperate breach she smil'd upon
Filing my soul with ardours more than
human.

But this is cowardice, compar'd to that
Enthusiastick greatness love inspires.

My former deeds, all I've achiev'd in fame,
Fade into nothing, when I think of what
Illustrious wonders I could now perform,
Led on by beauty, and inflam'd by love.

True virtuous love exalts the gen'rous
mind,

As by the fire the precious ore's refin'd.

The scene being changed to a dungeon, the 4th act opens with a soliloquy by Pyrocles to him enters Eugenia, and tell him, that Pamela was doomed that hour to die, and that Philoclea would soon share her fate. Whilst Eugenia is wishing, she could set Pyrocles free, Cecropia enters with a letter in her hand, and followed by a guard, whom she orders to seize the traitress, and upon Eugenia's crying out, she was innocent, she tells the officer, that he knew his duty, and already had her commands how to act; on which Eugenia is led off, and a dialogue ensues between Pyrocles and Cecropia, in which she tells him, that she had intelligence who he was, by a letter from the queen, who demand'd him back as the author of all the civil broils, and that it was for Philoclea he disguised himself; but that she

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she had fixed her doom, unless he would agree to save her, by persuading her that moment to marry Amphialus. At last he consents, and is conducted to Philoclea's apartment, to which the scene changes, and exhibits a most moving dialogue between them, which ends at last in its being resolved, that she must die, but that he would do greater still, he would survive her, only to avenge her death by sacrificing every soul within that citadel, and then slay himself. Upon this Cecropia enters, and asking what Philoclea had resolved, she answers, to die. Then says Cecropia,

Look out upon that scaffold in the court,
Where thou may'st see what thou shalt
be anon.

And Philoclea looking out cries,

What do I see? or do my eyes deceive
me?

It is my sister. Sure they will not murder
her!

Cecropia tells her they only waited for the signal from her, which she would instantly give, unless she would save her sister by her consenting to wed Amphialus, which she refusing, Cecropia gives the signal, and the executioner does his office on which Philoclea faints away, but in a little time recovers, and still persisting in her refusal, after taking leave of Pyrocles, is led off, in order to be carried to the scaffold, whereupon he runs into an extasy of grief, tears his hair, and concludes.

Burst, burst, my soul, and send forth all
your plagues,
At once to fill and curse the guilty world.

The scene then changes to the king's pavilion in the camp, when Musidorus tells the king that he had discovered a place by which they might easily enter and surprise the castle, and it is resolved to attempt it directly; but just then an officer enters with the news of both the king's daughters having been beheaded in the castle, which had been brought by an officer, who shocked at the barbarity, had deserted from the castle. This throws the king into an excess of grief, and Musidorus in a rage now discovers the whole secret both of himself and Pyrocles, and the act ends with their resolving still to carry the designed attack into execution.

The scene changes to a dungeon, and the 5th act opens with a soliloquy by Pyrocles. To him enters an officer who tells him Philoclea is dead, and upon his doubting the truth of it, desires him to follow him and be convinced. On their exit, the scene changes to a hall hung

with black, and a body lying in state, covered with a pall. Pyrocles, lifting up the pall, cries,

O horror! horror! what a sight is this!
A headless trunk! relentless murderers!

At last he throws himself upon the ground, and whilst he is bemoaning the death of his Philoclea, she enters in a white undress. In a little time, he starts up, and seeing her, is surprised, then drops upon his knee, and supposes it to be her ghost; but she explains the deceit by telling him, that in order to frighten her into a marriage with Amphialus, Cecropia had dressed up poor Eugenia in Pamela's garments, and had her head, as they saw, cut off, but by its being veiled, they could not discover the trick; and that they then had the bleeding corpse dressed up like her in order to practise on her sister, but Amphialus hearing of it disavowed the contrivance, and gave her liberty to visit Pamela. Presently after, is heard an alarm and noise of fighting, and Musidorus entering, informs them of his having surprised the castle and killed Amphialus with his own hand. Whilst they are all rejoicing at their deliverance, and Pyrocles calling for justice on Cecropia, Philanax enters, and tells them that Cecropia had thrown herself from the battlements, and that he had seen her mangled body lying dead in the street; but that unluckily his master the king, was killed by a random shaft, just as he was entering the citadel. On this Philoclea cries, Alas, my father! And Pyrocles ends the play as follows:

O thou sweet miracle of filial piety, —
Let gentle patience dry thy virtuous tears. —
I do remember now the oracle, [*To Musidorus.*] (heav'n's
Which late thou told'st me of. — Mysterious
The very caution which the king employ'd
To intercept the dark decrees of providence,
Hath prov'd the means to render them
complete. [guide,
Had heav'n-born wisdom been his only
Safe had he steer'd thro' life's uncertain
tide, [is past,
Where tempests rise; but when the storm
Triumphant virtue shall be crown'd at last.

And if we are not mistaken in our judgment, this play will be often acted in future times, perhaps with more feeling, and more applause than it was at first; but we have been obliged for brevity sake, to omit many little incidents, very natural, and very proper, for pointing out the respective characters in the several persons concerned in the drama, which are clearly distinguished, and uniformly preserved throughout.

Copy

Copy of a LETTER from a Freeholder to a Member of Parliament.

S I R,

SOMETIME before the last session of parliament, when I was in your company, you were pleased to mention your good intentions of endeavouring to procure a law for the more easy recovery of small debts throughout the kingdom, in a summary way; that would be an act of the greatest benefit to the farmers and inferior tradesmen, who suffer very great hardships and misfortunes for want of it; for the landlord seizes his tenants goods for not paying his rent, and sells them after five days to pay himself: The taxes and duties are all recovered in a summary way, servants and labourers wages the same. But if a poor distiller, maltster, victualler, farmer, &c. are in arrear for the duty, all they have is seized, and forthwith sold to pay. But alas! the poor tenants and tradesmen have no way to recover their money due to them, after the rent and duties are paid, for those goods they have trusted out and sold, but by the tedious and expensive way of Westminster-hall, where, if the debt is under ten pounds, it is many times much better for them to lose it than to sue for it; and if it is under forty shillings and below the jurisdiction of that court, they can have no redress but must patiently submit to lose it by every knavish fellow he is so unfortunate to trust; the inferior courts being now become, as it were, useless and of no effect. It is for want of a law for the recovery of small debts that many poor families are ruined and brought chargeable to the parishes, who, could they get in the money due to them for the little goods they sell, it would promote trade, and they might thereby be capable to pay their rent and the duties for their goods, and maintain their families by their labours and employments. I believe there would not be one third of the persons imprisoned that now are, were debts recoverable in a summary way, and probably there would be no occasion for so frequent acts for relief of insolvent debtors, many of whom very often make an ill use of those charitable laws, run in debt with an intention never to pay, and make away with or spend what they have, and then get themselves put in prison on purpose to cheat their honest creditors. I humbly beg and petition in behalf of the suffering tradesmen and farmers in general of this kingdom, that you would endeavour to procure a law for the more easy recovery of small debts, for which

you will have the thanks of the trading part of this nation in general. I am,

S I R,

Yours, &c.

PUBLICUS.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors.

AS there will be a new election for members of parliament in some short time, you have now an opportunity of applying to those you elect for the procuring a law for the recovery of small debts.

The ingenious John Warburton, Esq; Somerset Herald and F. R. S. having lately published the History and Antiquities of the famous Roman Wall, commonly called the Picts Wall, we must think that some Extracts from that valuable Book will be entertaining to most of our Readers.

AFTER the all-conquering Romans had reduced that part of Great-Britain now called England into the form of a Roman province, they made several attempts to reduce that part now called Scotland likewise under their dominion; but from the ruggedness of the country, or the more invincible ruggedness of the people, they there found a stop put to their conquests; for they were defeated in every attempt, and always at last drove back into their own province; and as the Picts and Scots who then inhabited that part of the island, assisted by such of the Britons as had bravely chosen to forsake their country rather than submit to the Romans, never failed making incursions into their province, as often as an opportunity offered, therefore, in order to prevent these incursions, they found it necessary to build a wall cross the island from the eastern sea near Newcastle, to the western below and near Carlisle.

This wall was called Severus's wall, because built by the orders of the emperor Severus, and was wholly built of stone, closely cemented together, supposed to have been from seven to nine or ten foot thick, and twelve foot high, besides the parapet, with a deep and large ditch on the northern or outside of it; so that it really seemed impassable by an enemy who were provided with no warlike engines for making a breach.

It began at a place, now called Cousins-house, about three miles below Newcastle, on the north side of the river Tyne, and ended at a place now called Boulness upon the south side of the entrance into the Solway Frith, about ten miles below Carlisle; and as it made several angles, for the sake of carrying it along the tops of all the mountains and precipices that lay

in

in the way, in order to make the approach to it upon the north side as impracticable as possible, it is computed to have been 68 miles and three furlongs in length. Then at the beginning and end of it, and at proper but different distances, from two to seven miles, along the whole course of it, there were large forts, called *stations*, in each of which was kept a numerous garison of horse or foot; and between every two *stations* there were little redoubts or watch towers, at about 308 yards distance from each other, in each of which a few soldiers were posted, to give the alarm upon the approach of an enemy; so that from one end of the wall to the other, the alarm was given almost in an instant: From whence we may see what care and expence the Romans were at to preserve their province from the inroads of those they called the Barbarians in the north.

The names of the above-mentioned stations, beginning at the east end, were as follows: 1. *Segedunum*, now Cousins-house. 2. *Pons Aelii*, now Newcastle. 3. *Condercum*, now Benwell-hill. 4. *Vindobala*, now Rutherford. 5. *Hannum*, now Halcott Chesters. 6. *Cilurnum*, now Walwick Chesters. 7. *Procolitia*, now Carrabrough. 8. *Borcowicus*, now House-Steeds. 9. *Vindalana*, now Little Chesters. 10. *Aefica*, now Great Chesters. 11. *Magna*, now Carivoran. 12. *Amboglanna*, now Burdofwald. 13. *Patriana*, now Cambeck-fort. 14. *Aballaba*, now Scaleby castle. 15. *Congavata*, now Stanwicks, on the north side of the river, over-against Carlisle, which was then called *Lugwallum*. 16. *Axel-dunum*, now Brugh. 17. *Gabro-fentum*, now Drumbrugh. 18. *Tunnacum*, now Boulneis.

That these were the names and situations of the Roman *stations* upon Severus's wall, Mr. Warburton has given the strongest reasons from antient history, and the antient monumental inscriptions that have been found in the neighbourhood, of a great multitude of which he has given us copper plates and descriptions, some of the most remarkable of which we shall communicate to our readers.

Fig. 1. Not far west from Great-chesters, near a wicket or hatch at Cockmount-hill, lies a curious sculpture exposed to all the injuries of the weather, by which and barbarous hands it has suffered too much already: Mr. Gordon was the first, I believe, who discovered or took any notice of it; but his draught has several defects in it, the most considerable of which, is the omission of the two eagles, on whose wings the Victories stand that support the *vexillum*: Each eagle rests upon the branch of a tree, and

the boar on the right, plainly appears to take hold of the stock of the tree on that side, as if he endeavoured to tear it up: The other boar attacks the *vexillum*, and lays hold of the tree, on which the other eagle is perched, with both his feet. I think there can be no doubt but the boars and trees were designed to represent this wild and woody country, as it then was; and the Roman ensigns often signify a Roman settlement: The sculpture therefore plainly denotes the Roman conquest of this country, their victories over the inhabitants, and their making a settlement here, in opposition to all the attempts of their enemies. The heads of the eagles are both broken off, but the rest of them is very distinct.

Fig. 2. *VEXILLATIO legionis secundæ Augustæ ob virtutem appellatæ sub Agricola optione Apro et Maximo consulibus ex officina Mercatii Mercatii filius Firmii*. Next to the inscriptions which are directly upon the wall, I think it proper to subjoin that which follows. Mr. Camden published it long ago, but not with his usual exactness. It has been lately printed again in the Appendix to Mr. Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, in a letter that plainly bespeaks its ingenious author. That copy differed in nothing material from mine, which I took from the original, except in the name of one of the consuls; which error in the copy has, I think, led this learned gentleman into another mistake, with respect to the date of the inscription, which I shall endeavour to set right with all the regard that is justly due to his character. The inscription itself is on the face of a rock, about half way up a steep hill, that hangs over the river Gelt. The rock is on the side of the river next to Brampton, and about half a mile above the Celt bridge. The first words of the inscription are manifestly intended for *vexillatio legionis secundæ Augustæ*, though in L. I. E. G. for *legionis* the *I* is superfluous, of which we have other like instances. The *I* is omitted in both the other copies, no doubt because the gentlemen who took the copies, thought it a manifest error; but I have rather chosen to represent every thing as I found it. For A. P. P., which follow at the end of the same line, both Camden and the other gentleman have A. P. R.; and so at the first view I took it myself, but the second time I read it as in the copy, and presently thought of *ob virtutem appellatæ*, and remembered the confusion of the same words in another inscription, that that other be genuine. But there indeed it was the *ala*, and not the *legio*, which was so careful to inform us, that they were called *Augustæ*, upon account of their valour: Yet I can't but suspect, that

Fig. 2.

PRO E MAXIMO
ONS VIBVS
FICINAMERCATI MERCATINFERMI



Fig. 6.



Saturday & Black
Mr Appley for

I have on board for you ten
Pots of Pickles Please to
for them Monday. Shall
Carpuellus Delivered by you

Humb.° Sart
Mich.° Br

The next Lay. in La
Savoury Dock

Saturday

OB. VIRT. APP. for *ob virtutem ap-
pellata*, was here intended, however VIRI.
or perhaps the V only came to be omit-
ted. Though it is as easy to suppose an
unskilful hand might here omit one letter,
as insert another just before, that is su-
perfluous. The next words, *sub Agricola*,
are very visible and distinct; but what
Agricola this was, may be a difficult ques-
tion. The ingenious author of the letter
abovementioned takes it for *Calpurnius A-
gricola*, who was lieutenant under *Marcus
Aurelius*; but I cannot come into this sen-
timent. The omission of the titles *leg.
Aug. propræt.* makes me very doubtful,
that *Calpurnius Agricola* cannot be the per-
son intended; because the omission of
these titles, that are almost constantly
added, would have been a greater neglect
of the legate, than the inserting his bare
name in such an inscription could have
been a compliment to him. Besides, if I
am not mistaken, the cut of the letter L
in this inscription was not so ancient as
the time of this legate; for though there
is a good deal of variety in the letters upon
the inscriptions even of Antoninus Pius's
reign, yet I think this shape of an L does
no where appear so high as in those of his
successor *Marcus Aurelius*; but that it
was in use in the later times is plain from
other inscriptions. I am therefore much
inclined to think, that *Agricola* was the
name of the *optio* who had the command
of these soldiers, who were ordered to
work the stones at this quarry. An *optio*
was a sort of deputy to a centurion, or
other officer, who acted for him in his
absence. *Reinesius* reckons up several
sorts, and different degrees of them. *Cam-
den*, in his copy, has RE at the end of
this word, which made me take it for
granted it had been *optione* upon the stone;
but I could not discern any vestige of
these letters when I first viewed the origi-
nal, though, upon a second inspection,
I observed a flaw or impression in the
stone, where I suppose these letters may
have been. This account very well agrees
with the observation of my fellow-travel-
ler, who took notice of the resemblance
there seemed to be, both as to nature and
colour, between the stone of this quarry,
and that with which the Roman wall, in a
great part of Cumberland, appears to have
been built; from whence he concluded,
the stones must have been fetched from
this place; which remark I have since
taken notice of in *Camden*, though at
that time I did not remember it; and this
looks the more probable from the scarcity
of stones and quarries thereabout, so that
the people often expressed their wonder,
from whence the Romans got the stones,

March, 1754.

with which they built the wall in that
part; to this may be further added, that
the inhabitants near the place continue to
call this the *Old Quarry*, and it is hard to
conceive, what else should have brought
a vexillation of a Roman legion hither, or
occasioned the cutting an inscription upon
a rock in such a place.

The numerals IX and X, which are
cut out upon the rock higher up, as in the
figure, and which are very distinct and
visible, though they have not been taken
notice of before, are so like those inscribed
upon several stones in the face of the
wall, that I cannot but think they ex-
press here, as well as in the other places,
the ninth and tenth cohorts of the *Legio
secunda Augusta*, who were employed in
this quarry, and about the wall in these
parts; and these two cohorts might, per-
haps, be employed by themselves before,
or after the whole vexillation was engaged
in the work. As to the remaining part of
the inscription, I make no doubt but we
are to read *Apræ et Maximo cons. libus*, which
brings us to the reign of *Severus* and the
year 207. It is probable, that the upper-
most horizontal stroke in the E was at first
drawn back beyond the perpendicular
stroke, for a contraction of ET, as we
find it in some other inscriptions, there
being a small break in the stone at the
top of the letter.

As for the word *officina*, which follows,
Dr. Musgrave has so largely treated upon
these *officinae* or *fabricæ* of the Romans,
that I shall take leave to refer the reader
to his comments upon the inscription of
Julius Vitalis. I take *Mercatius*, or *Nu-
mercatius*, as others read it, (though I
could not discern the two first letters, nor
do I believe they ever have been there) to
be the name of the *præfæctus fabricæ*, and
Fernius, to be either his father's name, or
another name of his own.

Camden takes notice of some other
words on the same rock in a more modern
character, namely, OFICIV m RO m
ANORV m. I thought I saw some vestiges
of letters, or confused strokes, which, pro-
bably, have been these words; but I
could make nothing of them, they were
so defaced: They were near the other in-
scription, and to the right of it; but
whatever occasioned their being put there,
they must, doubtless, as *Camden* himself
supposes, have been the work of a later
hand.

Fig. 3. DEABUS Mariæ tramarinis et
Numini imperatoris Alexandri Augusti et Julia
Mammææ matri Augusti nostri et castrorum totius-
que demum divinae æternæque vexillatio
passit. I now leave *Camden*, and proceed
to give an account of such originals be-
longing

Q

longing to this place, which are yet extant. This was found not long ago at Lough, a part of Plunton-wall, close by the station at Old Penreth, and is now at Great Salkeld in the garden of the reverend Dr. Fleming, dean of Carlisle. It has not, that I know of, been published before. The stone is broken into three pieces, and part of it is lost, and with it some of the inscription. The letters are very discernible, so that notwithstanding their implication, and the break of the stone, what remains of the inscription is intelligible enough, and very curious. Julia Mammea, the mother of the emperor, is here called *mater castrorum*; which title we find given to the empresses in several inscriptions in Gruter.

It occurs likewise in the later writers; for Trebellius Pollio informs us, that Victorina, the mother of Victorinus, was so called. And Capitolinus says the same of Faustina. And perhaps, Julia Mammea might acquire this title from the care she took to have Alexander well instructed in the art of war, and the great share she afterwards had in all his counsels and designs; as we are told by Lampridius, in his life of this emperor: "Alexander, the son of Mammea, was from his childhood well trained up in good arts, both civil and military, and did every thing according to his mother's advice." The words *numini ejus* do not seem at first sight to suit so well with what the same writer says of him elsewhere, "that he would not be called lord;" nor his being joined to the *deæ matres* with his favouring christianity so much, as he plainly insinuates. I believe this is the only inscription in Britain where this emperor's name occurs; and the profound silence of antient history with respect to the transactions here during his reign, makes it impossible to assign the particular occasion of the inscription: But the greatest curiosity of it lies in its being consecrated to the *deæ matres transmarinæ* or *transmarinæ*. We have the *matres domesticæ* upon an altar now at Sealsby-castle, which seem to be distinguished from these *matres transmarinæ*, and the two characters may serve to explain each other. And by this we may be helped to correct the reading of another inscription, from which the learned Dr. Gale endeavours to draw an argument with respect to Bremenium:

DE ABVS MATRIBUS
TRAI. VEX. CERM A &c.

The doctor would have the first word in the second line to be BRAMAE for Bramanium; but it is evident from this other inscription, that it ought to be read TRAMAR for *tramarinitis*. The *deæ ma-*

træ, as the doctor observes, were very much worshipped in Germany; and these *matres transmarinæ* seem to be either the same with them, or the *matres Gallicæ*, mentioned in an inscription found in Spain. So that such inscriptions as these may probably have been erected by some of the Gallick or German auxiliaries. That implication in the second line, wherein the I of Julia is joined to the ET, that goes before, is not common, though we have some others as remarkable. There is a single E at the end of the word *divinæ*. For the AE, at the end of the line, I take to be the first letters in *æternæ* or *æternæque*, another grand compliment to the imperial family. It is not certain by whom this inscription was erected, tho' the remains of the imperfect letters look like *vexillatio militum Romanorum*, which appeared more evident to me upon a second inspection. And, perhaps, *vexillatio militum Romanorum* may be opposed to a vexillation of the auxiliaries, such as *vexillatio Germanorum*, or *Vardulorum*. Was it not for a part of the under oblique stroke of the last letter, I should have taken it for a P, and read without much scruple, *vexillatio militum posuit*: And, perhaps, the word *fecit* or *posuit* followed in a line below. The *stratum* below TOTI was gone, and the under line had begun further in, but how much is uncertain. The stone is not in the form of an altar, but an honorary monument, though it be inscribed to the *deæ matres*, as well as to the emperor; of which there are parallel instances. Thus in Montfaucon there is an inscription to the *deæ matres*, as well as to the honour of the divine house, and yet the stone upon which it is cut is not an altar. Perhaps, it has been on the wall of a temple erected to the *deæ matres*, and in this respect like that at Chichester. The people told me, they knew by the nature of the stone, it had come from Lazenby quarry.

Fig. 4. *Jovi Optimo Maximo cohortis secundæ Gallorum equitum Titus Domitius Heron de Nicomedia præfectus*. This is an altar erected to Jupiter. I first imagined it must have been by the fourth cohort, because that was in these parts; of which there is no other evidence concerning the second. But *cohortis secundæ* is so plain and distinct in the original, as to leave no room to doubt this reading. The inscription is very rude, especially the two last lines, which are smaller letters than the rest; but the whole is very distinct. I am much of opinion that this cohort, afterwards, might be the *cuneus armaturarum*, who, according to the *Notitia*, kept garison at *Bremetenacum*. D is frequently put for *de*, as it is here.

here. Heron was the name of a Græcian orator, and so, perhaps, it may have been of this prefect. We meet with it in Gruter, but with a point after it, as if the termination was wanting, so that every one may read it here as he pleases. The first I in Domitius does not appear, but that may be included in the next letter on either side, which is not uncommon. Nicomedia was a famous city of Bithynia in Asia Minor.

[To be concluded in our next].

In the last Number of the ADVENTURER, published on March 9, the Author, among other concluding Passages, has the following.

A MORAL writer who labours to reclaim those to whom vice is become habitual, and who are become veterans in infidelity, must surely labour to little purpose. Vice is a gradual and easy descent, where it first deviates from the level of innocence; but the declivity at every pace becomes more steep, and those who descend, descend every moment with greater rapidity. As a moralist, therefore, I determined to mark the first insensible gradation to ill; to caution against those acts which are not generally believed to incur guilt, but of which indubitable vice and hopeless misery are the natural and almost necessary consequences.

As I was upon these principles to write for the young and the gay, for those who are entering the path of life, I knew that it would be necessary to amuse the imagination while I was approaching the heart; and that I could not hope to fix the attention, but by engaging the passions. I have, therefore, sometimes led them into the regions of fancy, and sometimes held up before them the mirror of life; I have concatenated events, rather than deduced consequences by logical reasoning; and have exhibited scenes of prosperity and distress, as more forcibly persuasive than the rhetoric of declamation.

I did not, however, undertake to execute this scheme alone; not only because I wanted sufficient leisure, but because some degree of sameness is produced by the peculiarities of every writer; and it was thought, that the conceptions and expression of another, whose pieces should have a general coincidence with mine, would produce variety, and by increasing entertainment facilitate instruction.

There is one particular, in which the critical pieces concur in the general design of this paper: Those who can judge of literary excellence, will easily discover the sacred writings to have a divine origin by their manifest superiority; he, therefore,

who displays the beauties and defects of a classic author, whether antient or modern, puts into the hands of those to whom he communicates critical knowledge, a new testimonial of the truth of Christianity.

I confess, that to this work I was incited, not only by a desire to propagate virtue, but to gratify myself; nor has the private wish, which was involved in the publick, been disappointed. I have no cause to complain, that the *Adventurer* has been injuriously neglected; or that I have been denied that praise, the hope of which animated my labour, and cheered my weariness: I have been pleased, in proportion as I have been known in this character; and as the fears in which I made the first experiment are past, I have subscribed this paper with my name. But the hour is hastening, in which, whatever praise or censure I have acquired by these compositions, if they are remembered at all, will be remembered with equal indifference, and the tenour of them only will afford me comfort. Time, who is impatient to date my last paper, will shortly moulder the hand that is now writing it in the dust, and still the breast that now throbs at the reflection: But let not this be read as something that relates only to another; for a few years only can divide the eye that is now reading from the hand that has written. This awful truth, however obvious, and however reiterated, is yet frequently forgotten; for, surely, if we did not lose our remembrance, or at least our sensibility, that view would always predominate in our lives, which alone can afford us comfort when we die. Bromley, in Kent, JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

March 8, 1754.

From the CONNOISSEUR, N^o VU.
(See p. 92.)

S I R,

LOVE is certainly too rare an ingredient in modern wedlock, nor can the parties entertain too much affection for each other; but an open display of it on all occasions renders them ridiculous.

A few days ago I was introduced to a young couple, who were but lately married. I had scarce saluted the bride, when the husband caught her eager in his arms, and almost devoured her with kisses. When we were seated, they took care to place themselves close to each other, and during our conversation he was piddling with her fingers, tapping her cheek, or playing with her hair. At dinner they were mutually employed in pressing each other to taste of every dish, and the fond appellations of "my dear, my love, &c."

we, &c.

were continually banded across the table. Soon after the cloth was removed, the lady made a motion to retire, but the husband prevented the compliments of the rest of the company by saying, "we should be unhappy without her." As the bottle went round he joined her health to every toast, and could not help now and then rising from his chair to press her hand, and manifest the warmth of his passion by the ardour of his caresses. This precious fooling, tho' it highly entertained them, gave me great disgust; therefore, as my company might very well be spared, I took my leave as soon as possible.

This behaviour, tho' at all times improper, may in some sort be excused, where, perhaps, the match has been huddled up by the parents, and the young people are such new acquaintance, that they scarce ever saw each other till their marriage. A pair of loving turtles may be indulged in a little amorous billing at their first coming together, but this licence should expire with the honey-moon, and even in that period be used but sparingly.

Two people, who are to pass their whole lives together, may surely find time enough for dalliance without playing over their pretty tricks in publick. How ridiculous would it appear, if in a large assembly every one should select his mate, and the whole company should fall into couples, like the birds on St. Valentine's-day! It is equally absurd to see a man and his wife eternally trifling and toying together,

Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling.

HUDIN.

A friend of mine happened to be engaged in a visit to one of these loving couples. He sat still for some time without interrupting the little endearments that passed between them. Finding them at length quite lost in nods, whispers, ogles, and in short wholly taken up with each other, he rang the bell, and desired the servant to send in my lady's woman. When she came, he led her very gravely to the settee, and began to indulge himself in certain freedoms, which provoked the damsel to complain loudly of his rudeness. The lady flew into a violent passion, and rated him severely for his monstrous behaviour. My friend begged her pardon with great politeness, hoped she was not offended, for that he thought there had been no harm in amusing himself a little while with Mrs. Betty, in the same manner as her ladyship and Sir John had been amusing themselves these two hours.

But if this conduct is blameable in young people, how very absurd is it in

those advanced in years! Who can help laughing when he sees a worn-out beau and belle practising at threescore the very follies that are ridiculous at sixteen? I could wish that such a pair of antiquated lovers were delineated by the pencil of a Hogarth. How humourously would he represent two emaciated, wrinkled figures, with eyes sunk into their heads, lank cheeks, and toothless gums, affecting to leer, smile and languish at each other! But this affectation is still more remarkable, when a liquorish old fool is continually fondling a young wife; tho', perhaps, the sight is not so disgusting to a stranger, who may reasonably suppose it to be the overflowings of a father's tenderness for his daughter.

It sometimes happens that one of them perceives the folly of this behaviour. I have seen a sensible man quite uneasy at the indiscreet marks of kindness shewn by his lady. I know a clergyman in the country, who is often put to the blush by the strange familiarities, which his wife's love induces her to take with him. As she has had but an indifferent education, you would often be at a loss to know whether she is very kind, or very rude. If he dines abroad, she always sees him get on horseback, and before he has got twenty yards from the door, hollows after him, "be at home in time, my dear dog, do."

I have known her almost quarrel with him for not buttoning his coat in the middle of summer, and she once had the good nature to burn a very valuable collection of Greek manuscripts, lest the poring over those horrid crooked letters should put her dear Jack's eyes out. Thus does she torment the poor parson with her violent affection for him, and, according to the common phrase, kills him with kindness.

I would recommend it to all married people, but especially to the ladies, not to be so sweet upon their dears before company. But I would not be understood to countenance that coldness and indifference, which is so fashionable in the polite world. Nothing is accounted more ungenteel than for a husband and wife to be seen together in publick places; and if they should ever accidentally meet, they take no more notice of each other, than if they were absolute strangers. The gentleman may lavish as much gallantry as he pleases on other women, and the lady gives encouragement to twenty pretty fellows without censure; but they would either of them blush at being surprized in shewing the least marks of a regard for each other.

An Agriculture is of all others the most useful Art to Mankind, many of our Readers will, we doubt not, be pleased to see something of what is written upon it in other Countries as well as their own; and therefore we shall give them some Extracts from a periodical Work now publishing at Paris called Journal Oeconomique, the chief Parts of which have been lately translated and published in English, under the title of Select Essays on Commerce, Agriculture, Mines, Fisheries, &c. One of these Essays is upon the different Kinds of Manure for making Land fruitful, &c. as follows.

THE reflections which we have to give on this important subject, oblige us to review and observe the properties of different kinds of dung and manure, which are not perceived by every body.

Dung of sea-fowls. The dung of those birds which retire into the isles near the continent, is the best of all fowl dung.

Duck and goose dung. This is deemed too hot and burning. The farmer is chagrined to see his land covered with the dung of wild geese; but if he would take care to throw straw over it, or gathering it in a heap, as well as that of tame ducks and geese, mix it with the dung of large cattle, he would bring it to a temperate heat, and draw from it such advantage as would indemnify him for the pains he should have taken. The virtue of this method is known by experience: A farmer having abandoned a piece of ground to his geese for the space of twelve years, at the expiration of that term turned them out to let the grass grow, and it rose so thick and strong, that the scythe would scarce pass through it.

Hen dung. This is scattered like a sort of spice, in small quantities, upon land intended to be sown; and on account of its heat, it is never used except when rain is foreseen. It is practised with great advantage for millet, and is an excellent manure for meadows.

Pigeon dung is much the same with that of poultry, the only difference being its superior heat.

Human ordure. The heat of this is beyond expression, it being replete with an impure and burning sulphur, that destroys every thing, unless employed with great caution; this caution consists in mixing it with straw, or leaves, if they can be got conveniently from the wood, and in leaving it exposed for a year, or several months at least, to the open air and rain. It must be turned up from time to time that it may rot, its bad qualities be destroyed, and its heat moderated. If these measures are taken, it

will be found as useful as it is commonly thought dangerous, especially if used in vineyards.

Ass dung is the most esteemed of any, and may be employed on the ground in any shape, without having lain long rotting in the yard: The reason assigned for this excellence is, that the animal being phlegmatick and strong, eats slowly, and by grinding well his aliments, digests better than other creatures; whence it follows, that his excrements being more dissolved, neither abound with heat nor humidity, and are nearer to putrefaction.

Sheep dung. This is of no duration, even when taken from the cotes, and still less durable when the sheep are folded. In this last case, in order to prevent a too sudden evaporation of the dung, the ground included in the fold ought to be covered with chopt straw or foliage, before the sheep enter: But several farmers are disgusted at this manner of dunging their lands, because of the difficulty of dunging them equally; a task that requires a very careful and faithful shepherd, and because, in order to profit by this kind of dung it must be immediately buried either with the spade or the plough. The wheat and barley that grow upon lands manured with sheep dung are not proper for making beer, which contracts a bad taste from it, and easily evaporates.

The dung of horned cattle is the most refreshing of all; and this well-known quality points out what ground it best agrees with. It is a wise precaution to make a sink in the stalls, paved and lined with stone, in which all the juice of the dung may be preserved, by which means it is better kept from becoming acrimonious; and this juice is very useful in watering gardens, trees and meadows.

Pork dung is not commonly esteemed, yet when mixed with that of large cattle, it manures the ground as well as any other; it is in particular deemed specifick in preserving the hop from the bad effects of the mildew.

Horse dung being naturally dry and warm, is little esteemed by several farmers, but the most understanding are far from despising it: With this alone are made hot-beds; it is quite necessary for asparagus, and when rotted, is excellent for all the plants of the kitchen-garden: Indeed it is not easily rotted, but may be assisted with rain water or soap suds, which fill it with salt and oil: It may likewise be mixed with cow dung, which will temper its heat and dryness, and then it will be as good as any other kind of manure.

Then

Then he gives us what he calls Fatteners, the chief of which are, as follow :

Marl, by the confession of all authors of farming, is the most excellent dung : It is a kind of lime-stone, supposed to be the beginning of chalk ; for it is imagined that chalk, before it acquired its consistence and hardness, was of marl, and that if it could be dissolved and pulverised, it would be as useful as marl itself. This stone, which nearly resembles clay, is either white, black, grey or yellow ; sometimes found under the first crust of the earth, and sometimes taken from the depth of four or five fathoms, for which purpose pits are dug in the places where it is expected to be found, though as yet there are no certain signs by which it can be discovered. Some authors observe, that it is always formed in marshes that are dried and covered with earth, and that it is known by the bull-rushes that shoot up, and the shells that are found in the mole-hills of that sort of soil. The most ordinary and best method for being assured whether or not there is marl in any particular spot, is to sound it with a long hollow wimble in which there is a rod, with a cross handle at one end. When the wimble hath penetrated far enough into the earth, this rod is drawn out, and brings along with it marl from the bottom. Marl is not always solid, but sometimes liquid and muddy, though the beds of it are always very thick. The marl being taken out of the earth, is laid in small heaps upon the land, and afterwards spread like ordinary dung. It is so replete with virtue, as to fatten the earth for twelve, fifteen, twenty, nay sometimes thirty years, during which it will require no other manure. But being very hot, and that in different degrees, the quality of it must be examined, and proportioned to the nature of the land on which it is to be spread. It is dangerous to lay it on too thick, for in that case it will burn ; but whatever precautions are taken, a good crop is not to be expected from it the first year ; yet the farmer is amply recompensed for this transient barrenness, by the abundance that follows. It will be convenient to marl the land in the autumn or spring, that being dissolved by the rains which are usual in these seasons, it may enter the earth so as to fertilize it, let it be never so barren.

Green turf rotted or burnt. . . . Wherever the farmer is not afraid to strip the earth, as in old ditches, marshes, &c. he carries away as much turf as he can take, lays it up in an heap, leaves it to rot for the space of a year, and then spreads it upon the ground which he wants to fatten ; it may also be used sooner, if lime be mixed

between the layers of it, for this will help to consume it more quickly, and by impregnating the turf with its own virtue, of which we shall speak in the sequel, render it more fit to fertilize the ground. As to burnt turf, we shall relate in what manner an expert and industrious farmer conducted himself in the operation : He ordered a barren meadow, and at another time a piece of ground, to be slightly laboured in the spring, and so leaving them that whole year, and the following, till the beginning of August, that they might have time to rot and dry, he gave directions for paring off the turf in pieces two feet square ; of these he built ovens resembling those that are used by bakers, with a side-opening below, to the windward ; through this opening a very dry faggot being thrust into the oven was set on fire, and when well kindled, the oven entirely shut up with turf, and the fire preserved within. The people employed to watch over these ovens, took care to lay new turf in every place where the fire penetrated and became visible. This operation lasted several days and nights, until at length the ovens were reduced to heaps of ashes, which were strewed pretty thick in a field that was on the eve of being sown. It produced the fairest and the best of crops, and the ground, tho' before but indifferent, was considerably meliorated by this expedient. As for the places from whence the turf had been taken, which remained bare, they were covered with the remains of the turf which had not been burnt, together with earth scraped from the spots where the ovens had been ; then being ploughed and sown with oats in the spring, they were in condition to produce grass, as formerly. Those who can find turf without being obliged to skin their meadows will still surpass this farmer in point of advantage.

[The rest in our next.]

A Letter from Capt. ELLIS, on his late Arrival from a Guinea Voyage, to the Rev. Dr. HALE.

S I R,

COULD any thing increase the pleasure I have in a literary intercourse with you, it would be to find that it answered your end in promoting the publick good. The *mis-inequality* of mankind is not the only difficulty you have had to encounter, but their ignorance and prejudices, which are almost insuperable. It is to your perseverance and resolution, that the little progress you have made is due : Indeed I ought not to say little ;

for it is a great step to have found the few, that have hearts good enough to relish your plan, and heads sufficiently clear to discern the most effectual method of advancing it. It does honour to those noble and other worthy personages that join you in acts of such extensive humanity, as the introduction of ventilators to hospitals, prisons, ships of war and transports, &c. as they must necessarily render the miseries of the first more supportable, and the close and constant confinement of the others less prejudicial and fatal to their health and life. It is to be lamented that they are not more generally made use of; for, notwithstanding their advantage is apparent and incontestable, it is scarce credible how few are to be found among the vast number of ships daily employed in carrying passengers, slaves, cattle, and other perishable commodities. Those of your invention, which I had, were of singular service to us; they kept the inside of the ship cool, sweet, dry and healthy: The number of slaves I buried was very inconsiderable, and not one white man of our crew, (which was 34) during a voyage of 15 months; an instance very uncommon. The 340 negroes were very sensible of the benefits of a constant ventilation, and were always displeased when it was omitted: Even the exercise had advantages not to be despised among people so much confined. I must not, however, forget that ventilation alone is insufficient to keep disorders out of ships; for often infections are brought aboard by the slaves, or others; and frequently diseases are produced by feeding on bad or decayed food, but oftener still by infobriety; for I have ever remarked, that the immoderate use of spirituous liquors in warm climates is more pernicious and fatal even than the malignancy of the air itself. In cold countries too, where I have had experience, those sailors, or others, who accustomed themselves to hard drinking, especially of drams, had the scurvy in a terrible degree; whereas those who were temperate or sober either escaped it entirely, or had it but moderately. The effect of drunkenness was still more discernible among the Indians adjoining our settlements in Hudson's bay, who are a feeble, diminutive, chilly, indolent set of people. On the contrary, those who come from the inland parts (who are unused to drink brandy) are brave, active, robust and industrious. The same difference is observable in the Africans, and perhaps among the inhabitants of most other nations, did we attend to it. It was to the unusual sobriety of my crew that I ascribed, in some measure, their uncommon healthiness; for sailors breathe a purer air, and enjoy

more exercise and liberty, than passengers or slaves; wherefore their ailments are owing to bad or disorderly living, as well as to unwholesome air.

Could I but see the immoderate use of spirituous liquors less general, and the benefit of ventilators more known and experienced, I might then hope to see mankind better and happier. I am, Sir,

Bristol, Your most obedient servant,
Dec. 26, 1753. HENRY ELLIS.

We have here, as also in many other transport-ships, a full proof of the good effects of frequently changing close confined foul air, thereby to prevent its corruption and putrefaction; which putrefaction, being the most subtle, powerful dissolvent in nature, not only dissolves our blood and humours, and thereby breeds the pestilential goal distemper, but even rots and dissolves heart of oak. But when the distemper is carried on ship-board by the passengers, as is but too often the case of felons from prisons; or when by neglecting to work the ventilators for some weeks, while some part of the passengers are on board, during which neglect the infectious distemper is bred, as has happened to some transport-ships with ventilators at Rotterdam; in these cases great numbers of the passengers have died, notwithstanding the ventilators; for, tho' ventilation will effectually prevent that distemper, yet it is too malignant and infectious to be cured thereby.

A further Account of the Success of Ventilators, &c. by the Rev. Dr. HALES. (See Mag. for 1753, p. 90.)

SINCE Ventilators have for more than a year past been fixed in the small-pox hospital in the natural way, (at Sir John Oldcastle's) where they gently draw the putrid air out of 32 chambers, with two patients in a chamber, one third fewer patients have died than usually died before ventilation was used.—A happy event this; as it leads to the airing the chambers of the sick in every house, in a most safe and easy manner, viz. by first drawing all or some of the bed-curtains, and then opening the chamber door for a proper time, when the fresh air enters below, and the warmer, lighter foul air passes out above, as the experiment of a lighted candle held at the lower and upper part of an open chamber door-case fully proves. When the air of a chamber has been thus sufficiently refreshed, the door being shut and curtains opened to a proper degree, the patient will have the benefit of breathing more fresh, salutary, warm air.

In the small-pox hospital the foul air is drawn out at a hole 4 or 5 inches wide,
over

over one bed, near the ceiling, and the fresh air enters on the other side of the room, at a like hole near the floor, and is conveyed by a trunk under the other bed to the further side of the room: By this means the patients are in no degree incommoded; but if the fresh air came in above, it would fall precipitately thro' the lighter warm air, and be detrimental to them. The hospital, when ventilated, is observed to be as sweet as a private house.

Ventilators are found to be useful not only in several hospitals, but they are also in six county goals, viz. Winchester, Durham, Shrewsbury, Northampton, and in Newgate and Maidstone with a wind-mill: they are also in the Savoy; and it were to be wished, that they were put into all the goals of England and Wales, not only for the sake of the prisoners in those several goals, but also thereby effectually to prevent the great inconvenience of communicating the infectious goal distemper from unventilated to ventilated goals; as was some years since the case from Reading to Winchester goal; and is but too frequently the case at Newgate, where numbers of prisoners are brought every session from very noxious infected goals, such as the Gatehouse in Westminster, Clerkenwell, &c. And since there is now a most effectual means to prevent the breeding of that pestilential distemper by ventilators, not to do it will border very nearly on cruelty and inhumanity; for not only the innocent debtor, but even the vilest criminal, has a just right to better and more humane usage. I am sensible that it is but too common for those who have their liberty, and are at ease, to forget those who are in a distressed confinement: But let it be remembered, that to use means to secure them from such infectious, pestilential distempers, is, in the most compassionate manner, to visit those that are sick and in prison.

We have seen also the good effects of the laudable precaution used by captain Ellis, in restraining the sailors under his care from the use of distilled spirituous liquors; that dreadful pest, which destroys such multitudes of the human species. Long has it given me the utmost concern, to see the brave, and, otherwise, undaunted spirit, strength and resolution of British sailors injured, debased, and sunk, by these vile noxious spirits. And such, all those fiery spirituous liquors, raised by heat from fluids that have before undergone a fermentation, most undoubtedly are. This holds true of brandy, rum, and all spirits, which by woeful experience is well known to have destroyed vast multitudes of mankind in

America, unless greatly diluted with water; as was practised in the West-Indies with good effect in the late war, and has been since fully confirmed by repeated experience. Such a salutary precaution, in constantly diluting and cooling the pernicious heat of these inflamed liquors, it is greatly to be hoped will be carefully and constantly observed.

And if the same method was effectually put in practice at land, what multitudes of lives would be saved, and innumerable outrages, as thefts, murders, &c. prevented! To rectify which, were doubtless a most apparently vain and fruitless attempt, while drunkenness is made the cheapest of all vices. For these intoxicating pestilent drams not only destroy the health and lives of many thousands of this nation, but also greatly tend to deprave and debase the human species, to such a degree, as absolutely to quench all sense of duty to God or man, and all power and inclination to discharge the necessary offices of social life.

I have taken this opportunity to lay these facts before the publick, in earnest hopes thereby more effectually to convince mankind of their great importance.

STEPHEN HALES.

SINCE the new bridge at Westminster, and that at Walton, (of which we gave an account, with a beautiful View, in our Magazine for 1752, p. 538—540.) another bridge has been built cross the Thames, from Hampton-court in Middlesex to Molesey in Surrey; which as it was opened for the passage of carriages, &c. towards the latter end of last year, we have here presented our readers with a View of that useful structure.

DIRECTIONS for BREWING.

From the London Daily Advertiser, Mar. 21.

CLEAN your brewhouse and brewing vessels, scald your casks two or three days before you brew, and put them in a dry airy place, to prevent mothering. Boil your liquor; then let it run out of your copper into your mashing-tub; then put more liquor into your copper to boil; and as soon as the violent heat is gone off the liquor in your mashing tub, (which you will perceive by the steam abating, or by being able to dip your finger in quick without scalding) put in your malt, and mash it well together for about a quarter of an hour; then cover it up close to confine all the heat and steam, and let it steep about an hour and a half; then draw it off into your under-back, filling your mash-tub again with more

The New Bridge at Hampton Court



1754. *Directions for Brewing.*

more liquor out of your copper, covering it up as before, and letting it steep about two hours ; then pump the first running into the copper to boil for an hour and a half, with all the hops therein, and just before you pump the first boiling into your coolers, let the second steeping run into your under-back ; and after the first boiling is pumped into the coolers, then pump the second running from the under-back into the copper, which must likewise boil moderately for an hour ; in the mean time, let your first running out of your uppermost cooler into the undermost ; then take the fire out of the copper, and pump the second running into the uppermost cooler ; let both runnings remain in the coolers till cold, which may be in about eight or ten hours, according to the weather, then let them run down into the working cistern in the cellar ; then put in your yeast, and whip in the head as it rises with a whisk, or broomstick split at bottom ; let it remain working till the head begins to fall and look dead, which may be in about 16 or 18 hours ; then run it up in your vessels, and let it work therein as long as it will, which generally is about 24 hours ; during which time, and for five or six days after, the cork-holes must remain open, and the bungs not closed very tight ; then stop them both as close as you can.

Observations relating to the receipt for brewing.

1. One quarter of malt makes four barrels of very good table beer; into which should be put from three to six pounds of hops, according to the weather, and the time you design to keep it; likewise regard must be had to the quality of your hops.

2. Care must be taken not to put your drink together too hot for working, which will make it small and liable to turn; which is the reason you cannot brew so good beer in hot weather as in cold, hard frosty weather excepted, March and October being generally the properest seasons.

3. Likewise that you let not your second sleeping remain above the usual time on your malt, which will give it an unpleasant twang, and prevent its keeping.

4. The keeping your cellar clean swept and washed contributes much to the preservation of your drink, more especially in the summer-time, it having in proportion the same effect as in a dairy.

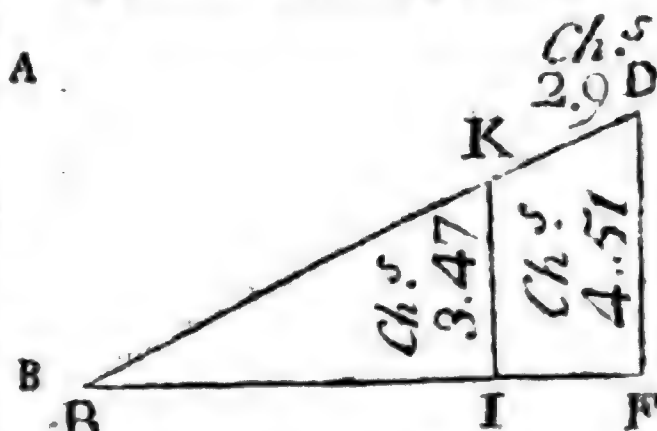
A QUESTION in Geometry, by A. Liquier.

OUT of a circular garden whose diameter is 100 yards, I have cut a segment, whose arched line is the fourth March, 1754.

Mathematical Questions. 129

part of the garden's circumference. Required the area of the segment and a geometrical demonstration?

Solution to Mr. LIQUIER's Question, p. 25.
By THOMAS MAUDE, of Sunderland.



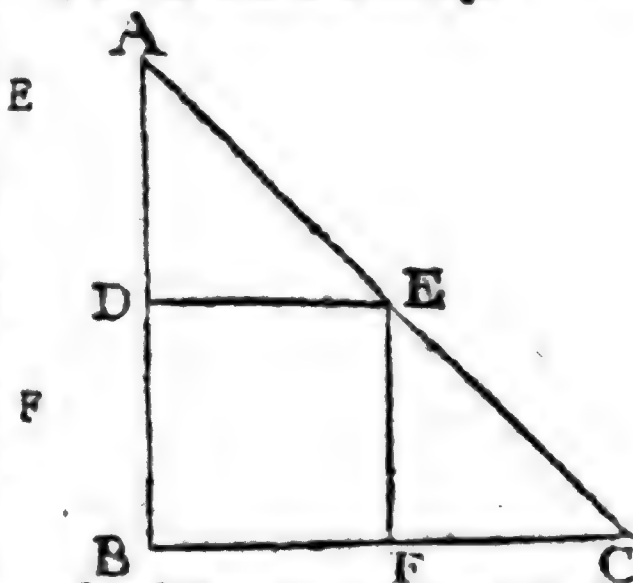
LET $KI=a$, $FD=b$, $KD=c$, and make $BK=x$. By similar Δ 's we shall have $a : b :: x : \frac{bx}{a} = x + BD$; hence

$$x = \frac{ac}{ba} = 9.6759615. \text{ And per 47 E. 1.}$$

we have $B F$ and $B I = 11,7394515$ and
chs.
5,0323496.

*A QUESTION proposed, and answered, by the
same Gentleman.*

D **I**F the legs of a right-angled Δ be bisected, and from the points of division, perpendiculars erected which are determined by the hypotenuse, and there be given the ratio of these perpendiculars and the rectangle under them, it is required to find the sides of the triangle.



Let $BC = 2x$, and the ratio of the perpendiculars be as m to n . I say $m : n :: x$.
 $\frac{px}{m} = FE$, $\frac{px^2}{n} = a$, $2x^2 = am$, $n =$

$\sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} = BF = FC = DF$; hence the sides of the Δ may be found. But because $AD = ED$ and $BF = FC$, the perpendiculars

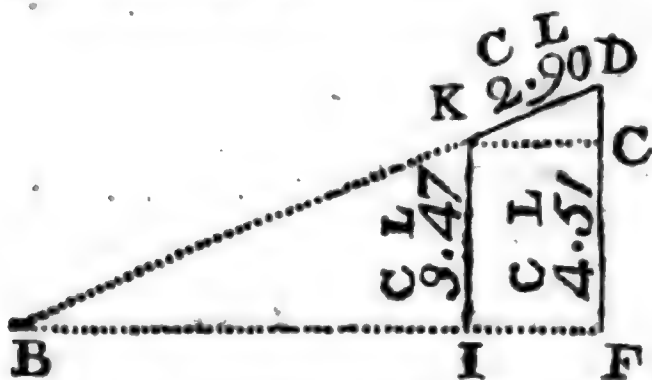
diculars will both bisect the hypotenuse in the same point E.

As to the other question sent with this, the figures are much too large for our page: If the gentleman therefore will send them drawn as small again, we will endeavour to oblige him.

A Solution to Mr. LIQUIER's Question, P. 25, by ABRAHAM STONE, Land-Surveyor.

DRAW the line KC parallel to BF, and it will form the triangle KCD similar to the given field, in which you have the hypotenuse KD and the perpendicular DC given to find the base KC, which by E. 47. 1. will be $KD \square \text{---} DC \square = KC = IF = 2.7071$;

then per similar triangles as DC:KC::KI:BI=9.0323, which added to IF gives the base BF=11.7394.



P. S. Mr. Liquier would do well to limit his questions; for in this, if the field be not rectangular or the two given sides parallel, there are not data sufficient to solve the question.

A compleat Catalogue of the Pictures of the late Dr. RICHARD MEAD.

Heads of Eminent Men, &c.

PARACELUS, 3 qrs. A man's head, 3 qrs. with a band. Oliver Cromwell, 3 qrs. by Walker. A fryar, a kit cat, Vandyke. Mrs. Barber, the poetess, in water colours. Mr. Sutton, 3 qrs. inventor of the ventilators, Mr. Dandridge. Sir Samuel Butler, a small half length, Zeust. Vandyck, 3 qrs. from an original picture by himself, Mr. Dahl. Mr. Ray, 3 qrs. author of the works on the creation, Mrs. Beale. Dr. Aldrich, 3 qrs. dean of Christ church, Sir Godfrey Kneller. A small head of Sir Francis Drake. Do. on copper, of Margaretta of Parma, governess of the Netherlands. Dean Swift, 3 qrs. in crayons, Mr. Barber. Vesalius, the great anatomist, 3 qrs. Titian. The great earl of Arundel, 3 qrs. Rubens. Mr. Twining, 3 qrs. Italian. Admiral Spragge, 3 qrs. Greenhill. His own head, 3 qrs. F. Hall. His own head, 3 qrs. when young, Sir G. Kneller. Cardinal Dadda, 3 qrs. nuncio from the pope

to James II. Do. Capt. Coram, 3 qrs. Mr. Ramsay. Dr. Cole, 3 qrs. Sir G. Kneller. A man's head, 3 qrs. Corn. Janssen. Mr. Locke, 3 qrs. after, Sir G. Kneller. Mr. Pope, 3 qrs. Mr. Richardson. Gravitas, 3 qrs. Hoet. Dr. Edmund Halley, 3 qrs. Sir G. Kneller. Dr. Ratcliffe, half length, Do. The Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq, Do. Kersboom. His own head, 3 qrs. Rembrandt. Sir Theodore Mayerne, half length, Rubens. A man's head, 3 qrs. Do. one of the Brederode family, Ane. Moore. A lady's head, Do. its companion, Do. Mr. Hobbes, a small 3 qrs. Mr. Buchanan, Do. Pourbeu. Hugo Grotius, 3 qrs. Corn. Janssen. Miss Flora Macdonald, 3 qrs. Mr. Ramsay. Lord chancellor Harcourt, half length, Mr. Dahl. Dr. Harvey, the famous physician, Do. Bommel. Sir Isaac Newton, 3 qrs. Sir G. Kneller. Dr. Charlton, the physician, 3 qrs. Do. Dr. Pitcairne, Do. Sir John de Medina. Erasmus, a kit-cat, Holbein. Aegidius, its companion, Do.

Histories, Landscapes, &c.

Fryars smoking, Hemskirk. The antique Venus at Rome, copied by Camillo Paderni. Six anatomical Pictures, the first by Mr. Cowper. A cartoon head of a mother weeping, (out of the murder of the innocents) Raphael. Do. of a shepherd, (out of the nativity) Do. Another Do. (out of the presentation in the temple) Do. A bunch of Tokay grapes, Stranover. Do. red grapes, its companion, Do. The gerboim, an Asiatick animal. Silenus, Jordaens of Antwerp. A small landscape and figures, G. Poussin. Its companion, Do. The Israelites passing the Red Sea, Callot. St. Sebastian. A small holy family, Seb. Bourdon. The wisemens offering, Jacomo Bassano. Tobit healing his father's eyes, Seb. Cancha. Do. taking leave of his father, its companion, Do. A battle piece, Borgognone. Apollo fleeing Marsias, Carpiotti. A small madonna on copper, Carlo Dolce. A piece of ruins and figures, Ghisolfi. A small landscape and figures, Brueghel. An upright storin, Vandewelde. The inside of the great church at Antwerp (by daylight) on copper, Stenwick. Do. (by candlelight) its companion, Do. Lions, birds, &c. on copper, Rowland Savery. A large picture of figures and cattle, Resa of Tiwoli. The inside of St. Peter's church at Rome, P. Panini. Do. St. Paul's at Do. its companion, Do. The fleeing of St. Bartholomew, Spagnalio. The virgin in glory, with saints and angels, an oval for a ceiling, Solimene. Four pictures of the cardinal virtues, for the 4 angels of Do. Do. The Virgin with our Saviour in her lap, and monks kissing the infant's toe, Ann. Caracci.

Caracci. The inside of the gallery of Brussels, *D. Teniers.* A naked Venus. A woman feeding a child, *Flemish* Rachel and Laban, *Seb. Bourdon.* A figure holding the portrait of Inigo Jones, *Mr. Kent.* A small piece of flowers, *Vanzoon.* A landscape and figures, *Vanderwaert.* Queen Anne giving the plan of Blenheim to the duke of Marlborough, *Sir G. Kneller.* A madonna and our Saviour, in crayons, from Guido, *Mr. Coates.* Two small oval views in water colours, *Marco Ricci.* A battle piece, *Borgognone.* St. Jerom with the last trumpet, *Guercino.* Jupiter and Danaë, *Amiconi.* The Guernsey lily, *Vanzoon.* Ravens bringing food to Elijah, *Sal. Rosa.* A piece of fruit and flowers, *Young Baptiste.* An oval of flowers, with the wisemens offering, *Father Seegers.* The temptation of St. Anthony, on copper, *D. Teniers.* A piece of architecture, with the landing of Esculapius at Rome, *P. Panini.* A landscape and figures with a cascade, *Mola.* A view with a castle, *Bott.* A landscape with high rocks, *Sal. Rosa.* A view of St. Mark's palace at Venice, in the carnival time, *Canaletti.* Its companion, a view up the great canal, *Do.* A landscape and figures, *Mola.* An angel descending from heaven, and crowning a woman, *P. Veronese.* Two pictures of the marriage of Cana, *Do.* An holy family, *F. Barroccio.* Birds and beasts, *Hondicoeter.* A view of the coliseum at Rome. Cocles defending the bridge against Porcenna and his army, *Old Palma.* A view of Schevelinge, *Vandevelde.* A calm, its companion, *Do.* Tobit and the angel, in a landscape on copper, *Elzheimer.* A landscape with cattle and rocks, its companion, *Paul Brill.* A morning, *Claude Lorraine.* An evening, its companion, *Do.* Eight pictures representing the history of Achilles, with a frontispiece painted here, *Rubens.* A small round landscape and figures, *Brueghel.* The temptation of St. Anthony, *D. Teniers.* A pope raising the dead, *Lanfranc.* A conversation, *Bractenburgh.* The Aldobrandini marriage, *Imperiali.* A pope saluting a warrior, *Jacomo Bassano.* Its companion, a priest administering the eucharist, *Do.* A piece of flowers, *Old Baptiste.* A piece of ruins, *P. Panini.* Its companion, *Do.* A battle piece, *Borgognone.* A landscape with buildings and figures, *Fran. Mille.* A piece of fruit, *M. Ang. Caravaggio.* A landscape with gipsies telling fortunes, *Mr. Wootton.* A piece of flowers, *Italian.* Its companion, *Do.* The angel appearing to Joseph, *Seb. Concha.* A small piece of architecture, *Viviano.* Its companion, *Do.* Arminia engraving her lover's name on the bark of a tree, (a story out of Tasso) *Imperiali.* St. Luke painting the Vir-

gin, *Le Sueur.* A battle piece, *Borgognone.* Romulus and Remus in a landscape, with the river Tiber, *Griffoni.* A piece of architecture, with Moses burying the Egyptian, *N. Poussin.* Boors at cards, *D. Teniers.* Two lions heads, *Rubens.* Our Saviour healing the blind, *Seb. Ricci.* A pastoral conversation, *Watteau.* Its companion, Italian comedians, *Do.* Eurytus teaching Hercules to shoot, *Julio Romano.* The finding of Moses, *Fillippo Laura.* St. Peter, half length, *Giaccinto Brandi.* A boy blowing bubbles, on copper, *Gerard Dou.* A landscape and figures, *G. Poussin.* *Do.* Rembrandt. A Magdalen weeping, *Vandyck.* The baptism of our Saviour, *N. Poussin.* An holy family with a saints attending, and one playing on a harp, *Carlo Maratti.*

N. B. This collection was sold by auction for upwards of 3400l.

Mr. Dicker's Proposal about a new Bridge.

SAMUEL Dicker, Esq; of Walton, in giving the city his opinion concerning the bridge intended to be built from Black-friers to the opposite shore, (see p. 75.) proposes, that it shall be built from the end of Fleetditch; that it shall be all of stone like Westminster bridge; or like his own at Walton, (see Mag. for 1752, p. 538.) of the best oak timber on stone piers; that it shall consist of 15 arches, the middle arch to be 100 feet wide, the next 90 feet, and so on with the rest, each gradually decreasing a tenth part. He adds, that the expence of building a bridge like that at Westminster, may be computed at 150,000l. and like that at Walton, at 60,000l. and that when the bridge is built at Fleetditch, the city will have an opportunity of pulling down London-bridge, which, on account of the dangers attending both those who pass over and those who go under it, he doubts not but they will be hereafter induced to do. The money to be raised for building the new bridge, he proposes should not be raised by a lottery, as lotteries are too nearly allied to gaming, but by a publick voluntary subscription, which he doubts not will be begun by a liberal contribution from his majesty, and carried on with spirit and success by noblemen, gentlemen, and the wealthy inhabitants of London. He concludes by saying, with a truly publick spirit, "If this method of raising the money by subscription takes effect, I will venture to promise, for my part, to make the city a present of my advice and assistance, for building the bridge in the most commodious and the cheapest manner, and will be a contributor towards the charge of it."

Within Compass of the German Flute.



Her pride then Colin thus address'd,
 Forgive me, Doll, I did but jest;
 To her that's kind I'll constant prove,
 But think not I shall die for love.

Tho' first she did his courtship scorn,
 Now Doll began to court in turn:
 Dear Colin I was jesting too,
 Step in, I've nothing else to do, &c.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1754.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUES to the new
 Tragedy of CONSTANTINE, writ-
 ten by the Rev. Mr. Francis, lately acted
 at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden.

PROLOGUE.

O'ER a soft tale of well imagin'd woes
 The willing tear with feble transport
 flows;

But when the muse in her own griefs appears,
 The storied sorrows of a thousand years;
 A sadder tribute, than our tears we pay.

Our passions bear her, and our hearts obey.
 Such scenes to-night—Oh! for a muse of
 fire,

Great Shakespear, like, our author to in-
 Then fierce ambition, guilt, despair and rage,
 And frantick jealousy should shake the stage;
 Tyrants and slaves her equal wrath should
 find,

Her furies touch them, and revenge man-
 But where's the modern spirit can sustain
 The weight of Greece, or draw the Roman
 scene?

Our heroes seem of some superior state,
 Great in their virtues, in their vices great;
 Here wild ambition earth and heaven defies,
 And there—Oh! glorious fate! the patriot
 greatly dies.

Yet if, with modest hope, our author aim
 At your applause—for your applause is fame,
 Let him, to-night, your wonted candour find,
 Oh! be the critic's eye a little blind;
 And if to you, ye fair, he pours his heart,
 To your distresses gives his tenderest art,
 To beauty, virtue, and to you he swears,
 As you inspir'd—Oh! patronize his muse.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Miss BELLAMY.

WELL! you expect—so says the taste in
 vogue—

To these sad scenes a laughing Epilogue!
 But I'm untaught in every comic grace,
 It's bolder mirth, or humour's various face;
 Nor shall I dare, with your lov'd, mimic,
 art,

Take off the veil—their reign—the blood—the
 Shall I the dear cognat's sweet trifling try?
 Pish—as I live—be quiet—let me die—
 Then, melt a look—deliciously explaining
 The double—no, good faith! the single mean-
 ing.

As for our play—methinks this tragick plot
 Might furnish precious hints, for you know
 what—

To leave an empress—the so wondrous chaste—
 With a young lover—two full hours at least—
 In our frail times, this dangerous tale a to-
 In the first act—had made the play complete.

And then the moral—ye, whose happy lives
Are bless'd with rare discretion—in your wives;
When trifles—light as air—shall turn your
beads,

Ab! shun that naughty trick—of separate
Besides the midnight—reconciling billing,

Ab! think, how near was CONSTANTINE
to killing.

But hush our bard—

If should he hear us laughing, won't he say,
Your slipshod mirth,—good Ma'am—may damn
my play.

Then for my sake—but I'm in such a fright—
Well—I'll give out the play for Monday night.

A new EPILOGUE. Written by a Per-
son of Distinction. Miss BELLAMY'S
Illness prevented her speaking it.

IN all this scene of treason, swords and
death

My fright has almost ta'en away my breath;
And yet our bard insists, that I must say
Something for him, and something for his play.

Most of the fair-ones sure must be contented,
And must approve the part I've represented,
Who think these characters no stain to life,
The dutious daughter, and the tender wife,
Who taste the highest blessings, while they prove
The husband's fondness, and the parent's love.

Tho' I confess, there are of our sweet sex,
Who, form'd to please, transform themselves
to vex;

Rebels to gentlest sway, foes to restriction,
Whose chiefest bliss is plac'd in contradiction;
Who think obedience to the milder will
Of a kind parent, smells of childhood still.
And that the father should not be obey'd—
Not half an hour—after the portion's paid.

To such alone, whose virtuous bosoms prove
Paternal fondness, or connubial love
Our author freely offers up his cause,
And let those generous passions stand for laws;
By them he will be try'd; if they acquit,
He's safe; if they condemn, he must submit.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new
Tragedy of VIRGINIA, lately act-
ed, with Applause, at the Theatre-Roy-
al in Drury-Lane.

PROLOGUE. Written and spoken by
MR. GARRICK.

PROLOGUES, like compliments, are loss
of time,

'Tis penning bows, and making legs in rhyme:
'Tis cringing at the door with simp'ring grin,
When we should shew the company within—
So thinks our bard, who stiff in classic know-
ledge,

Preserves too much the buckram of the col-
Lord, Sir, said I, an audience must be
woo'd,

And, lady-like, with flattery pursu'd,
They nauseate fellows, that are blunt, and
rude.

Authors should learn to dance as well as
write— [a sight!]
Dance at my time of life! Zounds what
Grown gentlemen ('tis advertis'd) do learn
by night.

Your modern prologues, and such whims
as these— [SOPHOCLES—

The Greeks ne'er knew—turn, turn to
I read no Greek, Sir,—when I was at school,
TERENCE had prologues—TERENCE was no
fool:

He had, but why? (reply'd the bard in
rage) [stage,
Exotics, monsters, had possess'd the
But we have none, in this enlighten'd
age!

Your Britons now, from gallery to pit,
Can relish nought, but sterling Attick wit:
Here, take my play, I meant it for in-
struction,

If rhymes are wanting for its introduc-
E'en let that nonsense be your own pro-
duction.

Off went the poet—it is now expedient,
I speak as manager, and your obedient—
I, as your car'rer, would provide you dishes,
Dress'd to your palates, season'd to your
wishes— [home,

Say but you're tir'd with boil'd and roast at
We too can send for niceties from Rome:
To please your tastes will spare nor pains nor
money,

Discard sirloins, and get you maccaroni.
Whate'er new gusto for a time may reign,
SHAKESPEAR and beef must have their turn
again—

If novelties can please, to-night we've two—
Tho' English both, yet spare them as they're
new—

To one at least your usual favour show—
A female asks it, can a man say no?—
Should you indulge our novice * yet unseen,
And crown her with your hands a tragick
queen;

Should you with smiles a confidence impart,
To calm those fears which speak a feeling
heart;

Assist each struggle of ingenuous shame,
Which curbs a genius in its road to fame;
With one wish more, her whole ambition ends—
She hopes some merit, to deserve such friends.

EPILOGUE. Written by MR. GAR-
RICK. Spoken by MRS. CIBBER.

THE poet's pen can, like a conjurer's wand,
Or kill, or raise his bergine at command:
And I shall, spirit-like, before I sink,
Not courteously enquire, but tell you what
you think.

From top to bottom, I shall make you stare,
By hitting all your judgments to a hair!

And first, with you above, I shall begin—
[Upper gallery.

Good natur'd souls, they're ready all to grin.
Tho'

* A new Address.

The twelve-pence seat you there, so near the ceiling,

The felts below can't boast a better feeling.

No high-bred prud'ry in your region lurks,

You boldly laugh and cry, as nature works.

Says JOHN to TOM, (ay—there they sit together,

As honest Britons as e'er trod on leather :)

" 'Tween you and I, my friend, 'tis very
" vild, [" his child :

" That old VERGENUS should have stuck

" I would have bang'd him for't, had I been
" ruler, [" cooler."—

" And duck'd that Apus too, by way of
Some maiden-dames, who hold the middle floor, [Middle gallery.

And fly from naughty man at forty-four ;

With turn'd-up eyes, applaud VIRGINIA'S
'scape,

And vow they'd do the same to shun a rape ;
So very chaste, they live in constant fears,

And apprehension strengthens with their years.

Ye bucks, who from the pit your terrors send,
Yet love distressed damsels to befriend ;

You think this tragick joke too far was
carried, [rid :

And wish, to set all right, the maid had mar-
You'd rather see (if so the fates had will'd)

Ten wives be kind, than one poor virgin
kill'd—

May I approach unto the boxes, pray—
And there search out a judgment on the play ?

In vain, alas ! I should attempt to find it—
Fine ladies see a play, but never mind it—

'Tis vulgar to be mov'd by acted passion,
Or form opinions, till they're fix'd by fash-
ion—

Our author hopes, this fickle goddess MODE,
With us will make, at least, nine days abode ;

To present pleasure he contracts his view,
And leaves his future fame, to time and you.

The Advantages of Age and Prerogatives
of Experience : A LYRICK ODE.

1.

YOU short-liv'd trees, that deck our
brooks with green, [groves ;

On mountains tufts, on plains our fairest
What can ye furnish but a soothing scene,

For idle pastimes, or for wanton loves ?
With worthier pride our golden orchards

rise, [beauty vie,
Where various fruits, for taste and

Delight our hearts as well as cheer our
eyes ; [supply.

Groves pleasure only, orchards wealth
To forests old, yet groves and orchards

yield, [ages grow ;
Where verdant oaks, thro' length of

Whose branches wide o'erspread the spa-
cious field, [setoe.

Their bodies cloath'd with sacred mis-
In them our druids erst, sought heaven's

high will ;
Fleets, temples, houses they afford us still.

2.

Useless the colt, with ragged coat and
bare, [pace ;

Roams o'er the common with untettl'd
The manag'd steed is long prepar'd for

war
And full-ag'd coursers only fit the race.

The lion whelp is but of kitling size,
More like to raise contempt than dread

or pain ; [plies
Till time at length the royal beast sup-

With strength enormous, and with
shaggy mane.

Sly reynard's cuba are oft themselves a
prey, [to fly ;

As wanting force to fight, or strength
Till by example taught from day to day,

They gain at last egregious subtilty.

Feeble in youth the whole brute race ap-
pears ; [with years.

Their fleetness, force and fraud succeed

3.

In men, alas ! the case is much the same,
Not more in wit, and as to vigour

less ;
The parents care the growing child must

frame,
While in obedience rests its happiness.

Than wisdom, strength is of the quicker
growth, [rise ;

And passions sooner much than prudence
Hence youth unruly, to submission loth,

Runs its own course, till from experi-
ence wise.

But age's baldness sacred mitres hide ;
The venerable judge dispenses laws ;

An hoary chieftain is the army's pride ;
In senates length of years attracts ap-
plause.

With reason then, thus sweetly sung the
* sage ; [with age.

Youth may have wit, but wisdom dwells

An Ode on the Death of Mr. PELHAM.

LET others hail the rising sun,
I bow to that whose course is run,

Which sets in endless night ;
Whose rays benignant bless'd this isle,

Made peaceful nature round us smile
With calm, but cheerful light.

No bounty past provokes my praise,
No future prospects prompt my lays,

From real grief they flow ;
I catch th'alarm from Britain's fears.

My sorrows fall with Britain's tears,
And join a nation's woe.

See—as yon pass the crowded street,
Despondence-clouds each face you meet,

All their lost friend deplore :
You read in ev'ry pensive eye,

You hear in ev'ry broken sigh,
That Pelham is no more.

If thus each Briton be alarm'd,
Whom but his distant influence warm'd,
What grief thy breasts must rend,
Who in his private virtues blest'd,
By nature's dearest ties possess'd
The husband, father, friend!

What! mute ye bards?—no mournful
verse,

No chaplets to adorn his hearth,
To crown the good and just?
Your flow'rs in warmer regions bloom,
You seek no pensions from the tomb,
No laurels from the dust.

When pow'r departed with his breath,
The sons of stat'ry fled from death!

Such insects swarm at noon,
Not for herself my muse is griev'd,
She never ask'd, nor e'er receiv'd,
One ministerial boon.

For what peculiar strange offence,
Have we incens'd Omnipotence,
To blast our coming May?
Is it a warning to the times?
Is it a punishment for crimes?

That Pelham's snatch'd away?
Uncheck'd by shame, unaw'd by dread,
When vice triumphant rears her head,
Vengeance can sleep no more;
The evil angel stalks at large,
The good submits, resigns his charge,
And quits th'unhallow'd shore.

The same sad morn' to church and state
(So for our sins 'twas fix'd by fate)

A double stroke was giv'n;
Black as the whirlwinds of the north,
St. J—n's fell genius issu'd forth,
And Pelham's fled to heav'n!

By angels watch'd in Eden's bow'rs,
Our parents pass'd their peaceful hours,
Nor guilt nor pain they knew;
But on the day which usher'd in
The hell-born train of mortal sin,
The heav'nly guards withdrew.

Look down, much honor'd shade, below!
Still let thy pity aid our woe;

Stretch out thy healing hand;
Resume those feelings, which on earth
Proclaim'd thy patriot love and worth,
And sav'd a sinking land.

Starch, with thy more than mortal eye,
The breasts of all thy friends; descry
What there has got possession.

See if thy unsuspecting heart,
In some for truth mislook not art,
For principle, possession.

From these, the pests of human kind,
Whom royal bounty cannot bind,

Protect our parent king;
Unmask their treach'ry to his sight,
Drag forth the vipers into light.

And crush them ere they sting.

* The 6th of March, 1754, was remarkable for the publication of the works of a late lord,
and the death of Mr. Pelham.

If such his trust and honours share,
Again exert thy guardian care,
Each venom'd heart disclose;
On him, on him, our all depends,
Oh save him from his treach'rous friends,
He cannot fear his foes.

Whoe'er shall at the helm preside,
Still let thy prudence be his guide,
To stem the troubled wave;
But chiefly whisper in his ear,
"That George is open, just, sincere,
"And dares to scorn a knave."

No selfish views t'oppress mankind,
No mad ambition fix'd thy mind,
To purchase fame with blood;
Thy bosom glow'd with purer heat,
Convinc'd that to be truly great,
Is only to be good.

To hear no lawless passions call,
To serve thy king, yet feel for all,
Such was thy glorious plan!
Wisdom with gen'rous love took part,
Together work'd thy head and heart,
The minister and man.

Propitious heav'n, extend thy care,
Accept a suppliant nation's pray'r,
A nation's loss supply;
To us another Pelham give,
Who may like him appeared live,
Like him lamented die.

AN ODE ON PLEASURE. TO WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq;

I.

WHAT rich repast imaginations
yields! [fields!]

How sweet to range in fancy's flow'ry
To ride all the bosom of the spring,
To bid the cowslip blow, and linnets sing!
O! bear me, goddess with the painted
vest,

The fair Narcissus blooming in thy breast,
With jessamine thy golden tresses bound,
Thy brows with roses and with violets
crown'd, [hand,

With curling woodbines in thy fragrant
Conduct me, goddess, to th' enchanted land:
Lead me, lovely Flora, lead

To the grove where zephyrs play,
Bord'ring on the painted mead,
Where the soft Meanders stray:
Lay me, nymph, beneath the boughs
Of the tree to Venus dear;
And, the object of my vows,
Fairest of the fair be near:
While, as eager as the dove,
I address my panting bride,
Our extravagance of love
May the friendly branches hide.

Sweet,

Sweet, tho' not lasting, are the joys of
 sense ; [soul ;
 Possess'd with justice they engage the
 Improving mirth the social feasts dis-
 pense, [the bowl :
 Where wisdom sits, and temperance fills
 Enjoy, Tredegar's lord, delights like
 these, [heart ;
 While youth and gay desires dilate shine
 By nature and reflection form'd to
 please,
 Freely receive and freely joys impart,
 With this great maxim always in thy
 mind, [kind.
 Friend to thyself and friend to all man-

2.

As the vernal suns advance,
 Nature's lovely'st forms appear :
 Beauty then shall lead the dance,
 Smiling on the youthful year.
 When the spritely season calls
 To the lawns and woodland shade,
 Hasten from the midnight balls ;
 Delia beckons to the glade :
 That the genial time of bliss,
 Careless when the virgin strays,
 Melting to the tender kiss,
 Like the snow to solar rays :
 Nature then indulges mirth ;
 Th' ever gay and cheerful spring
 Gave the loves and graces birth ;
 Then the valleys laugh and sing,
 Would you taste the blissful hour,
 Far from courts and cities rove ;
 Seek it in the peaceful bow'r
 Of the sacred tree of Jove.

3.

He, whom the joys of sense alone engage,
 Renders youth useless, and dishonours
 age. [flow ;
 Streams of delight from sensual fountains
 But they who drink too largely drink of
 woe :
 A richer fruit the tree of knowledge gives ;
 And he who tastes with judgement eats
 and lives :
 Arduous, but pleasing, is the task assign'd
 The great, the good, and enterprising
 mind : [laws,
 What high delight to trace, by nature's
 Effects, and causes, to the world's first
 Cause !
 Soul of Plato, heav'nly guest,
 Such as unextinguish'd glow'd,
 When on earth, in Berkeley's breast,
 And the seeds of virtue sow'd ;
 Such as Shaftesbury's heart inspir'd,
 Each of truth divine the friend,
 By one flame celestial fir'd,
 Diff'ring not in one great end ;
 Thro' our minds thyself diffuse,
 And with thy Promethean light
 From our eyelids brush the dews,
 And the mists which dim the sight !
 March, 1754.

Then we shall clearly see where pleasure
 stands,
 Then we shall see her in her fairest dress,
 Where love and constancy fast tye the
 bands
 And where benevolence relieves distress :
 Enjoy, Tredegar's lord, delights like
 these, [springs ;
 Which flow unbounded from exhaustless
 While thus you strive thy gen'rous heart
 to please,
 Look down with pity on inactive kings :
 Heroick worth holds up the blazing
 shield, [field.
 While pleasure beckons to the crimson

4.

When the proud invasive band,
 Sent from Tiber's banks to Thames,
 Spread with impious arms the strand,
 And the sacred groves with flames,
 Caradoc, to virtue true,
 From his hills with forests crown'd,
 Like an angry lion flew
 On his cruel spoilers round :
 Often bath'd with hostile blood,
 Dread and vengeance in his train,
 He, by fair Sabrina's flood,
 Stood surrounded by the slain :
 By a woman's baseness sold,
 He, the lawless hunter's prey,
 March'd, for Romans to behold,
 Thro' the Capitolian way.
 Pleas'd he bore the gauling chain,
 Pleas'd that he'd his duty done,
 Undiminish'd by his pain,
 Setting like the setting sun.

On Mr. Garrick's Revival of King John.

ARISE, great bard ! the kindred mind
 is come ! [bloom.
 T' unveil thy muse, and bid her beauties
 Her long-neglected form, at once, shines
 forth ; [less worth.
 And Garrick's voice proclaims her match-
 No more the modernizing hand shall hide
 Her nobler charms, our raptur'd nation's
 pride !
 In native pomp, behold the British stage
 Now shews her Shakespear to th' admir-
 ing age.

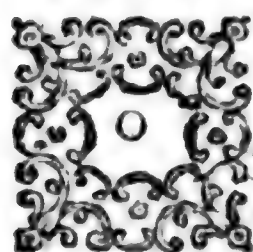
On the much lamented Death of Mrs. E. Blunt.

SEE the seraphick spirit soaring fly,
 To join its kindred angels in the sky ;
 Let not the social sigh, connubial tear,
 Sadden its sacred triumph thro' the air :
 Yet on her tomb let lasting numbers tell,
 Earth once could boast what heaven can
 scarce excel. [vain ;
 Fair without frailty, and tho' wise not
 Gay without guilt, tho' witty not profane ;
 To worth a friend, a parent to the poor ;
 Such was the woman—can the saint be
 more ?

S

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



ON Feb. 23. a cause was tried before the Right Hon. the lord chief justice Willes, and a special jury, wherein Mr. Samuel Lee, surgeon to Greenwich hospital, was plaintiff, and John Ranby, Esq; surgeon to Chelsea hospital, defendant: The action was brought for defaming the plaintiff in his profession, when a great number of persons of fortune and credit appearing to testify that they had been cured of their respective ruptures by Mr. Lee, and the words laid in the declaration being fully proved to the satisfaction of the court, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 100 l. damages.

On the 25th, the noted John Poulter, alias Baxter, who had made his escape out of goal, and was soon retaken, was executed at Ivelchester, behaving very penitently, and with a decent resolution. As soon as he arrived at the gallows he stood up in the cart three times, declaring aloud, that the report of the goaler's having contrived to let him escape, was without any foundation. He then addressed himself to the people, desiring them to take warning by his unhappy end, and avoid bad company; acknowledging that he deserved to suffer death, but that most of his accomplices did much more so. (See our Magazine for last year, p. 429.)

The sessions at the Old Bailey beginning on the 27th, Elizabeth Canning appeared in court, and gave 400 l. security for her appearance at the next sessions. The following persons were her sureties, viz. Mr. John Marshal, Mr. Robert Garrard, Mr. John Carter, and Mr. Jasper Brydon, all inhabitants of Eoie-street. (See p. 43.)

On the 28th, a council was held at St. James's, when his majesty directed the judges, who were going their circuits for the approaching assizes, to attend him in council; and the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, signified to them his majesty's great concern at the present increase of robberies and murders, particularly murders by poisoning, perjuries, forgeries, &c. and gave them in charge from his majesty, to be, at this time, in a particular manner vigilant and active, in punishing all persons guilty of such offences, together with several other articles relative to this important subject: And the judges were also directed to ex-

hort and admonish the gentlemen in the commission of the peace to do their duty, by acting as justices of the peace, for the support of his majesty's government, and the good of the country.

Whitehall, Feb. 28. The king has been pleased, by his royal sign manual, directed to the Right Hon. Thomas earl of Effingham, deputy to his grace Edward duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, and hereditary marshal of England, to grant unto the Hon. Robert Trevor, Esq; and his heirs male, full power, licence, and authority, to assume, take, and use, the surname of Hampden, in compliance with the last will and testament of John Hampden, of Great Hampden, in the county of Bucks, Esq; deceased; and also to use and bear the coat-armour, which had been used and borne by the said John Hampden, Esq; (See p. 92.)

The following proclamation has been issued at Dublin, by his Grace the duke of Dorset.

"Whereas many scandalous and seditious libels have been lately printed and published in the city of Dublin, and industriously dispersed throughout this kingdom, not only falsely and maliciously defaming and vilifying the character and reputation of several persons of rank and distinction in this kingdom, but also tending to alienate the affections of his majesty's subjects, and falsely to represent his majesty's most gracious and just administration, as subversive of the rights and liberties of his people.

And whereas such evil practices, if continued, will necessarily end in the disturbance of the publick peace, and in riots and tumults;

We the lord lieutenant and council, taking into our serious consideration of what importance it is to his majesty's honour, and the welfare of his faithful subjects, to put as speedy an end as may be to such pernicious practices, do; by this our proclamation, strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, and other magistrates, to do what in them lies for discountenancing and suppressing such false, infamous, and seditious libels; and for bringing the authors, printers, and publishers thereof, to condign punishment." (See p. 90.)

SATURDAY, March, 2.

Was tried before Mr. Justice Foster, at Guildhall, by a special jury, a remarkable cause, wherein Mr. Maddox, an eminent

gent attorney, was plaintiff, and Dr. Morley, man-midwife, defendant, for a gross neglect of his duty in leaving the plaintiff's wife in great distress, and not attending to deliver her, according to his promise, by which she lost her life; and, after a trial of upwards of six hours, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and 1000 l. damages, besides costs, to the general satisfaction of a crowded audience: Which action, we were informed, was brought purely for the good of the publick in general, and that the plaintiff intends to distribute the damages in publick charities.

TUESDAY, 5.

His majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills; viz. An act to prevent frauds, &c. committed by persons employed in making clocks and watches: An act to punish mutiny and desertion in the officers and soldiers belonging to the East-India company: An act to repeal a proviso for more easy recovering servants wages: An act for improving and enlarging the harbour of Leith: An act for the better enlightning and cleansing St. Luke's parish in Middlesex, and regulating the watch: And to several road and private bills.—The design of the first mentioned act, is to punish those journeymen, &c. who shall for the future be guilty of purloining, embezzling, secreting, selling, pawning, or otherwise disposing of, the clocks and watches, or such parts or materials thereof, as shall be entrusted to them by their employers. The penalty provided by this law, is, 20 l. for the first offence, and imprisonment and whipping in case of non-payment; and, for a subsequent offence, 40 l. with the like corporal correction for non-payment, at the discretion of the justices.

His majesty has been pleased, with the advice of his privy-council, to make some new rules and regulations for the more effectual performing of quarantine, in order the better to prevent the plague being brought into this kingdom from foreign parts.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 7 following criminals received sentence of death; viz. James Abbot, for a robbery in Hyde-Park; John Arnold, for robbing Richard Harper of a silver watch in Moorfields; George Miles, for a robbery near the Foundling-Hospital; Eleanor Tobin, for returning from transportation; Samuel Dean, for robbing Richard Parham of a silver watch, half a guinea and some silver, in Hockley in the Hole; William Wilson, for robbing, in company with the said Dean, Lewis

Jones of a guinea and some silver; and Jacob Samson, for robbing William Jones of a silver watch, in the dwelling house of Thomas Harris in Boswell-Court.

SATURDAY, 9.

A fire broke out at Penton, near Andover, in Hampshire, which consumed about 15 houses, with all the outhouses, &c.

His majesty's pardon, and 50l. from his grace the duke of Marlborough, were promised for the discovery of the persons who inhumanly murdered John Spurrier and his wife in their lone house at Hopcroft's Holt, Steeple-Ashton parish, Oxfordshire, last January.

THURSDAY, 21.

A general court was held at the Bank, when a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest was declared for the half year, ending the 5th of April next, on the capital stock of the said company.

The governors of the small-pox hospital, in Cold-Bath-Fields, held their anniversary meeting at Merchant-Taylors hall, where a very grand entertainment was provided by the stewards; several persons of distinction were present, and a collection was made for the support of that useful charity, which amounted to 392l. 10s. 3d.

The committee of common-council, lately appointed to consider of a new bridge over the river Thames, met at Guildhall, and came to a resolution, first to take into consideration the state of London-bridge: And thereupon gave orders for accounts of the revenue, the present state of the foundation, and the annual expence of repairs, (distinguished above and below the crown) as also the produce of the rents of the houses on the bridge for ten years past, to be laid before them. (See p. 61, 131.)

At the assizes at Oxford, 3 received sentence of death for robberies, and 2 for sheep-stealing: At Winchester, 2 were condemned for horse-stealing and 1 for deer-stealing: At Worcester 4, one of whom was for murder: At Salisbury, 3 for sheep-stealing, 1 for firing a house, and 1 for house breaking: At Gloucester, 4 for horse-stealing, 2 for house-breaking, and 1 for a highway-robbery: At Reading, 4 for house-breaking, and 1 for sheep-stealing: At Hertford, a woman for the murder of her bastard child: At Aylesbury, 3 for sheep-stealing, 1 for the highway, and 1 for stealing money out of an outhouse: At Bedford, 10 were capitally convicted: At Dorchester none: At Rochester 10 were condemned, for robberies, sheep-stealing, &c. At Monmouth, William Price, for the murder of Jonas Levi

Levi, a travelling Jew. After he received sentence he told the court, that as he was going through the field where the deceased was murdered, he was met by a tall man, who swore if he did not assist him in robbing the man coming with a box (pointing to the Jew in the other field) he would be the death of him; which he, out of fear, consented to. He was executed the day after, and his body delivered to the surgeons. (See Mag. for last year, p. 614.)

THURSDAY, 28.

Was the greatest previous meeting of the livery at Guildhall, perhaps, ever known, Mr. deputy Hodges chairman; when Sir John Barnard, Stingsby Bethell, Esq; Sir Richard Glyn, and William Beckford, Esq; aldermen, were declared to have the majority of hands.

Verses occasioned by the Bishop of London's DISCOURSES, just published. By a Gentleman.

TWO Sherlocks in successive order shone,
A father famous, and illustrious son.
Each, in his turn, stepp'd forth in truth's defence,
With reason arm'd, and force of eloquence.
The learn'd and good their high deserts confess,
Prov'd amply from the pulpit and the press.
Their pens distinguish'd foreigners admire,
Proud to adopt their sense, to catch their fire.
Our scribbling infidels with envy read,
Slander the living, and insult the dead.
Too soon, alas! their triumphs we shall see,
When this, our last support, shall cease to be.
A prelate call'd for by the publick voice,
Not the king's only, but the nation's choice;
Whose happy genius, from his younger Destin'd to him the mitre which he wears.
We saw the statesman powerful in debate,
Plac'd among nobles, in the senate great:
There peers, and there assessors, stood in awe
Of Sherlock, master of their courts, and
Too feeble grown in councils to appear,
Religion and his country still his care:
The mind serene and vigorous to the last;
See, the good man reviews his labours past;
To the decays of age compell'd to yield,
The weapon's points he can no longer wield.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. **M**R. Sweatland, wholesale linen-draper in Leadenhall-street, to Mrs. Dobbins, relict of Joseph Dobbins, of Clay-hill near Enfield, Esq;

John Fewtrell, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to Miss Say, of Racquet court.

26. Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. son of the late Sir Ralph, speaker of the house of commons in Ireland, to Miss Conolly, daughter of the late William Conolly, Esq;

28. Soame Jenyns, Esq; knight of the shire for Cambridgeshire, to Mrs. Gray.

Thomas Watson, Esq; in the prince of Waldeck's service, to Miss Katherine Samwell, daughter to Sir Tho. Samwell, Bart.

March 9. Mr. Shuckford, maltster at Mitcham, to Miss Bradley, of Carshalton.

Mr. John Rogers, of London-bridge, to Miss Burgis, of the Borough, a 10,000l. fortune.

12. John Swinburne, Esq; of Newcastle-upon Tyne, to Miss Sarah Burdon, of the same place, a 20,000l. fortune.

Edward Price Lloyd, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; to Mrs. Libanus, a widow lady, and sole heiress to Thomas Hughes, late of Northop-hall, in Flintshire, Esq;

14. Hon. Capt. Bridges, cousin-german to the duke of Chandos, to lady Jane Bridges, daughter to the late marchioness of Carnarvon.

15. Hon. Mr. Thomas Harley, merchant, fourth son to the earl of Oxford, to Miss Bangham, only daughter of Edward Bangham, Esq; deputy-auditor of the imprests.

17. Mr. Ratcliffe, to Miss Ratcliffe, daughter of counsellor Ratcliffe, in Great Ormond-street.

19. Stephen Fayle, Esq; Portugal merchant, to Miss Tarrant, of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire.

22. Mr. Guy, of Ongar in Essex, to Miss Dod of the same county.

23. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt., and alderman of London, to Miss Carr, of Ludgate-hill.

Humphrey Morley, Esq; to Miss Knight, of Barton, in Oxfordshire.

Mr. William Hart, goldsmith in Fleet-street, to Mrs. Blondeau, house-keeper at St. James's palace.

The lady of the lord Francis Seymour, delivered of a son.

Feb. 26. The lady of the Hon. Col. Howard, of a daughter.

27. Marchioness of Granby, of a son.

28. The lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; of a son.

March 19. Countess of Hillsborough, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 27. **R**T. Hon. lord visc. Tyrconnel. Mr. John Jocelyn, uncle to Sir Conyers Jocelyn, Bart.

March 1. William Goodman, Esq; a justice of the peace, and the greatest dealer in lime in England.

3. Lady Butler, relict of Dr. Hugh Butler, late Archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland.

6. Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq. only brother to the duke of Newcastle, first lord of the Treasury, chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, a governor of the Charter-house, F. R. S. one of his majesty's most Hon. privy council, and knight of the shire for Sussex.

7. Mrs. Stump, wife of Mr. John Stump, an eminent broker of this city.

9. Hon. Alexander Brodie, of Brodie, Esq; lord Lyon king at arms for North-Britain.

The lady of Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-Loyal in Cheshire, Esq; knight of the shire for the said county; she was eldest daughter of the late governor Pitt.

14. Sir Thomas Snell, Knt. formerly high-sheriff for Gloucestershire.

16. Countess dowager of Abercorn.

Mr. Joseph Appleby, of Durham, who invented the method of making salt water fresh, lately approved by the lords of the admiralty. (see p. 42.)

Edmund Moreton Pleydell, Esq; formerly knight of the shire for Dorsetshire.

22. Rt. Hon. lady viscountess dowager Falmouth.

Rt. Hon. Peter lord king, baron of Ockham, out-ranger of Windsor forest.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Morgan, presented to the living of Trinity in Cambridge.—Christopher Hodgson, M. A. to the rectory of Canton in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Robert Fowler, chosen by the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, rector of Great-Parndon, in Essex.—Christopher Leach, M. A. presented to the rectory of Shotton on the Green, in Buckinghamshire.—Jeremiah Wilson, M. A. to the rectory of Upwell, in Northamptonshire.—John Frost, M. A. to the rectory of Lellyngton-Levell, in Oxfordshire.—Thomas Scott, B. A. to the rectory of Kirkham St. Peter, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Cooper of Windsor, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Wintlesham, near Bagshot in Surrey.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, March 9. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. chief justice of the court of King's-Bench, the office of chancellor of his majesty's exchequer.

Whitehall, March 16. The king has been pleased to appoint his grace the duke

of Newcastle, to be first commissioner for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

Whitehall, March, 19. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. John earl of Ashburnham to be lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of, and in the county of Sussex.

St. James's, March 23. His grace the duke of Newcastle having, this day, resigned into the king's hands the seals of the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the king has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. the earl of Holderness to succeed his grace, as secretary of state for the northern department, and to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinson to succeed the earl of Holderness, as secretary of state for the Southern department.

From the other PAPERS.

Dr. Jenour, one of the advocates at Doctors Commons, appointed by his majesty, professor of the civil law in the university of Oxford.—James Burroughs, Esq; senior fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, chose master of the said college, in the room of the late bishop of Ely.—Mr. Richard Akerman, jun. sworn in at a court of aldermen, keeper of Newgate, in the room of his father, who is in an ill state of health.—Richard Hughes, Esq; made a commissioner of the royal navy at Portsmouth yard.—Thomas Pitt, Esq; member of parliament for Oakhampton, made governor of South Carolina.

B-K-R-T-S.

JOHN Hitches, of Walton upon Thames, blacksmith.—John Bee, late of Stockbridge, in Hants, maltster, innholder, and dealer.—William Clarkson, of Preston, in Lancashire, chapman.—Thomas Rayner, late of Norfolk-street, taylor.—William Spracklin, late of Manningtree, in Essex, dealer.—Robert Pells, late of Great St. Helens, London, packer.—Samuel Smith, late of Snow-hill, London, Pewterer.—Gabriel Caspar, of Cookies-court, Cannon-street, merchant.—James Beresford, of Bath, jeweller and toyman.—John Kettel, of Kennington Common, brickmaker and victualler.—Jolland Leach, of Norwich, worsted weaver.—Charles Simes, late of Charing-Cross, innholder and dealer.—Charles Heafman, of Newick, in Sussex, grocer.—Richard Munday, late of Marlborough, victualler.—Uriah Staton, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, coffeeman.—Andrew Gillispie, of Norwich, tobacconist and grocer.—Thomas Wilson, now or late of Wycomb, Bucks, dealer.

AS the people in all countries think themselves oppressed by the collectors of their taxes, so the people of Holland now murmur so much against theirs, that they are by that means become dissatisfied at their present government, tho' established chiefly by means of the populace but a very few years ago, and they not only become sometimes riotous, but daily publish libels and pasquinades against those in power, for the suppressing of which a placart has been this month published by the states of Holland and Westfriesland, whereby the authors, printers, and publishers of such pieces are subject to the penalty of 3000 florins for the first offence, 6000 for the second, and perpetual banishment for the third: But even the placart itself has not escaped the wit of the populace, for they have applied to it an old Dutch proverb which says, That a schoolmaster that is fond of whipping deserves to be whipt himself.

The admiralty college of Amsterdam have lately made a very proper regulation for the encouragement of commerce and navigation, which consists of several articles, and, among others, that if any seaman be wounded in defending the ship, or saluting other ships, he is to be cured and indemnified by the owners; and if a man be any other way hurt or maimed in the service of the vessel, he is to have a certain sum proportionable to his maim, out of a fund to be raised by contributions at the departure of every ship, from the captains in proportion to the voyage upon which they are bound, and from the seamen in proportion to the pay they are to receive, from which fund no man is to receive any benefit, unless he appears to have been a contributor when he departed upon that voyage.

From Paris we hear, that the curate of the parish of St. Nicholas de Champs having refused to administer the sacraments to one of his parishioners, because he refused to acknowledge the bull *Unigenitus*, and a complaint thereof having been made to the chatelet, that court were going to proceed against him, but was served with letters de cachet expressly forbidding them to take cognizance of any such affair, notwithstanding which they proceeded and passed sentence against him; which sentence his majesty presently revoked by an arret of his council of state. This arret the chatelet refused to register, and for this refusal M. Grandjean de la Croix, their counsellor reporter, and M. Boudin, their solicitor, have been sent to the Bastille, whether three bookfellers have likewise been lately sent

for publishing the remonstrances of the parliament of Aix. Nevertheless this grand dispute still continues to spread; for the parliament of Thoulouse have just ordered a curate who had refused the sacraments to be arrested, and fined him in a thousand livres. But what is most surprising, his majesty has not yet thought fit to put a stop to the parliament of Bourdeaux, who are proceeding against the curate of Dax, mentioned in our last.

The piratical state of Algiers having lately made free with some French ships, and having refused to make the satisfaction demanded, the court of France have resolved to chastise them; and if that court has no latent design, it would seem as if they had resolved to put an end to that nest of pirates; for the squadron they are fitting out at Toulon, which is said to be for this purpose only, consists of 12 line of battle ships, 8 frigates, 8 homketches, and 6 fireships, besides tenders; and it is said, that this formidable squadron is to be joined by another from Spain.

By the following article from Dunkirk of Feb. 26, we may judge what condition that fortress will be in when the next war happens between the French and us. The article runs thus: The dwelling-houses in this place being insufficient to contain the great number of persons who daily resort hither, the king, in consideration of 4000 *lois d'ors*, has granted to Robert Henning, Esq; and others, all the land on the south side of the harbour, as far up as the great basin at the head of the harbour, extending to the side that runs from St. Omar's, together with all the barracks, on condition that dwelling-houses be erected within a limited time. These buildings are to form a fine citadel, with spacious streets, not unlike the Tower of London, only more uniform. It is to have a communication with the town by a draw-bridge, of a particular model built across the basin for foot passengers. They are preparing to begin building in the spring; and it is thought that it will be the most compact and regular pile of the kind ever raised.

From St. Remo we hear, that the chief inhabitants of that once flourishing city, finding themselves dispossessed of all their ancient privileges by the Genoese, on account of their late revolt*, have all retired to Oneglia, in the territories of the king of Sardinia, where they are to wait the issue of their application for redress to the emperor, as being a fief of the empire; and if that should be long retarded, they will probably never return.

Divi-

* See our Mag. for last year, p. 342.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **T**HE Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared. 2 vols. pr. 5s. Knapton.

2. A Moral Discourse on the Attributes of God, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

3. Thoughts upon Infant-Baptism. By Dr. Taylor, pr. 4d. Ward.

4. The Religion of Reason, pr. 1s. 6d. Robinson.

5. A Plain Commentary upon near 200 Texts in St. John's Gospel, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

6. Two Letters from Sir I. Newton to Mr. le Clerc, on two Texts in the New Testament, pr. 1s. Payne.

7. The Holy Scriptural Doctrines of the divine Trinity. By J. Scott, D. D. pr. 7s. 6d. Hawkins.

8. The Works of Archbishop Sharp, 7 vols, pr. 1l. 1s.

9. Miracles examined, pr. 5s. Millar.

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

10. Observations on Venereal Complaints, and on the Methods recommended for their Cure, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

11. A compleat View of the Heavens, vol. 1. By J. Hill, M. D. pr. 15s. Gardner.

12. The Art of Painting, translated by Mr. Wells, pr. 2s. 6d. Francklin.

13. A Dissertation on Botany. By C. Alston, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Dod.

14. A New System of Horsemanship. By R. Berenger, Esq; 10s. 6d. Vaillant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. A Letter to the Merchants of the Portugal Committee, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

16. A Letter concerning the North-East Passage, pr. 1s. 6d. Robinson.

17. The Negotiations of Count d'Avaux, in 2 vols. pr. 6s. Millar.

18. The Law of Liberty to the lawful Captives, pr. 6d. Cooke.

19. Letters relating to the East-India Company, pr. 6d. Owen.

20. A Letter to the Recorder of N. pr. 6d. Humphreys.

21. The Antiquities of the Devizes, pr. 1s. 6d. Flint.

22. Recte vivendi Ratio; seu Moralis Philosophiæ Compendium: Latine redditum. a N. Ball. pr. 2s. Buckland.

23. Observations on the Office of a Constable. By S. Welch, pr. 1s. Millar. (Some Account in our next.)

24. Observations on the Earths, Rocks, Stones, &c. for some Miles about Bristol. By Mr. Owen, pr. 3s. Johnston.

25. The Animal World displayed; or, the Nature and Qualities of Living Creatures discussed under the Denominations of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents. By F. Watson, 8vo. Price 5s. Baldwin.

26. The Compleat Merchant's Clerk. By W. Weston, pr. 5s. Griffith.

27. The Proceedings of the High Court of Admiralty, pr. 6d. Griffith.

28. The Works of Lord Bolingbroke. Published by D. Mallet, in 5 vols, 4to, pr. 3l. 15s. in Sheets. (See p. 103)

29. The Dignity of Human Nature, pr. 10s. 6d. Knapton.

30. The Miscellaneous Works of J. Hildrop, D. D. 2 vols. pr. 6s. Rivington.

31. Institutes of Natural Law. By T. Rutherford, D. D. vol. 1. Innys.

32. The Trial of a Cause between R. Maddox, Gent. Plaintiff, and a Physician and Man-midwife, Defendant, pr. 1s. Jefferys. (See p. 138.)

33. The Elements of Philosophy. By S. Johnson, D. D. pr. 3s. Millar.

34. The Lives of the most eminent Painters who have lived since, or were omitted by Mr. de Piles, pr. 2s. Payne.

35. The Tuner, Letter the Second, pr. 6d. Cooper.

36. * Familiar Letters, on Subjects of Business and Amusement, in 12mo. 2d Edit. pr. 3s. Baldwin.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

37. An Ode on the Death of Mr. Pelham. pr. 6d. Cooper. (See it at large, p. 135.)

38. Lord Dun's Friendly and Familiar Advices, pr. 2s. 6d. Hitch.

39. The History of Sir Charles Grandison complete, 8vo, and 12mo.

40. Virginia, a Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Tonson. (See p. 134.)

41. Constantine, a Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar. (See p. 133.)

42. The Adventures of Jerry Buck, pr. 2s. 6d. Osborne.

43. The Madman; a Satire, pr. 6d. Swan.

44. Love and Friendship; a Comedy, pr. 1s. Mechell.

45. The Choice of a Husband. By N. Weekes. Dodsley.

46. An Ode on Pleasure. Dodsley. (See it at large p. 136.)

47. The Femiinad, a Poem. By J. Duncomb, A. M. pr. 1s. Cooper.

48. The Triumph of Death, pr. 6d. Cooper.

49. The Adventures of two noble Females, pr. 6d. Dod.

50. A Translation of the Latin Epistle in the Dreamer, pr. 6d. Robinson.

51. Of the Immortality of the Soul. By R. Grey, D. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Dod.

52. The Cry, 3 vols. pr. 9s. Dodsley.

53. Modern Humour. Cooper.

54. The Relief, pr. 1s. Robinson.

55. The Book of Conversation and Behaviour, pr. 3s. Griffith.

PRICES

Prices of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	BANK : INDIA : South Sea : STOCK. STOCK. STOCK.	South Sea : Ann. new : C.B. An.	South Sea : Ann. old : C.B. An.	2 p. Cent. : S. S. An.	3 p. Cent. : Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds : prem.	B. Chr. p. : l. s. d.	Wind at : Deal.	Weather : London.	Size of Mortality from : Feb. 19. to March 26.
1	134	104	104	102	102	51. 153	1 10 0	S. E.	foggy fair	Males 800 { 1515
2	134	104	104	102	102	51. 148	1 10 0	S. S. E.	fair clou.	Femal. 715 {
3	134	104	104	102	102	51. 158	1 10 0	S. E.	fair clou.	Males 1198 { 2436
4	134	104	104	102	102	51. 168	1 10 0	S. E. by S.	fog. fair	Femal. 1238 {
5	134	104	104	102	102	51. 118	1 10 0	N. E.	fog. fair	Died under 2 Years old 801
6	134	104	104	102	102	51. 148	1 7 6	N.	fair cold	Between 2 and 5 — 182
7	134	104	104	102	102	51. 158	1 7 6	N.	fair cold	5 and 10 — 71
8	134	104	104	102	102	51. 158	1 10 0	N. E.	fair clou.	10 and 20 — 51
9	134	104	104	102	102	51. 158	1 10 0	N. E.	fair cold	20 and 30 — 168
10	Sunday	104	104	102	102	51. 158	1 10 0	N. E.	snow fleet	30 and 40 — 251
11	134	104	104	102	102	51. 128	1 12 6	N. E.	hard frost	40 and 50 — 252
12	134	104	104	102	102	51. 118	1 12 6	N. W.	frost snow	50 and 60 — 247
13	134	104	104	102	102	51. 128	1 12 6	E.	frost snow	60 and 70 — 185
14	133	104	104	102	102	51. 128	1 10 0	E. S. E.	great snow	70 and 80 — 143
15	133	104	104	102	102	51. 148	1 10 0	N. E.	frost snow	80 and 90 — 11
16	Sunday	104	104	102	102	51. 168	1 10 0	N. E.	frost snow	90 and 100 — 11
17	133	104	104	102	102	51. 168	1 10 0	N. E.	frost snow	2436
18	133	104	104	102	102	51. 168	1 10 0	N. W.	frost snow	{ Within the Walls 201
19	133	104	104	102	102	51. 168	1 12 6	S.	frost snow	{ Without the Walls 540
20	133	104	104	102	102	51. 158	1 12 6	N. W. by W.	frost	{ In Mid. and Surrey 1097
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30	Sunday	104	104	102	102	51. 148	1 10 0	E. by N.	fair	Wheat 28s. to 32s. per Quar.

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Earnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
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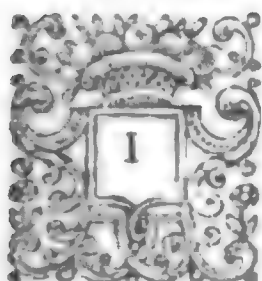


T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

A P R I L, 1754.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



IF the present political contest in Ireland had no way concerned this kingdom, curiosity might have prompted, but duty would not have obliged me to give myself the trouble of inquiring into it. But there is such a similarity established by law between the constitution of government in Ireland, and the constitution of government in this kingdom, that when our ministers form any plot for extending their own power under the umbrage of royal prerogative, or for depriving the people of any of those privileges belonging to them by our constitution, and recorded in the blood of our ancestors, I am convinced, that such ministers will always begin with Ireland, in order to establish a precedent as a foundation for the same attempt here; and as the maxim *principis obsta*, is a maxim of prudence that very rarely admits of an exception, no Englishman ought to think himself unconcerned in any dispute that may happen between our ministers and the parliament of Ireland.

It would be tedious, and quite unnecessary, to enter into an examination of all the arguments that have been advanced by the two contending parties in this dispute; therefore I shall briefly state the plain question, which the advocates for prerogative have upon this occasion, as in most others, endeavoured to perplex. That the whole of the executive power of our government is by our constitution lodged in the crown *under proper limitations*, no one ever doubted; and consequently, no one can doubt, whether the trust of applying the money given by parliament to the crown, be by our constitution

April, 1754.

vested in the crown for publick services. But will any one say, that this trust, as well as every other prerogative, may not be limited by act of parliament, without a previous consent from the crown before a bill for that purpose can be passed by either house of parliament? The very question must appear ridiculous to every one who considers, that the method of appropriation, which was never introduced until after the revolution, is a limitation of that trust now annually practised without any previous consent from the crown; and that the acts of parliament passed both in England and Ireland for preventing the dissipation of the hereditary revenue by alienation or perpetual grants, are general and perpetual limitations of this trust, enacted without any previous consent of the crown: And shall it be said, would it not be absurd to say, that the legislature may make a general and perpetual, but cannot make a particular and temporary limitation of this trust, without the previous consent of the crown? Is not every appropriation a particular and temporary limitation of this trust? And can any one but a pettyfogging lawyer find a reason, why this trust may be limited as to money before it comes into the treasury, but cannot be limited as to money after it is come into the treasury, without a previous consent? Yet this is the whole of the question now so much contested in Ireland; and indeed, I am surprised how any of the advocates for prerogative could, in the fury of their zeal, start such a question, at a time when their sovereign was ready to give the royal assent, in a regular parliamentary manner, to any bill the parliament might think proper for such a particular temporary limitation, that is to say, for applying part of the money then actually in the treasury towards paying off the national debt; and the parliament of Ireland had the more right, and were the more obliged, to bring in a bill for this purpose,

T 2

purpose, as more than this sum had for a twelve-month lain dead, as to the publick, in their treasury, whilst the nation was paying interest for the debt which might have been discharged by an application of this money. I say, dead, as to the publick ; for with respect to the jobbs of ministers, I do believe, that very seldom any money lies dead in any treasury. If it ever had, ministers and clerks of offices would not have now made such a figure as they do in the landed interest either of England or Ireland.

If the king, by virtue of his prerogative, had ordered the national debt of Ireland to be paid off as soon, or as fast as this surplus came into the treasury, I believe, the parliament would have found no fault with it, because it now appears, that they knew of no better way to dispose of it ; and yet I must think that, according to our present constitution, the applying it in such a manner, would not have been regular, nor ought the parliament to have recorded any express approbation of it. Our constitution, and our method of granting money to the crown in trust for the publick service, has been very much altered since the revolution, and I hope for the better. If the parliament should be more strict in examining into every estimate and every account than they have been of late years, it would certainly be so ; but if they should not, it will be worse ; because by the new method they have established a difference between the proper money of the crown, which is now called the civil list, and the money of the publick ; and have thereby taken the controul of all estimates and accounts, and the care of publick money, in a great measure, out of the hands of the crown ; so that if ministers and officers can get their estimates and accounts approved of in parliament, they think, and I fear will generally find themselves justified with respect to the crown.

Before the revolution we were not assured of having parliaments assembled every year in England, or every two years in Ireland, nor was there any difference between the civil list and the publick revenue. All the money that was granted by parliament, over and above the hereditary or customary revenue of the crown, was granted upon the general trust both as to time and service, and a parliament was seldom if ever called until that whole money was expended, and the crown wanted a new grant ; but since the revolution, the money granted by parliament is in England granted by each session for the service of the ensuing year, and in Ireland for the service of the next ensuing

two years, as appears by the estimates laid before the house annually, or biennially, in the two kingdoms ; therefore tho' no part of it were appropriated to any particular service, yet the whole must be understood to be appropriated in general to the service of the ensuing year in England, or two years in Ireland ; and consequently if the publick service should require less than was expected when the grants were made, or the funds provided for answering those grants should produce more than was expected, the surplus ought to remain in the exchequer, and there wait the future disposition of parliament ; for every one knows, that if the services should necessarily require more than was granted, or the funds should produce less than was expected, the next ensuing session must make good the deficiency, as appears from many resolutions of our committee of supply here in England, for supplying services incurred but not provided for, and for making good the deficiency of the grants of last session.

For this reason, tho' the parliament might not, perhaps, have censured it, yet it would not have been regular to have applied this surplus even to the payment of the national debt, before the next session of parliament ; and it would have been a disadvantage, if a practicable project had been laid before the next session, for employing that money more to the advantage of the country ; for example, in draining a large extent of bog, or in making a communication between two navigable rivers ; for it is not at all impossible to suppose, that it might have been an advantage to the publick, to pay interest for several years upon the national debt, rather than not to carry such a project directly into execution. Indeed, as no such project was offered, the paying off the national debt was the next best use this surplus could be applied to ; and if there had been no national debt, the house of commons, in the next session after it had accrued, were certainly obliged to state it as so much money already provided, and consequently to grant so much the less, for the service of the next ensuing two years ; for I must insist upon it, that every member of the house of commons is, in duty to his constituents, bound to grant no more money to the crown than just what appears to him to be necessary for the publick service, until a new grant may, and ought to be made by a new session of parliament ; and if this had been the case, will any gentleman say, that the previous consent of the crown would have been necessary for empowering the house of commons to state this surplus as so much

much money already provided, and consequently to ease their constituents by granting so much the less for the service of the ensuing two years? If then no previous consent could be deemed necessary for this purpose, and if the house of commons thought it more prudent to pay off the national debt, as it certainly was, than to grant this temporary ease to their constituents, can there be the least shadow of reason for saying, that the previous consent of the crown was necessary for empowering them to follow this rule of common sense? To ask for, or to quote precedents in so clear a case would be ridiculous; and it would be equally ridiculous to submit to contrary precedents, if there were any.

I know that in this country, when any bill is brought into parliament which affects the property or prerogatives of the crown, it is usual for some minister to stand up and tell them, that the king having been informed of the contents of the bill, consents to their doing therein as they shall think fit; and the parliament has generally been so complaisant as to record this consent in their journals; but they were never yet so complaisant as to record it in the preamble of any public bill, except in that over complaisant parliament which prolonged itself for seven, tho' it was chosen but for three years, which passed the famous South-sea act, &c. &c. &c. For there is a great difference between their recording such consent in their journals, and their mentioning it in the preamble of the bill. When such a consent is offered, they have no occasion to refuse it; but to mention it in the preamble seems to be a sort of acknowledgment, that they could not have passed the bill without it: Whereas they know, that they may, for the public good, dispose of any property belonging to the crown or to any subject without a previous consent, upon giving to the crown or to that subject an equivalent; and they know that they may without a previous consent introduce a new limitation of any one of the prerogatives of the crown, which experience has shewn to be necessary for the public good. This power they have, and in consequence of this power they disposed of the Irish forfeitures in king William's time, not only without, but against the consent of the crown; and in his present majesty's reign they disposed of the property of the crown, or at least limited a profitable prerogative of the crown, with regard to enemies ships taken as prizes by our men of war or privateers, not only without any previous consent of the crown, but without

granting to the crown any equivalent for the share of such prizes, to which it was intitled by its prerogative.

'Tis true, the crown may refuse the royal assent to any such bill, and thereby prevent its becoming a law of this kingdom, notwithstanding its having been, perhaps unanimously, agreed to by both houses of parliament; but we know, that the two houses have by our constitution a method for compelling in some measure the royal consent, and that is by tacking the bill to some supply bill, or by inserting the contents of it as clauses in some supply bill. By the former method they obtained the royal assent in king William's time to the bill for appropriating the Irish forfeitures to the publick service, which they tacked to the land-tax bill; and by the latter they obtained the royal assent in the beginning of queen Anne's reign to the bill for rendering the hereditary revenue of the crown unalienable without consent of parliament, which they inserted by way of clauses in the bill, for the better support of her majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown; for it is probable, that in neither of these cases the royal assent could ever have been obtained, if the previous consent doctrine now set up had been then established, as the commons had been several times defeated in their design to appropriate the Irish forfeitures, and as Q. Anne's chief favourite would never have advised her to give her consent for rendering the hereditary revenue of the crown unalienable, because, if he could have prevented this, he would have had no occasion to fall out with his old friends the tories, for their refusing, in the very next session, to confirm his grant of 5000l. a year out of the post-office.

In short, the necessity of having the posterior consent of the crown for the passing of any bill into a law, is a known and a wise maxim of our constitution, but the necessity of a double consent, a previous as well as posterior consent, was never before contended for by the warmest advocates for prerogative, and can be founded upon nothing but the late cunning of ministers, in taking every opportunity to offer the previous consent of the crown, and the complaisance of parliament in allowing that offer to be recorded in their journals; which shews how dangerous it is for a free people to be over complaisant even to the best of kings; and indeed from history we may find, that the complaisance, or the gratitude of the people, to a good king or victorious general has laid the first foundation for arbitrary power almost in all countries where it

it has ever been established or re-established. What proceeds first from complaisance is too apt to become custom, and what the people have been long accustomed to, they are easily prevailed on to pass into a law.

In the present case the attempt has been made a little too early, for which we have reason to be thankful to Providence; for if the necessity of a previous consent, with regard to the parliamentary disposal of any unappropriated publick money, were once established, it would of course be extended to every thing that could be said to relate to the property or prerogatives of the crown which might be of the most dangerous consequence, as it would be an answerable argument against tacking, or inserting any new regulation of this kind in a supply bill; for tho' every member of the house were convinced, that some such regulation was absolutely necessary for preserving the liberties of the people, and equally convinced that the royal assent could not otherwise be obtained, yet he must either renounce this doctrine, or refuse inserting any such regulation in a supply bill. And I do not think that the crown is much obliged to those who have broached this new doctrine, for it must produce a law for condemning the doctrine, or it must make every future parliament extremely careful to appropriate, in the most express manner, every shilling they shall hereafter grant, and to reserve the surplus of every fund they shall establish to the future disposal of parliament.

Nay, according to this doctrine, it would be necessary in time of war to add a new clause to the appropriating clauses at the end of each session, for providing, that if a peace should happen, and consequently the publick service should not require so much money as had been granted, the surplus should remain in the treasury to be disposed of by the next session, as the surplus in such a case might amount to a very large sum of money. For example, at the end of the last war there had been about six millions sterling granted for the service of the war by the session of parliament then in being: The preliminaries, and a cessation of arms, were agreed to in April, and if the definitive treaty had been concluded soon after, and all the foreign troops and foreign princes dismissed our service as soon as the treaty was concluded, there would have been a surplus of two or three millions undisposed of. Now if his majesty had been, like Henry VII. a prince who loved to hoard money, which, it is well known, he is not, he would for this very purpose have refused giving his previous consent to the

parliament's applying any part of this money to the payment of the national debt, or to the ease of the people as to the expence of the next ensuing year, consequently this large sum must have lain dead in the exchequer; and whilst it remained there, no minister surely could have been censured, much less punished by parliament upon that account, which is the only remedy, these advocates for prerogative say, we have for preventing the sovereign's making a bad use of the trust reposed in him, as to the disposal of any unappropriated money granted by parliament for the publick service.

If such a hoard could have been made at the end of last war, or if such a hoard can ever be made at the end of any war, by our constitution, I am sure, it is a very lame and imperfect constitution; but no man will admit of this who knows, that all the prerogatives of the crown are established for the publick good, and that every royal prerogative ceases to be such when made use of to the prejudice of the publick; and consequently it must be granted, that this previous consent doctrine can be no part of our constitution, either in England or Ireland, as the latter is in every thing the same with the former, so far as is consistent with Ireland's being a dependent kingdom.

I am, &c.

Substance of Governor Shirley's SPEECH, Dec. 5, at the Opening of the Sessions of the Assembly of NEW-ENGLAND.

HAVING first acquainted them, that the ordnance stores, which his majesty had granted to the province for the defence of Castle-William, were arrived in good condition, &c. he says, By this new supply that fortress, which is the key of the province, and its main bulwark against the attempts of an enemy by sea, may now be deemed to be sufficiently provided with cannon and other ordnance stores; and from the advantage of its situation, and strength of its present works, to be in a condition to repel the attacks of any ships which can approach near enough to annoy it.

This instance of his majesty's paternal care for the security of his good subjects in this province would, I am persuaded, of itself excite you to follow his royal example, by making provision for putting the other forts of the country, and every other part of the province, into a proper state of defence: But it is become in an especial manner my duty to recommend that to you at this juncture, from a letter I have lately had the honour to receive from the earl of Holderness, one of his majesty's

ty's principal secretaries of state, acquainting me, " That his majesty has had information given him of the march of a considerable number of Indians not in his alliance, supported by some regular European troops, intending, as it is apprehended, to commit some hostilities on some parts of his majesty's dominions in America ;" and signifying to me, " That I should be upon my guard, and put the province under my government into a condition to resist any hostile attempts which may be made upon it."

How necessary a precaution this is, and how highly it behoves you to be guarded against all surprize, the alarming steps, which the French of Canada have taken upon this continent, and the extraordinary preparations they seem to be still making to put themselves into a condition of striking some general blow upon his majesty's colonies here, in case of a rupture between the two crowns, are most convincing arguments.

Towards fortifying garisons, which are not exposed to the attempts of an enemy by sea, in the most frugal, as well as effectual manner, I would propose, to have all the cannon of the several inland garisons, which, from their age, unsizeableness, and being honey-combed, are become unserviceable, cast into guns of 4 pound ball, which, besides being a real defence to those forts, would make a saving to the province in the expence of powder used upon rejoicing days, &c. Also that the carriage wheels, which are at present of wood in those garisons, and often want repairing, should be made of cast iron. in the same form with those at Castle-William ; and that the wheels now wanting for any of the carriages in that fort too, and Fort-Frederick at Pemaquid, should likewise be made of cast iron ; for doing which, I am assured, there is a sufficient quantity of old unserviceable guns belonging to the province. I would further propose fortifying the inland garisons in the Eastern parts with two cohorn mortars each, for which I am likewise informed there is now a sufficient proportion of shells belonging to the province ; as also a quantity of old iron large enough to furnish materials for casting them : This would be a protection to those forts beyond the reach of their cannon, which seems necessary to be provided against a time of war, as without it they may be exposed to a bombardment from the enemy's cohorns, which it is very practicable for the French to bring against them, and to annoy them with, from behind some hill, where they might be covered from the cannon of the garisons, but not from their cohorns.

It is a great pleasure to me to find the happy effects of the reimbursement granted by parliament of our charges expended in the reduction of Cape-Breton, which has brought us back to a silver medium, the only natural and genuine one, both for private commerce and the publick business of the government, and delivering us from the many mischiefs attending a paper currency ; especially as it has been of late years unhappily managed in the several provinces and colonies of New-England : Yet I am much concerned to find, that notwithstanding all the bills of credit ought to have been, long before this time, drawn in and exchanged for silver, yet some of them are still suffered to be outstanding, I must therefore recommend it to you to fix as short a period, as conveniently may be, for putting an end to the currency of the bills still outstanding, and to concert proper measures for keeping the silver and gold within the province.

Among other methods for that purpose I would recommend to you to give some encouragement to the raising of wheat and other English grain within the province, as our purchasing it from the neighbouring colonies contributes greatly towards draining us of our coin.

Another probable means of advancing the same good end, is to provide more effectually for employing and setting to work such of the poor, as are able of body, and for restraining all idle and disorderly people among us from those vices, which render persons, who might otherwise be useful members of the commonwealth, burthensome and pernicious to it ; more especially that care may be taken of the education of the children of the poor of both sexes, by training them up to earn their livelihood by industry in some useful calling, and instructing them in the knowledge of the christian religion.

A DESCRIPTION of HEREFORDSHIRE : With a new and accurate MAP.

HEREFORDSHIRE is an inland county, nearly of a circular form, antiently reckoned a Welsh, but now an English county, as well as Monmouthshire. It extends about 25 miles from east to west, 14 from north to south, and is about 102 miles in circumference. It has Shropshire on the north, Worcester-shire on the east, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire on the south, and Radnorshire and Brecknockshire on the west. Being formerly a frontier county against the Welsh, it had many forts and castles, most of them now in ruins. It is divided into

11 hundreds, contains about 660,000 acres, has one city, two parliamentary boroughs besides, five other market-towns, and 176 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Its chief rivers are the Monow, Wye, Lug, and Frome, which abound with salmon, especially the Wye, that are always in season. The air is healthful, and the people commonly live to a great age, inasmuch that serjeant Hoskins of this county, having entertained K. James I. at his house, gave his majesty the diversion of a maurice dance by 5 old men, and as many women, whose ages together made up 1000 years. The soil is every where exceeding fruitful, producing plenty of excellent grain, and intermixed with rich pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, especially sheep, whose wool is very much esteemed. The wheat and barley are so good, that the Leinster bread and Weobly ale are thought to exceed all in England. Here are also some medicinal springs, and quarries of excellent marble. But what renders this county particularly remarkable is its great plenty of fruit of all sorts, especially apples, from which they annually make such vast quantities of cyder, as not only to serve themselves, it being the general drink of the inhabitants, but also to furnish London, and other parts of England; their Readstreak, a sort of apple bearing that name, being exceedingly esteemed. The places of chief note, as mentioned above, are,

1. Hereford, 101 computed, and 131 measured miles N. W. from London, an antient city, thought to be founded by the Saxons in the time of Edward the Elder, as the name is of Saxon original, signifying the ford of an army, which well suits with the situation, the Severn being for hundreds of years the frontier between the English and Welsh, almost ever at war with each other, in which this place suffered so much, that at the Norman invasion it was almost in ruins. They rebuilt it, and for its defence erected a castle, which by its ruins, according to Leland, appeared to be one of the largest and strongest in England. The city is pleasantly and commodiously situated amongst delightful meadows, and rich corn fields, and almost encompassed with rivers, viz. the Wye, and two others, over which are two bridges; that over the Wye being a fair stone bridge of 8 arches. It had six parish churches, but now only four, two being demolished in the late civil wars, the town being more than once taken and retaken by K. Charles I. and the parliament. The cathedral was destroyed by the Welsh in

1060, but rebuilt, as some say, in the Conqueror's reign, and others, in that of K. Henry I. It is a beautiful, magnificent structure; and the bishop's palace, the close with the dignitaries houses, and the college of the vicars and choristers, are pleasantly situate. The city is pretty large, but the houses old, and the people few, their chief manufacture being gloves. The markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays; it is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, a common council, &c. and sends two members to parliament.

2. Weobly, or Webley, about 5 miles N. W. from Hereford, an antient borough by prescription, that sends two members to parliament, elected by the inhabitants who pay scot and lot, and returned by the constables. It has a mean market on Tuesdays, and is chiefly noted for fine ale.

3. Leinster, or Leominster, 7 miles N. E. of Weobly, a large, antient and pleasant town, seated in a rich soil, on the river Lug, over which it has several bridges. The houses are tolerably built, and it is a great thorough-fare to and from London. It is governed by a bailiff, high-steward, recorder, 25 capital burgesses, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Their chief commodity is cloth and gloves. It has an old large church, and its market is on Friday, of great account for corn, cattle, sheep, wool, hops, &c. It is chiefly noted for its fine wool, known by the name of Leinster wool, which the inhabitants call Leinster ore; as also for its fine wheat and flour.

4. Kyneton, 11 miles S. W. of Leinster, a pretty large, well-built town, with a very good market on Wednesdays. It has a free-school, and its chief trade is in narrow cloths.

5. Pembridge, 6 miles E. of Kyneton, a small town, with a market on Tuesdays, tho' not very considerable.

6. Bramyard, 13 miles E. of Pembridge, has a market on Mondays.

7. Lidbury, 9 miles S. of Bramyard, a well-built town, seated in a rich, clayey soil, and much inhabited by clothiers, who drive a great trade here. It has an hospital well endowed, and a good market on Tuesdays.

8. Ross, 8 miles S. W. of Lidbury, a well-built populous town, commodiously seated in a fertile soil, and made a free borough by K. Henry III. It has a market on Thursdays, very considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions, and much resorted to by the inhabitants of Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 114.

In the Debate upon the Army begun in your last, the next that spoke was T. Sempronius Gracchus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

AS gentlemen have objected against the largeness of the number of troops proposed to be kept up for the ensuing year, and have given very strong reasons for supporting their objections, I waited for some time to hear what answer could be made to those objections, and if I had heard any thing like an answer, or any tolerable reason given for keeping up such a numerous army of mercenary troops within this island in time of peace, I should have given you no trouble upon this occasion; but as no answer has yet been made, I think myself obliged to call upon those gentlemen who are for such a dangerous and expensive measure, for, I hope, they will not allow the question to be put, without attempting at least to answer the objections that have been made. Whatever assurance they may have of the question's being carried in favour of the number they propose, yet in common decency, and out of that respect which gentlemen owe to one another, they ought to give the house some reasons for their being of a different opinion from those gentlemen who have moved for a lesser number. What those reasons may be I am very much at a loss to conjecture; for as the Hon. gentleman who moved for this large number told us, that every thing is quiet at home, and as we have from the highest authority been informed, that every thing is quiet

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abroad, nay, that there is not at present so much as a suspicion of any disturbance, if such a large number of troops be now necessary, the same number must always be necessary, which is a doctrine I should tremble to see established by the majority of an incorrupt and independent parliament.

I am really surprised, Sir, to hear some gentlemen pretend to be whigs, or that act upon revolution principles, and yet at the same time declare for keeping always up such a numerous army of mercenary troops; for every one knows, that both the revolution and our present happy establishment were founded upon the principle of resistance; but by keeping up such an army they will make resistance not only ridiculous but mad; nor can the mildness of his majesty's government, or the security we have from his justice and moderation, be made an argument in favour of such a measure, but on the contrary it is an argument against it; for, like Q. Elizabeth, he may point to people in the streets and say, These are my guards: Upon these I can depend for defence against all my enemies, either foreign or domestick. And I am sure the old pretence of Jacobitism can now furnish no argument for keeping up a numerous army in time of peace; for they met with such a rebuff in their last attempt, that, I am convinced, they will never make another, whilst our sovereign possesses, as his majesty does, the hearts and affections of all the rest of his subjects, especially as they must now be convinced that, however much France may encourage them to rebel, she will never give them any effectual assistance.

Thus, Sir, it is not now possible to draw an argument for keeping up such

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such a numerous army from any circumstance at home, and it is equally impossible to draw such an argument from any circumstance abroad. Last year, it is true, a birth in one place, and a death in another, furnished some of my old friends with a pretence for changing their opinion, and differing from me upon the subject of our army: Whether or no they will now return to their old opinion is more than I know, but I am sure the same pretence cannot now be made use of; for the French are so far from having reaped any benefit from the birth of a dauphin, that they seem to be more divided and distracted than they were before; and the Dutch government is now resettled upon as firm a basis as it was before, with this additional advantage, that the known wisdom of the princess governante will in all human probability secure its internal tranquillity during her life, and probably increase its vigour and activity, as the liberties of that people, of which they are so wisely jealous and so gloriously tenacious, can never be supposed to be in danger under her administration.

I know, Sir, it may be said, that tho' the European sky appears now to be perfectly serene, yet it is extremely liable to sudden squaws, and therefore we should be always provided with such a number of regular troops, as may enable us to send our stipulated quota to the assistance of any of our allies that shall happen to be attacked. But we all know, Sir, that there is not one of our allies that in such a case would insist upon our sending our troops: They would gladly accept of an equivalent in money or in ships of war. And as to wars upon the continent of Europe, should we ever have the misfortune to be engaged as principals in another, I shall never be for carrying it on by a large body of national troops, because we can always get foreign troops to hire, and with

the same sum of money that the transporting and maintaining a body of our own troops abroad will cost us, we may hire double the number of foreign troops. This therefore should be our adopted measure in every war upon the continent of Europe, and if any such war should soon happen, our adopting this measure will be absolutely necessary; for as a pretty certain conjecture may be made how the several powers of Europe will stand affected in such a war, I have been at the pains to make the calculation, and I think it is evident, that the powers who may probably be allied against us, will have a greater number of troops to bring into the field, than can now be brought by those powers that may probably be engaged in an alliance with us. In such a case would it not be ridiculous in us to send 20,000 of our own troops to join our allies, instead of joining them with 40,000 foreign troops, which would put us to no greater expence?

This alone, Sir, is a sufficient reason for our resolving never to carry on any war upon the continent of Europe, by sending thither a large body of national troops; but there are several others. A balance of power in Europe is certainly a consideration that may often engage us, at least as allies, in a war upon the continent, but with respect to this island it is as certainly a foreign, and a very remote consideration; therefore if we should hereafter find it necessary to spend our money for the support of it, I hope we shall for the future take care not to spill our blood. We know what a distress is brought upon agriculture, and upon every sort of manufacture, by a large augmentation of our army: We know how our streets and highways are filled with thieves and robbers by the disbanding of that army; and we know what a lasting expence is brought upon the publick by half-pay to gentlemen who have neglected or forsaken

taken all other trades, in order to follow the trade of war. All these misfortunes we shall avoid by carrying on the war with hired instead of national troops; therefore no danger of a foreign war can be an excuse for our keeping up a numerous army in time of peace; and even if it could be supposed, that in case of a foreign war, any of our allies should insist upon our sending them a body of our troops, even the smallest number now proposed will be a sufficient stock for answering that purpose, considering the body of troops we have in Ireland, and the number of officers we have upon the establishment of half-pay, because by these means we may at any time increase it to double, by the time that transports can be got ready for carrying a part of our troops beyond sea. Nay, by the method in which our army is kept up: By our having so few private men in each regiment, and such a number of regiments in our service, I do not know but that our army might in a few weeks, or a very few months, be made equal in number to that the king of Prussia has now in actual pay; and this makes it of much the more dangerous consequence to our liberties.

Our government, Sir, is now much stronger, and more firmly established than ever any government was in this country heretofore. The vast number of lucrative places it has at its disposal, attaches an infinite number of people to the administration for the time being, and would, I fear, attach most of them, let the administration be never so weak or oppressive: Our publick funds too is a security which no government ever had before the revolution; and our garisons are now not only much stronger, but growing every day more numerous: Portsmouth may now be called a compleat fortification: Plymouth has had several new works added to it; and the new fortress called Ardersier, in Scotland, will be vastly strong: I have seen the

plan of what is designed, and when that plan is executed, it will, in my opinion, be as impregnable as Gibraltar, or rather more, because it can be attacked neither by sea or land. It may now be of use for stifling that spirit of Jacobitism which by neglect has been allowed to prevail long in that country, but it will equally serve, and may hereafter be made use of, for stifling the spirit of liberty; and if that spirit be stifled in one part of the country by impregnable fortresses, and in other parts by numerous mercenary armies, I should be glad to know how or when the antient whig spirit of resistance can operate. In my opinion it can operate no where, nor at any time: A government may be overturned by a seditious mutiny of our guards, in conjunction with a pilfering mob of the rabble here at London, but such a spirit of resistance is nothing like a spirit of liberty: On the contrary, it is always more likely to operate against a mild and just government, than against a cruel and oppressive tyranny.

To conclude, Sir, for I am really tired of treading so long in such a beaten path, 15,000 men may be necessary for our guards and garisons, and for preventing our being obliged to call industrious men from their employments upon every occasion; but every man we keep in pay above that number in time of peace, I must look on as a man hired to rivet the chains of slavery upon the necks of the people of this kingdom, and therefore I shall most heartily concur in voting for that number, which, as it is the smallest number, must be first put to the question.

The next that spoke was Cn. Fulvius, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. Chairman.

S I R,

BEFORE I made the motion for the number of troops I proposed,

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fed, I gave you what I thought were sufficient reasons for our agreeing to it : It is true I did not expatiate upon the subject, because I was unwilling to take up much of your time, and because I thought it quite unnecessary, as I was to propose no greater number for the ensuing year, than what was last session thought necessary for the current, by a very great majority of this house ; and I defy any gentleman to give, indeed no gentleman has attempted to give, a solid and serious reason, why a less number may be sufficient for the year ensuing, than was necessary for the year now almost at an end, without the least appearance of any of those dangers which, by the fruitful fancy of some gentlemen, are upon every such occasion set in so hideous a light. But, Sir, when we talk of dangers, gentlemen should recollect the misfortune that happened to us in the year 45, and the much greater misfortune that might have happened to us. Sir, if there had been but 3000 men, which is the whole number now in dispute, more in Scotland than were actually there at that time, I am very positive, there never would have been any such thing as a rebellion, so that we should have saved all the expence we were thereby put to ; and if that body of troops which we were obliged to bring over, had remained in Flanders, they might have given such a turn to the war in our favour as France would never have been able to recover. This was therefore a most signal misfortune brought upon us purely by our not having at the time a sufficient number of troops in the island, for keeping the disaffected in awe. But I reflect with horror upon the danger we should have been exposed to, if his royal highness and the troops he brought along with him had been detained, but three or four weeks in Holland, by contrary winds. The rebels, we know, had given the slip to general Wade, and

they might have done the same to our army at Barnet ; but if they had not, that handful of raggamuffins, as they were called by many who seemed to be more ready to call names than to give blows, might have had a good chance for victory against our party-coloured army at Barnet, of which an ingenious painter has given us so lively and, I am afraid, so true a representation ; and if by giving that army either the slip or a defeat, they had got possession of our capital, I believe no gentleman will suppose, we should now have been sitting here, or that any man in the kingdom would have dared to dispute our new government's keeping up what number or what sort of troops it pleased.

We should then indeed, Sir, have had an army kept up to rivet the chains not only of civil but of ecclesiastical slavery ; but such an army as we now have, will always be a barrier against both, and therefore I am glad to hear, that it may be so easily increased upon the approach of any danger ; for nothing but the expence prevents my being for our keeping up a much greater number than is now proposed, because it would prevent all the evils which the noble lord says ensue from augmenting or disbanding our troops. And with regard to our liberties, I cannot really comprehend how any gentleman can think them in danger from 18 or 19,000, and yet in no danger from 15,000 men ; for in my opinion, 15,000 regular troops, if they were all such a tyrannical prince could depend on, would be fully sufficient for establishing arbitrary power in this or any other kingdom. Therefore, with regard to our liberties, there is not the least difference between 15 and 19,000, or if there be any, our safety lies in the greater number, because they could not be so easily modelled and managed. Our liberties, Sir, do not depend upon the number but the nature of the

the troops we keep in pay. Whilst our army is commanded by gentlemen of the best families and fortunes in the kingdom, whilst its very being depends upon the annual consent and regulation of parliament, and whilst it consists wholly of British subjects, our liberties can never be in any danger, were our army much more numerous than it is; for the officers will never join in any measure that might make their estates as well as their commissions dependent upon the precarious will of an arbitrary sovereign, instead of that firm dependence which they now have upon the laws of their country; and even common men who have from their infancy been bred up with a love of liberty, would disdain being made the instruments for fixing slavery upon themselves as well as their country. Our army therefore, whilst it consists of such men, and is commanded by such officers, will always be a security for our liberties; and if any attempt were to be made to alter the nature of our army, by dismissing those officers and introducing foreign soldiers, the parliament might, and certainly would interpose before such an attempt could be brought to any sort of maturity, and the dismissed officers and disbanded British soldiers would as certainly be ready to assist the parliament against any force that might be made use of, for preventing their bringing the advisers of such an attempt to condign punishment.

However generally that doctrine has been received, Sir, that liberty has in all countries been destroyed by a standing army, I am of opinion, it is not strictly true. At least I think, that no free country ever lost its liberty by an army of national troops, unless those troops were constrained to act against the inclination, perhaps, of most of them, by large bodies of foreign auxiliaries. The Roman republick had lost its liberty, by the corruption, venality, and in-

dolence of the people, long before Julius Cæsar passed the Rubicon: The dispute was not then about liberty, but whether Cæsar or Pompey should be absolute governor of the republick: If liberty had any concern, it was on the side of Cæsar; for the tribunes of the people were obliged to fly from Rome, and to take refuge in his army. So likewise in all the future contests the question was only, who should be absolute master of the Roman empire; and each contending chief took care to strengthen his cause by taking large bodies of foreign auxiliaries into his pay. In France, in Spain, in every country where absolute monarchy has been long established, we shall find, that if it was not originally set up, it has been continued and preserved by numerous bodies of foreign troops, by which the slavish submission of the national has at all times been secured. Even in Turkey, the Janizaries may be called foreign troops; for few of them know their country or relations, or have any connections but with the chamber to which they belong. Liberty, Sir, is so natural to mankind: It is so natural for every man to desire to have his life and fortune secured by known and established laws, that the natives in every country will preserve it, and if they have been cheated out of it, or in an extravagant fit of gratitude have cheated themselves out of it, they will endeavour to recover it if they can; but foreign troops think only of returning to their native country, in order to enjoy there in safety the fortunes they have got by their service: They have no concern for the country where they serve, nor any connections with the people by whom they are maintained. They are therefore the only fit instruments for establishing and preserving the arbitrary power of the monarch who hires them; and accordingly we find they are made use of in

all despotick governments ; but even they become useless for this purpose, if they are allowed to procure settlements in the country where they serve, as we may find from the history of the Normans after the death of William the Conqueror. They established, they preserved during his life, his arbitrary power ; but in the reigns of his successors they became the chief assertors of the liberties of the people ; and king John was forced to call over a new army of foreigners for supporting his tyranny, during the short time he was able to support it. From all histories therefore, Sir, we may conclude, that our liberties can never be in any danger from such an army as we have at present ; and the late rebellion must convince us of the little dependence we can have upon the militia as it is modelled at present. Whether a serviceable militia : A militia upon which we could depend for our defence even against an invading army of foreign veterans, can be formed in this rich and trading country, is a question of a very different nature. I confess, I am of opinion, that it is impracticable ; but supposing it were not, I am very sure, that such a militia would be much more troublesome and expensive to the people, and would be of equally dangerous consequence to our liberties ; for I hope no gentleman now thinks of adopting the principles of the parliament of 1641, by taking the power over the militia out of the hands of the crown. However, Sir, let this question about a serviceable militia be determined which way it will, I hope gentlemen will excuse my being for a standing army, until I see a practicable scheme for forming such a militia ; and whilst such a disaffected spirit prevails in some parts of the island, I must think, that it would be very unwise in us to have at any time a less number of troops on foot than that which I took the liberty to

move for ; therefore I shall give my negative to the question for 15,000, in order to give my affirmative to the question for 18,857.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Servilius Priscus, which was in Substance thus.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

WHEN the noble lord spoke of resistance as being the whig principle, and the principle upon which the revolution and our present happy establishment was founded, he should have distinguished between a constitutional and a factious resistance. A constitutional resistance is that made against an administration which advises their sovereign to encroach upon the liberties of the people, or the privileges of parliament, and to pursue such measures as evidently tend to the overthrow of our constitution. On the other hand, a factious resistance is that made against a just and wise government, and against a sovereign who has always made the laws of the land the rule of his government ; which sort of resistance is never founded upon any thing but private or party interest or resentment. The former is the true whig principle : In this respect I am still, and shall always be a whig, as much as ever I was ; and shall always think myself bound, in duty to my country and to posterity, to join with those who unite, even in forcible measures, when such become absolutely necessary, for removing evil counsellors from about our sovereign, and for punishing those who have given him such wicked advice. But whilst a government pursues right measures, and attempts nothing that can be thought inconsistent with our constitution, I shall always be for strengthening its hands so as to render any factious

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factionous or seditious resistance not only ridiculous but mad.

The measures pursued by the government is therefore, Sir, the only criterion by which we can determine, whether resistance may be called constitutional or factionous, that is to say, A whether just or unjust : And in this case the judgment must be left to the opinion of the people in general. Gentlemen who have the honour to be members of this or the other house of parliament, may differ in their opinion about this or that particular measure, and they ought, I hope they always do vote accordingly ; but when a measure is resolved on by the king, and approved of by a majority in each house of parliament, surely I am not to resist the execution of that measure, because I C happen to be of a different opinion ; for upon such a principle no government could be carried on, no society could subsist for a twelve-month. It is therefore my opinion, that whilst we have a parliament regularly and duly assembled, there D can be no such thing as a constitutional resistance ; because, if during the interval of parliament the government should pursue any measure that some or many might think tended to the subversion of our constitution, they ought to wait with E patience, and apply for redress to the next session of parliament ; and if the parliament should be of a different opinion, in modesty they ought to think their judgment wrong, or at least in duty they ought to submit.

But, Sir, when no parliament is held, and the king seems resolved to govern without a parliament, or evidently makes use of illegal means to get such a parliament chosen as will be at his devotion, the case then becomes very different. The people G have no recourse but in arms, and resistance becomes constitutional. In this light let us consider our regular army, and we shall find that it would

be a safe-guard for our liberties. Both officer and soldier would then be free from every sort of legal restraint ; and they would certainly do as they did in king James's time : they would either join the people against, or refuse to fight against their countrymen in support of such a tyrannical government. I shall grant, that king James left his army in a very abrupt manner, but why did he leave it, Sir ? It was not for want of courage, for in the war B with the Dutch he had manifested his being no way wanting in that respect ; but it was because he plainly perceived, that the greatest part of his army would refuse to engage against the prince of Orange and their Protestant brethren ; for tho' C very few of them had actually gone over to the prince of Orange, yet we know, that many of his chief officers had declared, that they could not fight against a prince who was come over to secure their religion and liberties. And this, indeed, his majesty might have foreseen from the rejoicings made by his army at Hounslow upon the acquittal of the seven bishops, which occasioned that just but severe sarcasm of Lewis XIV. who said, He could not but laugh at his brother James, for attempting to D establish Popery with a Protestant army ; and any prince would equally deserve to be laughed at, who should attempt to establish arbitrary power with an army bred up in the principles and spirit of liberty.

As to the army in king Charles F the First's time, Sir, it was raised with a design to subvert our constitution both in church and state, therefore we cannot wonder at their pursuing the design for which they were raised : They only took their own way for doing it, and they turned that pretended parliament out of doors, because they were for doing it in a different method. That army was not composed of men bred up in the principles of our constitution,

on, but of men bred up in enthusiasm, and who were ready to sacrifice every thing sacred or divine to the establishment of that particular enthusiasm they professed. No sort of argument therefore can be drawn from the behaviour of that army, A against our keeping up such an army as we have at present; but, Sir, from the history of those times we may draw a most convincing argument for our strengthening the hands of a just and legal government with a certain number of regular troops, for I must submit it to the consideration of every gentleman, whether he would not chuse, that the parliament should be protected in the freedom of their debates, and the regularity of their proceedings, by a few regular troops commanded chiefly by its own members, rather than that we should be over-awed, and many members frightened from attending, by a lawless and unruly mob, set on by factious men, and instigated by knavish or enthusiastick preachers?

I hope it will now appear, Sir, D that as to all those arguments, or rather declamations, against a standing army in general, there is not one of them applicable to such an army as we have now on foot, were it much more numerous than it is; and as to its number, I am very apt to be of the same opinion with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and to think, that if it were not for the expence, we ought to keep up a much greater number of troops than we do, because it would prevent those inconveniences we necessarily bring upon ourselves, by being so frequently obliged to augment, and afterwards lessen the number of our troops; because it would give us greater weight with those princes of Europe who incline to be our friends; and because it would deprive those G who incline to be our enemies of all hopes of being ever able to reap an advantage by a sudden and unexpected attack upon us or any of our

allies. But now as to the expence, I am sure, no argument can from thence be drawn for a reduction of the number, for by the wise measures his majesty has taken, and by his reducing every article of needless expence, the present establishment of our army does not cost the nation so much, as an establishment of 15 or 16,000 men formerly did, and it would be a bad return of our gratitude to the king, to lessen his security, by reducing the number, when he has reduced the expence; for no gentleman who considers what a number of troops we must always have about London, what numbers we must have upon every part of our coast for keeping the smugglers in awe, and enabling our custom-house officers to do their duty; and what a large number we must always keep in Scotland for over-awing the disaffected party there: I say, no gentleman who considers this can think, it would be prudent in us to reduce our army below what it is at present. When the happy time shall come, for our being in a condition to abolish, or diminish many of our high duties, and in no danger from any disaffected party, we may then with some degree of prudence resolve upon such a reduction; and, I hope, the time is not far off; for our sinking fund will soon enable us to diminish some of our duties, and the disaffected party will soon be extinguished by the wise laws lately made for preventing any of the rising generation's being bred up in such principles. F

Having mentioned the disaffected party, Sir, I must observe, that from the defeat of the rebellion in 1715, to the year 1745, for I am so old as to have been that whole time in parliament, I remember, that in every such debate as this, the Jacobites were represented by those in the opposition as a dispirited, contemptible party, from whom we could never again apprehend any danger; and

and yet in the year 1715, we found this party again in rebellion, defeating our troops, and advancing towards our capital, with such expedition, that if our troops from abroad had been detained but a few weeks, by contrary winds, they would have had more than an equal chance for success; for we could not have opposed their entry into London with so great a number of regular troops as they afterwards defeated at the battle of Falkirk. With this observation, Sir, I shall conclude, in full confidence that every gentleman who has the security of our present happy establishment at heart, will from thence take warning, and agree to our keeping up for the ensuing year, the number of troops proposed by my Hon. friend.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

From the WORLD, N^o 63.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

SIR,

EVERY one knows how liable the body is to decay, unless it be supported by proper nourishment. The unlearned labourer is as well skilled in this doctrine as the most profound philosopher. The peasant labours that he may eat, and eats that he may labour; and his very labouring contributes also to the health of his body. Now, Sir, I beg leave to inform certain of your readers, who, by the circumstance of their birth, education and fortune, are unhappily exempt from bodily labour, and who are idle because they have leisure, that the mind likewise requires sustenance, and that, for want of food and exercise, it will as naturally fall into decay as the body.

This is daily seen in what is called the polite world, which is chiefly composed of such whose sleek countenances and active limbs discover all the signs of vigorous bodily health, but whose minds are so feeble, puny and half-starved, as to be scarce able to support themselves.

Vaux-hall and Ranelagh are generally crowded with objects of this sort; for, that such naturally have recourse to publick places and company, may be learned from Tully's account of the idle fellows of Rome: *Videmus, cum re nulla impediantur necessariâ, aut alveolum poscere, aut querere quempiam ludum, aut sermonem aliquem requirere; cumque non habuant ingenius ex doctrinâ oblectationes, circulos aliquos et festiunculas consuetari.* As this morsel of Latin may possibly stick with such of your readers, as have had leisure enough to neglect the improvement of their school-learning, to make it go down more glibly, I will dress it for them after the Eng-

April, 1754.

lish manner. "The idle, as they have no occupation or business to employ them, resort either to a gaming-table, or a cricket-match, or mother Midnight's oration; and, as they have not, for want of learning, any of the amusements of a gentleman, become members of clubs and frequenters of coffee houses." From the illustrious convention at White's, down to those, who assemble on birth-days at the Black; whether they rejoice in champagne and ortolans, or tripe and porter; whether they are employed at a hazard-table, or a shovel-board; the mind in each fraternity seems to be alike provided for, and has little else to subsist upon than the scraps and broken pieces of knowledge picked up from the common news-papers.

We cannot wonder if, with such miserable fare, the mind should be impaired in its strength, and grow languid in its motions; but we may well wonder that men, who are far above the ordinary rank of life, who are proud of their abilities to distinguish themselves from the vulgar in their cloaths, tables, houses, furniture, in short in all the conveniences of mere living, even to luxury, should take up with so poor a diet; should be contented with diversions, which any the lowest mechanick may aspire to. Is it no mortification to their pride to find men of low birth, mean fortune and no education on a level with themselves in their amusements? Is it no reproach to them to look upon a picture of Raphael, or the Medicean Venus with the same stupid eye of indifference, as the labourer who ground the colours, or who dug in the quarry? Yet many there are, and men of taste too, as the phrase goes, who, through a shameful neglect of their minds, have little or no relish of the fine arts; and I doubt whether, in our most splendid assemblies, the royal game of goose would not have as many eyes fixed upon it, as the lately published curiosity of the ruins of Palmyra.

Among the polite and idle, there are none whom I behold with more compassion than those meagre and half-starved souls, whom I meet every day, in fine cloaths and gay equipages, going about from door to door like common beggars; and like beggars too, as commonly turned away; with this difference, that the porter gives the ragged stroller a surly no, and a civil dismissal to the vagrant in embroidery. The former, to excuse his idleness, says "nobody will employ me;" the latter does as good as say, "I cannot employ myself." This in high life is called visiting; which does not imply any friendship, esteem, or the least regard

X

towards

towards the person who is visited, but is the effect of pure generosity in the visitor, who having more time upon his hands than he knows what to do with, prodigally bestows some of it upon those, whom he cares not one farthing for. I look upon visiting to be the art of squandering away time with the least lots of reputation; a very great invention indeed! and as other ingenious arts have been produced by hungry bellies, so this owes its rise to the emptiness of the mind.

But the hunger of the mind for the most part creates a constant restlessness, frequent indisposition, and sometimes, that worse than bodily disease the spleen; which happens when, by low keeping, it is reduced to the necessity of gnawing and preying upon itself. Every man who does nothing, because he has nothing to do, feels himself more or less subject to these disorders. And can his flying to places of pastime and diversion remove them? Should we not condemn a mother as unnatural, who, when her child cries for bread and butter, should carry it abroad to a puppet show? Yet still as absurdly does every man act, who, regardless of the craving of his mental appetite, stands gaping at vertical suns, or a painted waterfall.

I have heard that the master of Vaux-hall, who so plentifully provides beef for our bodily refreshment, has, for the entertainment of those who visit him at his country-house, no less plentifully provided for the mind; where the guest may call for a scull to chew upon the instability of human life, or sit down to a collation of poetry, of which, the hangings of his room or entertainment take up, as I am told, many yards. I wish that this grand purveyor of beef and poetry would transfer some of the latter to his gardens at Vaux-hall. Odes and songs passed on the lamp-posts would, I believe, be much more studiously attended to than the prices of cheese-cakes and custards; and if the unpictured boxes were hung with celebrated passages out of favourite poets, many a company would find something to say, who would otherwise sit cramming themselves in silent stupidity. I am led to this thought by an observation I once made at a country church, where the walls were set out with several plain dishes of good wholesome doctrine. It happened that the pastor of the flock, who was round and fat, by the heaviness of his discourse and lazy manner of delivering it, laid to sleep three fourths of his audience. Upon enquiry I found that the sleepers were those only who could not read, and that the rest kept themselves awake by feeding on the

walls. In the waking part of the congregation I had proof of the advantage of reading; in the languid preacher, an instance of a decayed habit of mind; which certainly would not have been in so weak a condition, if, instead of cold ham and venison-pasty, he had now and then taken for breakfast a luncheon of Barrow, or a slice of Tillotson.

An Account of the new TRAGEDY, lately acted at the Theatre-Royal, in Drury-Lane, intitled, VIRGINIA. (See p. 134.)

IN this tragedy the persons of the drama are, Appius, chief of the ten tyrants called Decemvirs at Rome, in love with Virginia; L. Virginus, father of Virginia, a plebeian, and a centurion, or captain in the Roman army; Lucius Icilius, a young plebeian, late tribune of the people, contracted to, and in love with, as well as beloved by Virginia; Claudius, a patrician, a dependent on Appius, and brother to Marcia; Rufus, a plebeian, a creature of Claudius; Caius, freedman to L. Virginus; Virginia, daughter to L. Virginus; Marcia, sister to Claudius, companion to Virginia, but secretly in love with L. Icilius; Plautia, Virginia's nurse and governess. Guards,lictors, &c. and the scene is in Rome.

The first act opens with a dialogue between Claudius and Rufus at Claudius's house, wherein the former discovers his being employed by Appius to seduce Virginia, and that he was to employ his sister Marcia for that purpose. Marcia then enters, and Rufus going out, Claudius at last prevails upon her to sow discord between Icilius and Virginia, chiefly by telling her, that it was the only way to save the life of Icilius. The scene then changes to the forum, where Virginus, in his way to the camp, meets Appius, and insults him for his tyranny. Upon Virginus's exit, Claudius enters, and informs Appius of his having in vain applied to Virginia, whose love was fixed upon Icilius; but that he had prevailed upon his sister Marcia to undertake their cause, and by her sowing discord and jealousy between the two lovers he hoped yet to succeed.

The scene changes to Marcia's apartment, and act the 2d opens with a dialogue between her and Icilius, wherein Icilius in disorder tells her, that he had that morning seen Appius coming out of Virginus's house, on which she informs him of Appius's love for Virginia, and insinuates, that even Virginia herself, led by ambition, seemed willing to hearken to it. Whereupon he rushes out in a passion to go and upbraid Virginia, and the

the scene changing to Virginia's apartment, after a short dialogue between her and Plautia, about her having last night seen the ghost of Lucretia, Appius enters, and whilst he is upon his knees professing the sincerity of his love for her, Icilius enters, who is by this convinced of the truth of what Marcia had told him, and begins with upbraiding Virginia, and taunting Appius. This provokes Appius to draw his sword, but Virginia interposes and parts them, which Icilius supposes to proceed from her concern for Appius, and goes on with reproaching her. She, conscious of her innocence, and disdainful to vindicate herself, is at last provoked to bid him be gone and never to see her more; whereupon he answers, Yes, false one, I will go!—I see my presence

Iskissome grown to thee; yes, I will go,
And where thou never shalt behold me more!
Come ye fierce Æqui, pierce this breast!
here make

A passage for my streaming blood!—The
Shall wash away Virginia's fatal image!
I too, as well as she, will thank the hand
That gives the blow!

VIRGINIA.

Resentment, grief, and pity,
Tear up my soul!—Alas, these starting
tears

Will tell what passes here!

[Aside, striking her breast.

ICILIUS.

Now, cruel maid,
Farewel!—a long, and last farewell for
ever!

I will not call upon the mighty gods
To punish thee, or to avenge my wrongs—
No—while this breath of life remains, I
cannot,

I cannot curse Virginia!—that lov'd name,
That once lov'd name, is dear to me ev'n
still!

This only—'midst the glories of thy triumph,
May it thou remember, not without a pang,
Him whom thou hast undone! the wretch
Icilius!

Who lov'd thee with such—but no more—
farewel.

[Going.

Upon his going out, she was going to run after him to call him back, but is held by Appius, which throwing her into a passion, she forgets the advice given her by her nurse, to dissemble and keep Appius in suspense, until her father's return from the camp, owns her love for Icilius and her hate for Appius, whereupon he throws off the lover, re-assumes the tyrant, and leaves her with a threat to destroy Icilius, and that before next day was ended he would enjoy her by force, since he found he could not by fair means. Virginia being thus left

alone, after some pause and looking wildly round her, says,

Where shall I fly!—Terror, remorse, despair,

Surround me!—Heav'n and earth abandon
Icilius gone—perhaps to death—Thou
wretch!

Whose fatal pride has plung'd thee in this
Of horror, view thyself! and then grow
mad!

Distraction!—is there no relief for woe
Like mine?—No hope in store?—Quick,
let me fly!—

Oh, bear me, winds, to my Icilius' bosom,
Ere I hang with grief, and rage, he quit
for ever

These hated walls!—retard his flight, ye
And let these streaming eyes, and break-
ing heart

To gentle pity melt the gen'rous youth,
And clear my love, my honour, and my
truth.

[Exit.

The scene changes to Marcia's apartment, and the 3d act opens with a dialogue between Appius, Claudius, and Marcia, wherein the two former discover the plot they had formed, by which Claudius was to claim Virginia as his slave, and Appius being judge, was to decree in his favour, and order her to be carried to his house; but Marcia, now repenting of what she had done, abhors the contrivance, and upon their leaving her, she breaks out in this soliloquy,

D All's lost—there is no hope—nothing can
shake

The dreadful resolution he has taken—
What scenes of blood, and rage do I foresee!
Mistaken, wretched Marcia! with what
miscreants

Ha! thou combin'd!—Now learn how dan-
It is to venture near the verge of baseness:
A gen'rous mind should never dare to quit
Virtue's firm hold; that gone, that sacred
anchor

Once parted from, there is no stop—down
The desperate bark before the foaming
torrent,

Breaks on a rock, and sinks to rue no
But oh, that injur'd maid! that dear
Virginia!

She little thinks what frightful mischiefs
Much less what treach'rous hand has lent
its aid

To her undoing!—Quick, let me fly—Ah
Prevent, if possible, th' uplitted blow!

'Tis worse than death!—Yes, thou shalt
know my guilt,

G In spite of shame thou shalt; and if there
A way for thee to 'scape, altho' the
passage

Lie thro' this heart, I'll pierce it for Vir-
The scene then changes to the Roman
camp, and Icilius enters disordered, as

from fight, exclaiming against Virginia, and that he had in vain provoked and sought death from the enemy : To him enters Virginus, who blames him for his rashness in the battle, and insists to know what it was that disturbed him, which he refuses to reveal, and upon Virginus's going out angrily, he says,

At length he's gone—this was a trying
conflict— [was burling,

With rage and grief suppress'd my heart
Yet scorn'd complaint—No, should I stoop
to use

A father's pow'r, to gain a forc'd consent,
And hug a wretched carcase in my arms,
The nobler part, the mind, all over stain'd,
Blotted, and scrawl'd with Appius' hated
image ?

Could I bear this ! No—could the angry
Add aught to the full load of woe I bear,
It would be thus, thus to possess Virginia !

Upon this Caius is brought in, being sent by their friends at Rome, to inform Virginus and him of the danger Virginia was in, and to desire their immediate presence. By this Icilius is convinced of the injustice of his suspicion, and resolves to fly to her assistance. The scene then changes to Virginia's apartment, where Marcia confesses her crime, and Virginia forgives her, after which the scene changes to a garden, where Rufus informs Appius of the defeat of both their armies, not by the valour of the enemy, but by their own troops being resolute not to conquer thro' hate to the decemvirate, and lest any thing happy should befall the state under their government ; notwithstanding which, Appius concludes the act with declaring his resolution to persist in his purpose against Virginia's virtue and the life of Icilius.

The scene changes to an apartment in Virginus's house, and the 4th act opens with a dialogue between Icilius and Virginia, which ends with his advice and her resolution to fly to Ardea, under the guidance of her uncle Numitor. The scene then changes to a street in Rome, where Appius seeing Virginia coming out of her father's house, gives Claudius orders to intercept and seize her ; and then the scene changes to the gate Collina at Rome, which Virginus enters with a band of soldiers, and whilst he is haranguing and informing them of the design against his daughter, Marcia comes hastily, and tells him of his daughter's being seized by Claudius and dragged to the tribunal of Appius, who had doomed her a slave of Claudius, but that Icilius interposed and a great tumult was raised. Then comes Icilius, who tells him, that by his and Numitor's interposition, and the menaces of the people, Appius was compelled to respite the execution of his sentence until

her father's arrival ; after which he advises Virginus to think of what next course to take ; but the old Roman despises thinking of any course, but that of bringing the question to an immediate decision, and till then desires Icilius not to see his daughter.

The scene being changed to an apartment in Virginus's house, the 5th act opens with a moving dialogue between Virginus and his daughter, which ends with his injoining her to avoid Icilius ; and upon Virginus's going out, Icilius enters, who tells her, that her father's savage honour would ruin all, for he had just met him going to claim immediate judgment ; but she answered only with weeping and bidding him farewell, and upon his complaining of her behaviour, she tells him, it was her father's orders, which were ever sacred to her. Nevertheless he insists upon attending her, whereupon she says,

Away, Icilius !—

It seems, thou know'st me not—Hast
thou forgot, [thou cancel
I am Virginus' daughter ?—Wouldst
The bond of my obedience ?—Learn to
render

Thy passion worthier of thyself and me !
Learn to respect my duty, and my glory ;
For tho' I love, yet still I am a Roman !

Plautia and Marcia then enter to tell her, that her father waited to lead her to the judgment-seat of Appius ; whereupon Icilius resolves to attend her, and upon their going off, the scene changes to Appius's tribunal in the forum, where Claudius tells him he had provided sufficient guards, seized and disarmed Virginus's followers, and had given Rufus orders to seize Marcia, and also Icilius. Then Virginus enters leading his daughter, and Claudius makes his claim in a very plausible manner, to which Virginus is ordered to answer ; but he could only complain that his friends were all seized and carried off, and among the rest Icilius, and even Marcia, because she could unfold the hellish contrivance, and at last runs out in reproaches against Appius, whereupon Appius decrees in favour of Claudius, who thereupon lays hold on Virginia, and endeavours to force her away from her father. Upon this the old man desires to take his last farewell of his daughter, which being permitted, he privately shews her his dagger, and at last, being encouraged by her, he stabs her. Whilst Plautia is endeavouring to support Virginia, and Appius is giving orders to his hectors to seize Virginus, a tumultuous noise is heard without, and Rufus entering hastily, tells Appius, that the populace had rescued Icilius, who at their head had broke

broke through the guards, and was bearing down all before him. Upon this Appian and Claudius go out to put themselves at the head of the guards, and a loud shouting being heard without, Icilius at the head of the people enters, who upon seeing Virginia, stands at first astonished, then kneels down by her, and upon hearing his voice she endeavours to raise herself, looks at him for some time, then sinks down, and with a groan expires. He then starting up, is going to stab himself, but is prevented by Virginus, who says,

What means thy rage?—Look here—his impious blood

Smokes on my dagger's point!

But Icilius still upbraiding him, he says,

Icilius, hear me—

Look on the cold remains of that dear maid—

[thou rather
She sleeps in peace and honour!—wouldst
Behold her thus, or stain'd with foul pollution?

—Now, as thou art a Roman, C
Declare—

ICILIUS.

Away!—I wish to die, Virginus—

L. VIRGINIUS.

To die?—Are Rome and glory then forgot?

At sight of this hot knife, smoking with
All Rome was fir'd, and aided my old arm

[we now
To reach the tyrant's heart!—And shall
Give up these glorious hopes?—The Roman name

Again shall rise! Again fair liberty

Smile o'er th'afflicted land!—For such a jewel,

[dear?—
A patriot breast must know no price too
Not ev'n a daughter's blood!—Remember E
Tarquin,

His exil'd race, and Brutus' guilty sons,
Great Curtius, Cocles, and th'Horatian brothers!

Heroes of old, who for their country bled,
And all th'illustrious list of mighty dead!
Warm'd with their distant rays, let us aspire
To trace their steps, and emulate their fire!
T'extend our fame beyond this narrow span, F
And in the Roman to forget the man!

To the Author of the London Magazine.

S I R,

I have here sent you a Letter, which, notwithstanding its Length, I hope, you will insert in your Magazine, as it is likely to be the last on this occasion; and I could not G
well make it any shorter. I am

Your humble Servant,

CANDIDUS.

WAS truth made the sole end of our controversies and disputes, we

should seldom or never find those persons in the wrong (hagreened or out of humour; but as the contrary of this is often the case, so we find few of those people ever willing to acknowledge themselves in an error, let truth appear ever so plain against them.—This is generally the case, where persons have imbibed wrong principles by education; and may be seen by every day's experience, in religion, philosophy, and all other sciences. This seems to belong to my opponent *, who, by being long used to apply effects without ever enquiring after their causes, has at last taken them to be causes themselves, or at least he thinks it out of human power to account for them; thus our industry is stopped, and any farther enquiry at an end; for this reason, he flies in a passion, and abuses any person who endeavours to confute him of his error, yet at the same time accuses his opponent of the same thing. I will assure him that this was my first method of writing, and has continued to be so ever since, and I hope always will, viz. that I endeavour to throw off all prejudices to men or characters, and thereby lay myself as open to conviction as I possibly can; and whenever I find truth against any opinion, I have already embraced, I hope, I shall always have resolution enough to acknowledge it; and I wish I could think

the same of this gentleman. As he accuses me of passionate expressions, in order, I suppose, to be some excuse for his own foul language; so if I have used any, I will freely ask his pardon for so doing, as soon as they are pointed out to me; but whether I do so or not, I believe, most of his readers will think he has very great reason for so doing.—He first says, in answer to the letters against him, that he has not time to make a regular and full reply; that he has not, is plain; but what may be the cause, I shall not take upon me to determine.—What he says in regard to the letter in defence of Mr. Penrose's pamphlet needs no farther observations than what has already been mentioned, only that he acknowledges that gravitation is an effect caused by attraction, and that attraction is or is not the immediate influence of the omnipotent power. So here we find he has given up gravitation and attraction as causes, and therefore they are not inherent in the earth, or any other solid, but are caused by some other power which he is ignorant of.

This gentleman speaking of intentional vacuities, in answer to Candidus, says, "I do not say that those vacuities are absolute, lest I should appear to be a country oaf, who thinks his pot is empty when

when

* See London Magazine for Dec. last, p. 556.

when he has drank out his liquor. No, no, these vacuities may be, and indeed it is probable they are filled with that fluid we call light or fire." Here then, we find, this gentleman agrees with me in thinking there is no absolute vacuum, and of consequence no vacuum at all, in a philosophical sense.—He also agrees, as above, that attraction and gravitation are not causes but only effects. Thus far our dispute is ended; but if he had acknowledged it in another manner it might be rather more genteel.—His refusing to explain the idea he has of the motion of the planets proceeding from an electrical stream issuing from the sun, and saying it was only a suggestion, is sufficient. He then mentions the following paragraph of mine, viz. "That the action of light is the greatest, more expansive and penetrating, the nearer it is to the sun; but that the pressure (which proceeds from the light being condensed into air) is the greatest the farther it recedes from the body of the sun." His remark on this passage is as follows; "I take no notice of the false grammar, because, I believe, we shall soon hear of fire as well as air being congealed."—I acknowledge the error of writing *more* instead of *most*, but at the same time I am a little surprised to find such a profound critic should be guilty of so great an inconsistency, in writing, as to say that he would prove this to be false grammar, because we shall soon hear of fire as well as air being congealed.—What the congelation of fire or air has to prove this sentence to be false grammar is known to few besides this author.—As there have been already in this dispute experiments brought which prove that air may be changed into fire and light, and also that fire and light may be converted into air; so they still remain in their full force, as this author has not proved them to be false.—Had this gentleman been born near the equator, and there never seen or heard of water being condensed into ice, I doubt not on being told it, he would give as little credit to it, as he does now to fire or light being converted into air.—If he had never seen it, he might also have questioned, whether the steam proceeding from a liquid could be condensed into water.—I cannot help this author's not understanding me, when I said that light and air performed two separate actions, viz. where fire or light abounds, there will be the greatest expansion, and where air, pressure; in the same manner as we find is performed in a still; the greater the fire the greater the expansive power of the steam will be; on the other hand, the colder the water of the refrigerator, the sooner and greater

will be the condensation.—I am glad this gentleman agrees with me in what I have said on electrical light.—He has given us two out of his many experiments, which, he says, prove air to be of a different nature or essence to light; whether they do or do not, we shall soon see.—His words are as follows, "Surely this author never saw a glass window; for through such a one we daily see that light passes freely, and yet not a breath of air can pass."—I assure him I have often seen this, but did not imagine it gave me the least proof that light and air were not of the same essence or substance, any more than that hail and snow were not of the same substance as water, because it could not pass a common strainer, in that form; or that the grains of wheat were of a different substance to wheat flour, because it would not go thro' the sieve before it was ground in the mill. But to satisfy this gentleman I will give him one experiment which shews that air will pass the pores of glass, tho' it must first be converted into light, i. e. if we put a lighted candle under a glass receiver full of air, and then fix the receiver in such a manner as to admit no gross air into it; the candle will continue burning so long as there is any gross air remaining in the receiver, but as soon as that is spent it will immediately go out, and on opening the receiver, we find the same vacuum there, as is made by the air-pump; and the air presses into it with the same violence. Now, as on the first placing of the candle under the receiver, we were assured that it was full of air, and when the candle was extinguished we find there was none; so of consequence the air must, some way or other, find a passage thro' the receiver. In what manner it passes the receiver will not be very difficult to conceive, when we consider the many other experiments which prove that air may be converted into light, and that air is the only and true pabulum of fire. Hence we find that this gentleman's experiment, when it comes to be examined, does not prove air and light to be of a different essence, but only of a different quality. The experiment of a cannon fired at a distance, and seeing the flash some moments before we hear the report, is nothing to the purpose, and only shews us that seeing is performed by the medium of air in quality of light, while that of hearing is performed by the gross air; and as a noise or sound is occasioned by any thing that makes a sudden break of the gross air; so the vibrations arising therefrom are some time before they can reach at a distance, in the same manner as a stone, or any other body,

body, on being thrown into the middle of a pond, and there dividing the water, the vibrating waves are some time before they reach the edges of the pond.

As to Candidus's not being interested in this dispute, I can assure him, he thinks himself just in the same situation as this gentleman is, viz. as he has thought proper to make his remarks on others, just in the same manner I think myself at liberty to make my remarks on him. He says, I called the following an impudent assertion, viz. that the same fluid cannot consist of particles of different sizes; and that if the particles are of two sizes, they must be two sorts of fluids. By making me call it an impudent assertion, (which I did not) I suppose he thinks he has some plea for the foul language of his letter. The same essential matter may consist of particles of different sizes; and yet their essential atoms be the same. Therefore, when we would express the different quality of each we must use different names, as snow, hail, ice, &c. but the essential atoms of all these are the same; and are all comprehended in that one fluid water.—As to his experiment of a pint pot being full of two sorts of shot, it is nothing to the purpose; because the very essence of fluidity is such, that any impressed force may move some parts of the fluid, without moving the whole; therefore, as a less force is required to move a small shot than there is to move a swan shot, just so, small shot will resist less than swan shot. As to his maintaining that there is such a thing as repulsion, in the method he has explained it, viz. that matter can act in a place where it is not, or at a distance from itself; I believe, most philosophers will allow it to be contrary to the very idea we have of matter; therefore I think, it would have been as well, if he had acknowledged it to have been the name for an effect of something, he could not tell what, in the same manner he has gravitation and attraction. He mentions that I have said, “it is the natural quality of the airs, which are denser, to endeavour to press into the places possessed by airs of a more subtil nature.” “I must observe, says he, that this natural quality is an occult quality.” I will assure this gentleman I am not at all fond of occult qualities, and if I had not some idea how this was performed, I would acknowledge it as such. But as I imagine the whole universe to be a plenum, and that in the sun is placed a power of expanding the light from itself, till it arrives at the extremities of the system, where it is congealed into air (in the same manner steam is into water) and by the continual addition of this force it obliges the air that

is there to change its place, and thereby presses it back towards the sun, where it is again melted, and sent out as before; this being always continual, so it must always occasion a continual endeavour for airs in each of those qualities to possess the places of the other. The observation on the burning-glass wants nothing more than to make a proper distinction between collected and directed.

To the Author of the London Magazine.

S I R,

The following Extract from Vol. IV. of Lord Bolingbroke's Works ought, I think, to be made as publick as possible; and for this Reason I hope you will give it a Place in your useful and instructive Magazine; for tho' his Lordship be wrong in many of his Opinions, and therefore his Works ought to be read with great caution, yet in what he says in this Extract he seems to be right in the main, and it will serve to confirm people in a high opinion of our present excellent constitution, which is my design in recommending it to you, I am, &c.

HIS lordship, after having given a very learned and judicious account of the many arts and contrivances made use of by the popes of Rome, for raising the ecclesiastical power above the civil; and after having taken notice of the many misfortunes brought upon mankind by the disputes between different sects of religion, concludes this volume thus:

“It is natural to ask, can nothing be done to remove this scandal by putting an end to these evils? I will presume to answer, nothing; unless men can be prevailed upon to assume the spirit of christianity as well as the name of christians, and this will be found, I suppose, impracticable as long as the sole care of religion and the sole direction of conscience is confined every where to a distinct order of men, whose distinct interests, and whose passions of course, carry them to keep these dissensions and feuds alive. If they were content to explain what they understand, to adore what they understand not, to leave in mystery all that Christ and his apostles have left so, to a time that is not yet come, and to teach others to content themselves with natural theology, and such revealed theology as this; the evils spoken of would soon cease, and the scandal consequently. If they proceeded in this manner, there would be ample matter left to employ their tongues and their pens, and none to employ the swords and daggers of the rest of mankind. The law of God would be a plain and consistent law, and

no colour would remain for infidels to form this argument: "Either the scriptures do not contain the law of God, or it was not in the intention of God to promote the peace and happiness of mankind, or he did not proportion the means to his end:" every one of which propositions is blasphemy, and yet, as theology has corrupted genuine christianity, it will be hard to evade them all.

But since such a change as this may be wished for by good men, rather than expected by any man, it is proper to consider what can be done to lessen an irremediable evil, and whether good policy cannot furnish an antidote against the poison of theology; on which I shall say a word or two before I finish this long essay. There are arguments, no doubt, even of the political kind, and of irresistible force, against atheists who reject all religion, latitudinarians who admit all alike, and rigidists who suffer one alone. If the first prevail, there will be no religious conscience at all; if the second, there will be as many as there are religious sects in every society; if the third, persecution for religion will be made a maxim of government, as it is made in some countries, to the bane of society, and to the shame of the christian profession. Do there remain then no means to prevent the fatal effects of theological disputes, and ecclesiastical quarrels? Some countries are so miserable, by principles of bigotry incorporated with those of their government, and by the establishment of inquisitions, that there remain no such means, but by the total extirpation of all those who differ, or who are suspected to differ, from the established doctrines. In other countries, tho' a rigid spirit prevails, yet if inquisitions are not established, and if ecclesiasticks do not govern, it is very possible by skill and management to allay, for the most part, the ferments which theology is apt to raise in the state, and to blunt the fury of those who call themselves orthodox, and every man who dissents in opinion from them heretical. In countries where this rigid spirit is not that of the government, tho' dissension cannot be entirely prevented, the bad influence and effects of it may. To make government effectual to all the good purposes of it, there must be a religion; this religion must be national; and this national religion must be maintained in reputation and reverence; all other religions or sects must be kept too low to become the rivals of it. These are in my apprehension first principles of good policy. The establishment of a religious order subject to the civil magistrate, and subservient to the

civil power, not that of a religious society pretending to be the allies and aiming to be the masters of the civil, may be reconciled very well to these principles, and sure I am, that they may be pursued, not only without persecution, but without the invasion of any one right which men can justly claim under the freest and most equitable government. The parliament of one thousand six hundred and forty one declared, that human laws cannot bind conscience; which is a declaration every sect makes out of power, and none observe willingly in it. But be it so. Human laws, however, may and ought to exclude those men from power in the state, kings especially, who profess a private conscience repugnant to the publick conscience of that state. Such men will make use of power, and the better men they are, the more to propagate their own schemes of religion, to strengthen their own party and to recommend their particular notions about ecclesiastical government, which cannot be done without manifest danger to the publick peace. The wisdom of our constitution has therefore joined, admirably well together, the two most compatible things in the world, how incompatible soever they may have been represented, a test and a toleration; and by rejecting alike the principles of latitudinarians and rigidists, has gone far to prevent those evils that gave occasion to the objection of atheists: As I hope that I have done in this essay, to prove, by considering the nature, rise, progress, and effects of authority in matters of religion, that theology has been always liable to this objection, christianity never, &c."

Conclusion of the Extracts from Mr. Warburton's History and Antiquities of the famous Roman Wall, commonly called the Picts Wall. See p. 119, and the PLATE annexed.

FIG. 5. JOVI Optimo Maximo pro salute imperatoris Marci Antonii Gordiani pii felicitis invicti Augusti et Sabinae Furie Traquilae conjugis ejus totaque domui arcina eorum ala Aug. Gordiana ob virtutem appellata posuit cui praestitit *Emilius Crispinus praefectus equitum natus in provincia Africa de Tuidro sub cura Nonni Philippi legati Augustalis praetoris Attico et Praetextato consulibus.* The first of these is among the inscriptions at Conington, though now very much effaced, so that little more could be had from the original than the shape and size of the letters; which obliged me to follow Camden's copy, compared with that in Gruter's Corpus. It is represented in Camden as a grand inscription, though, when expressed in

in its due proportion, it is confined. ^{at} here, to a narrow compass; and this instance, alone, is sufficient to shew the expediency of keeping to the same scale or proportion through the whole of a work of this nature. The letters are rude and uneven, and the A without a transverse.

The altar is inscribed to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, and erected by the Ala that was called Augusta Gordiana on account of their valour. The then legate and *prætor* is named in it, Nonnius Philippus, and the consuls Atticus and Prætextatus, which fixes the time to the year 242; both this date and the inscription itself determine it to the reign of the emperor Gordian the Third, whose wife's name was Tranquillina. Capitolinus and Eutropius agree in affirming that Gordian, the son and grandson of Gordian, married when very young, and before he engaged in war: The former says, his wife was the daughter of Misitheus, the latter calls her Tranquillina. Mr. Gale, in his remarks on the inscriptions found at Lancaster in the county of Durham, supposes the Ala Augusta to be a part of the *Legio Junia victrix*: But Old Carlisle is a long way from York where that legion was stately quartered; and Ala, upon inscriptions, as well as in Tacitus, signifies rather some auxiliary horse than the legionary. This Ala was at this time commanded by Æmilius Crispinus, an African, a native of Tusdrus, the place where the eldest Gordian was made emperor. Capitolinus, who informs us of this, calls it Tydrus, and others write it otherwise; so also do they write variously the name of the province in which it was situated, Byzacium, Byzacina, or Byzacena. I believe the imperfect inscription which Gruter gives us, as from Camden, I. O. M. OB HONOREM VXORIS GORDIANI, to have been the same with this, in which she is mentioned.

There have been, however, other altars found here erected by the same Ala, two of which, described in Camden, and referred by him to this place, are now at Drumbrugh-castle, which will be considered under the following numbers: And it is a mistake in Mr. Gordon to say, the inscriptions at Drumbrugh castle were brought from Allonby; for the four next are the only legible inscriptions that I could meet with at Drumbrugh; and it is certain from Camden's testimony, that these belong to Old Carlisle.

Fig. 6, 7. GENIO loci Fortune reduci Romæ æternæ et Fato bono Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus tribunus cohortis ex provincia Mauritania Cæsariensis domos et ædem decurionum restituit. This is the finest and most curious

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Roman altar, that ever was discovered in Britain. The draught of it, I think, has been given no where, except in Camden's Britannia, and there not very correctly. It was found at this station, and removed from Elenborough-hall to Flat-hall, near Whitehaven, the seat of James Lowther, Esq; where it is carefully preserved. But though the altar is fine, yet the inscription seems to be coarse; and I have often observed, that rude inscriptions are upon beautiful altars. The inscription, at present, is in some parts, especially towards the end, nearly effaced, where, no doubt, it was visible enough when Camden first copied it; and in these parts I took the help of his reading, in order to make the whole as compleat as I could. It will be proper first to take notice of the inscription, and then of the sculpture.

The altar is inscribed *Genio loci, Fortunæ reduci, Romæ æternæ, et Fato bono*. It is well known that places had their genii, as well as persons and states: And it was a common practice for the Romans to make their addresses to the genius of the place, even where they were strangers. So Æneas, when he arrives at the mouth of the Tiber:

—Frondeſſi tempora ramo

Implicat, et Geniumque loci, primamque deorum Tellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precatur Flumina.—

We have also another monument, inscribed *Genio loci*, found at York. *Fortuna redux* and *Roma æterna* are also common, both on coins and inscriptions; so that these three first are not unusual: But FATO BONO is somewhat peculiar; yet we have another instance in Britain of an altar MARTI VICTORI, GENIO LOCI, ET BONO EVENTVI: And these two seem to be much the same, *bonum Fatum* and *bonus Eventus*. This epithet is added to other gods and goddesses. Among the Arundelian collection we have BONÆ DEÆ VENERI. And Virgil ascribes it to Juno:

dulci latitæ Dædala dator, et bona Juno.

Pliny describes the image of *Bonus Eventus*, as "holding a *patera* in the right hand, an ear of corn and peppy in the left." The figure of it upon medals is agreeable to this description. In a coin of Antoninus Pius it has a *patera* over a flaming altar in one hand, and ears of corn in the other. I mention this now, because it may help us to understand what relates to the sculpture upon this altar. I only farther add for the same purpose, that as Burten informs us, "Severus's *Bonus*

Y

Eventus

Eventus stands robed, with corn in the charger, poppy and an ear of corn in the left." What follows in the inscription is the name of the tribune, Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus, but what cohort he commanded I know not, for I believe what follows expresses his own country, namely, *Mauritania Caesariensis*, like what was before in another inscription; for *Mauritania*, as is well known, was divided into Tigitana and Caesariensis. The Barcarii Tigitenses are in the Notitia placed at Arbela, and a *Numerus Maurorum Aurelianorum* at Aballaba. I am at a loss to understand Camden's supplement to the end of this inscription. I shall give it in his own words. "In the inscription every thing is plain; only in the last line but one, ET and ÆDES have two letters joined in one. At the bottom it is imperfect; possibly, to be restored thus, DECVRIONVM ORDINEM RESTITVIT, &c. These *decuriones* were the same in the *municipia*, as senators were at Rome, and in the colonies. They were so called from *curia*, the court wherein they presided; from whence also they were named *curiales*, as having the chief management of all court or civil affairs." If we are to read *decurionum ordinem restituit* in this place, what must be done with *domos et ædes*? He seems afterwards to join all the three together, as if this tribune had restored houses, temples, and the order of the *decuriones*: But then another *et* seems to be wanting before *decurionum*, and, therefore, I think it is much better to leave out the word *ordinem*, for which there is not room on the altar, and then all is plain and easy.

On the back of the altar is VOLANTI VIVAS, where VOLANTI does not appear with a double I as in Camden. His conjecture upon it is this: "These two words, says he, puzzle me, and I can make nothing of them, unless the *decuriones*, *equites*, and the *plebs* (of which three the *municipium* consisted) did erect it to G. Cornelius Peregrinus, who restored the houses, temples, and the *decuriones*, by way of vow or prayer, that this their benefactor might live at Volantium." And from hence he conjectures, that this place may formerly have been called *Volantium*; though others suppose it to be *Olenacum*. But I see no necessity to suppose the altar was erected by the inhabitants; they might order these words to be cut upon it, after it was erected: And I find PETREI BIBAS at the end of an inscription in Gruter, where B is put instead of V, so that it is *Petri vivas*, and, perhaps, a parallel instance to this which is now before us: And in Montfaucon

we have a *testera* with FAVSTE VIVAS upon it; and, likewise, in the same author, VALENTINIANE ZESES, that is, *vivas*. These instances make me suspect, that VOLANTI may be the name of some person, addressed to in the vocative case like *Petri*: And I am inclined to think the name of this place was *Virofidum* in the time of the Notitia.

In the sculpture, beside what is purely ornamental, there is upon the back of the altar the usual sacrificing ax and knife; and upon one side, the *patera* and *præfericulum*. "On the right side, says Camden, (according to the translation) is a goblet, a dish, and a pear, (if I judge aright) though others will have it to be a holy-water pot." But what he takes to be a pear, (which I remember not among the symbols of any of the deities) I took at first for a pine-apple, two of which are also upon the face of the capital of the altar: But I now rather believe they have been designed for *spicae* or ears of corn. The representation seems to be very nearly the same with what I observed on a fine medal of Augustus, which I saw at London, where no distinction of the several ears appeared. I am also of opinion, that the sculpture, which is between the two heads in the front of the capital, has been a bunch of corn, though no marks of distinction did clearly appear. This suits *Bonus Eventus*, or *Bonum Fatum*: And Horace joins *Ceres* (to whom ears of corn are also suitable) with *alma Faustitas*. What Camden calls a dish, I take to be a wheel; the most natural and distinguishing symbol of Fortune, another of the deities to whom this altar is inscribed: And what he calls a goblet (if I mistake him not) I apprehend to be somewhat of a *patera* or dish. This might, perhaps, be designed to contain the flowers or the wine for the Genius. The two full faces on the capital or the front manifestly represent the sun. It seems also to be the sun shining, that is in the capital at the back of the altar: And, perhaps, this may represent the setting, as the others the meridian sun. All these symbols suit well enough the contents of the inscription, or the imaginary deities to whom the altar was dedicated.

Fig. 8. NUMINIBUS Augustorum cohortis quarta Gallorum equitum fecit. The original of this is also at Conington, and placed above the summer-house door. The sculpture has suffered by the weather, but the inscription is still very legible. The emperors, in honour of whom it has been erected, I take to be Severus and Caracalla, who were much hereabout, and, I believe, were possessed of this very station:

station : It is certain this compliment is given them in the inscription *Divi Brigantini*. This cohort seems to have been like a flying Squadron, for by inscriptions we find them in several places. As to the *cohortes equitum* in general, enough has been said of them already in the former book. The inscription is included in a kind of *corona*, or rather an octogon, circumscribed by a square moulding. There are ornaments of eagles heads on each side, above which is the appearance of two faces, probably, designed for those of the emperors referred to by the inscription. *Mars* and *Victory*, in their usual dress and appearance, are set in a nich, one at each end of the stone. The other ornaments seem only to be such as pleased the fancy of the sculptor. The *Victory* treads on a globe, and, no doubt, the general meaning is, that the emperors had warred successfully, and gained the victory over the whole world.

A *Treatise having been lately published, intitled, Observations on the Office of Constable, with Cautions for the more safe Execution of that Duty, drawn from Experience, by Saunders Welch, High-Constable of Holborn Division in Middlesex, several Parts of it may be of Use to some of our Readers, especially in the Country, and consequently deserve a Place in our Magazine.*

AFTER recommending to constables in general, union amongst themselves, sobriety, and a command of their temper, notwithstanding any scurrilous language they may meet with in the execution of their duty, the author considers, first, what constables may, and ought to do, as conservators of the peace upon their view ; and, 2dly, what concerns them as officers and ministers of the sessions, sheriff, coroner, justices of the peace, and their high constable.

Upon the first head, he says, " You have power, within your respective parishes and divisions, to quell all affrays, riots, routs, and actual assaults, by commanding the parties, in the king's name to keep the peace, and quietly depart about their respective businesses ; and to apprehend all persons who shall in your view break the peace, by assaulting, striking, or by fighting, though by consent, if either party appear wounded, and to carry such persons directly before some justice of the peace ; or, if it be by night, to imprison them until the next morning. And all persons within view of an affray, riot, rout or assault, being required by you in the king's name to aid and assist, if they

neglect or refuse so to do, they are indictable, and the courts of justice have a power to fine and imprison them for their contempt. And, as this necessary power of calling in aid is lodged in you, and the execution of it has of late years been treated with contempt by the commonalty ; and as your safety is greatly concerned in a ready assistance, you will do well to fix your charge of aid upon some known person ; and upon his or their refusal, if the party to be apprehended escape, or you are struck or even resisted, in pursuance of your duty, indict them for the contempt ; and I dare promise you, the sessions will support your authority.

B But though, as conservators of the peace, you have power to apprehend without process, be very careful how you discharge upon your own authority, the intention of such arrest being the delivery of the party to the magistrates, to be dealt with according to law ; and you not being officers of record, have power only in the first instance. If at any time you should forget this caution, you will be subject to an indictment, or action of false imprisonment ; for your discharge amounts to a confession that you had no lawful power to arrest.

Having told you that you have power to arrest persons committing breaches of the peace in your view, divisions, or parishes ; it is necessary to tell you, that it is extremely dangerous to intermeddle after the affray or assault is over. In such cases, the injured persons ought to apply to a magistrate for his warrant ; but here even prudence will direct you, that, upon coming in after an affray or assault is over, if upon your view any person do appear to be dangerously wounded, and the party wounded do charge any person present, you certainly ought to detain him, as the delay of a warrant may be the escape of a murderer. And this will hold in all cases where an immediate access may be had to the magistrate, where any dangerous blow or wound has been given, or where the offence has risen beyond a bare affray, as to a riot, rout, &c. or, lastly, where there is any apparent danger that the passions of the parties are not sufficiently cool, but that they may again break forth into action, on their first regaining their liberty. In all such cases, your safest way is to surrender up your prisoners, together with your charge, to a justice of the peace ; but where there has been a bare affray only, though accompanied with blows, and the constable has interfered by way of prevention only, and no real mischief has happened or charge been given.

given, and no danger of any future mischief shall appear, the constable having first separated the parties, may depart himself; for in truth he has never had any one lawfully in his custody, and consequently will have no imprisonment to justify. What I have said will sufficiently caution you against interfering in ale-house quarrels, upon charges given you of persons refusing to pay their reckonings, or giving verbal abuses very common with people heated by liquor: These have nothing to do with your office, and many constables, who have, at the request of publicans, taken such rioters (as they deemed them) into custody, have answered the consequence in a law-suit, in which they have been left to extricate themselves by the very people to whose assistance they came."

Then with regard to the apprehending of suspicious persons, or breakers of the peace, he says, "If the watch or yourself apprehend any suspicious persons, let them be carefully searched; and if any thing uncommon, as fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, be found upon them, be sure to secure them, and take in writing with great exactness, the first account they give of themselves: These I have known to lead to useful discoveries. And be sure to give a particular charge to the keeper of the round-house or goaler, to whose care you deliver them, that he neither let any person have access to them, or suffer them to send any message, or to make any alteration in their habits, before they are brought to the justices; for the ideas of persons are greatly connected with the colour and manner of cloathing; so that a change of dress may be a disguise under which they may escape justice. And of this they are so sensible, that I have known very extraordinary means made use of to obtain other wigs and cloaths, under the pretence of going decent and clean to the justices. Be careful in taking into custody in the night, and imprisoning men of credit upon street squabbles. If neither yourselves or your watch saw the peace broke, nor any violence or apparent signs of it upon the parties complaining, it is best not to be too officious."

And with regard to the apprehending of felons, he writes thus, "The apprehending and bringing to justice felons, is of so great consequence to the publick, that the common law requires that service from private persons; how much more is it then your duty, who are selected by the constitution of your country, and bound by a solemn oath to exert yourselves in this important service, of preserving the lives and properties of your fellow subjects? The law in this respect

has armed you with all necessary power to do this duty with safety to yourselves; you have power to raise hue and cry, with horse and foot, to search all suspected places, and break open doors in pursuit of felons; and to extend this pursuit to every parish round you, by giving notice to their respective constables. The statute of the 8th of his present majesty, cap. 16. provides, that if any constable or headborough, within the hundred, wherein any robbery shall happen, shall refuse or neglect to make hue and cry after felons, with the utmost expedition, as soon as he shall receive notice thereof, he shall for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit the sum of five pounds. Thus the wisdom of the law provides what the ignorance and inactivity of subordinate officers renders ineffectual. A provision so immediate, and so dreadful to rogues, as their being once well described would render their escape next to impossible. Secrecy in committing, and easy means of escape are the great incentives to robberies; and one may venture to assert, that if this statute was executed with a vigilance equal to the wisdom of its construction, highway-robberies, the depredation of foot-pads, and burglaries, in the county especially, would cease. For detection would follow the heels of villainy so closely, that to rob and to be taken would be almost the same thing; perhaps most of the felonies in this kingdom are owing to the non-execution of this excellent law. The wisdom of the law has rendered warrants in apprehending felons unnecessary, as such a delay might be the escape of the offenders. Your consideration extends only to two things, first, that a felony has been really committed, and the second, that the person you arrest is properly suspected. The first of these is absolutely necessary to justify an arrest; a mistake here is fatal; but an error in the second is excusable in the law. In order to keep yourselves as clear as possible in the discharge of this part of your office, whatever person brings you an account of a robbery, and where the felon is, examine well if it be upon his own knowledge, or the report of another; if upon his own, charge him in the king's name to aid and assist you; if upon the report of another, extend your enquiry to him, and act in the same manner; by this means you produce to the magistrate your prisoner and his accuser at the same time. But in all cases of suspicion, not from your own knowledge, the safest way is to refer the parties to a justice of the peace, and act upon his warrant."

To

To which he afterwards adds thus ;
 “ One more observation upon this part of your duty I must mention : That whenever things are taken upon felons, or upon the execution of search warrants, be very careful not to suffer them out of your sight, except you have first affixed a private mark by which you can swear with certainty to the identity of them, and be always careful to produce them as evidence in court. And I have known instances, where goods have been taken from a person, charged with felony, and produced by the constables at the trial, and the jury having acquitted the prisoner, the prosecutor and the defendant have both laid claim to the goods in the officer's hands, and both brought or threatened to bring actions against him ; as was the case of one officer I know, to the damage of above 30*l.* to the poor man. I do therefore caution you, as your duty obliges you to have the custody of the goods taken from felons, and upon search warrants ; so the intention of the law is, that they should be produced by you in court as evidence. Here then ends your duty, and I advise you to pray the direction of the court in the delivery, if any doubt then arises ; for as the goods seized from felons are what the law terms, in abeyance, if the felon be acquitted, the property reverts to him, the cause of seizure being discharged ; yet I have known actions of trover brought by the prosecutor, and also a demand in law from the supposed felon. But if the court should refuse to determine to whom the goods or money in your possession should revert, I then advise you to leave them at all events in the court. And this I apprehend being a termination of your office in that respect, it will be a good plea in bar of action, and you will be entitled to the general issue, and recover double cost, upon the statute of James I. should one be brought.”

With regard to search warrants he writes thus : “ Great prudence is necessary in the execution of search warrants. These must be executed between the rising and the setting of the sun, at most by visible daylight. As these warrants are often by the mistakes and misapprehensions of people, and sometimes for worse motives, executed in the houses of the innocent, caution and tenderness should be used. With good nature acquaint the parties upon whom the warrant is to be executed, and of the felony committed ; that suspicion has arisen that part of the goods are lodged with them, for which reason you are obliged by your warrant to search, advising them, if any of the

things stolen are in their custody, to produce them voluntarily, and give evidence ; for if they deny the knowledge of them, and such things should upon search be found, or evidence afterwards appear that they were in their custody, the law will construe their denial and secreting the goods, into a felonious intent, the consequence of which is, transportation for 14 years. After such admonition be extremely careful in your search, and that in proportion to the bulk or minuteness of the things lost. Your warrant tells you, if you find the things stolen, or any part of them, you are to bring them, and the parties in whose custody they were found, to answer before the justice. And that no mistake may happen in ascertaining the property, always take with you a person able to swear to it. Nor break open locks until the parties have first refused to open them.

I shall here mention one general rule for the breaking open doors, as this may happen in the assisting the officers of the revenue, as well as in search warrants and apprehending felons. Where the law prescribes that power to your office, you are, upon finding the doors fast, to call with an audible voice to the persons within, demanding entrance there, in the king's name, as constable ; and if, upon this, the parties refuse to answer, or answering refuse to open the door, you then are justifiable in using force, which you will not be before such demand be made.”

And upon warrants of distress he says, “ In the execution of warrants of distress first demand the sum to be levied. If that be denied, then you are to seize so many of the goods as will be sufficient to pay the contents of your warrant, and the necessary expence consequent thereupon ; but to do this with as little hurt to the parties as possible, let your seizure be rather of superfluities, than necessities ; and take a broker with you, who being a judge of the value of goods, will direct you in respect of the quantity ; which goods are to be immediately disposed of, and the surplus, if any arising, paid to the parties upon whom the seizure was made.

In being called upon by landlords to assist at seizure of goods, your duty there is only to preserve the peace, without intermeddling otherwise, except violence be offered and the peace broke. Then you are to apprehend the parties guilty of striking the first blow.”

These are the most general and useful parts of this pamphlet ; but the whole is so well wrote, and contains so many good instructions, that no gentleman, much less any constable, should be without it.

STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, as it stood Jan. 17, 1753, and Jan. 11, 1754.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1753.	Increased between Jan. 11 1753 and Jan. 11, 1754.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the nation debt on Jan. 11, 1754.
	L. s. d. q.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
A Nnuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unfubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275 17 10 4			1836275 17 10
ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100			108100
do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	99805 14 10 1/2		1750	99055 14 10
Duties on salt further continued	716700		174800	519900
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	1100			1100
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 ^{l.} charged on 6d. p. pound on persons, &c.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3100000			3100000
annuities at 3 ^{l.} per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.	1000000			1000000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
In their original fund at 3 ^{l.} per cent. from August 1, 1743	3100000			3100000
for cancelling Exchequer bills 3 G. I.	500000			500000
purchased of the S. S. company	4000000			4000000
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1757	499600			499600
do. at 3 ^{l.} 10s. p. c. on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719	1750000			1750000
ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1150000			1150000
ditto at 3 ^{l.} 10s. p. c. 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirit. liquors since Lady-Day 1746	936800			936800
ditto 3 ^{l.} per cent. charged on the sinking fund. 25 G. II.	9137821 5 1 1/2			9137821 5 1
ditto at 2 1/2 p. cent. charged on ditto	17701323 16 4			17701323 16 4
Exchequer bills at 3 per cent. 1752, charged on ditto	116314 6 7 1/2			116314 6 7 1/2

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100^{l.} to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life, at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 12, 000^{l.} but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 21,153^{l.} And the subscribers of 100^{l.} to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 8s. a ticket, which amounted to 5,000^{l.} but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 4,119^{l.} which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

SOUTH-SEA Company.

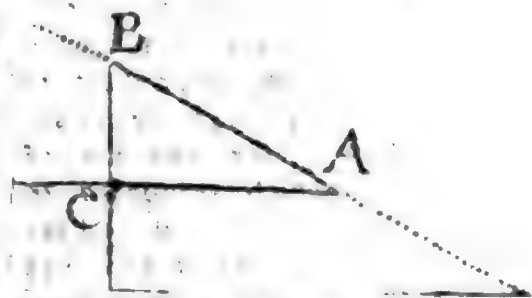
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 G. I.	25025309 13 11 1/2			25025309 13 11
annuities at 3 p. c. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000			2100000
	74368451 15 1		116314 6 7 1/2	73075007 8 3

ACCOUNT of the produce of the fishing fund, and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.				Per contra Cr.			
THE Exchequer to the sinking fund, between Jan. 11, 1753, and Jan. 11, 1754, viz.				By money issued between Jan. 11, 1753, and Jan. 11, 1754, viz.			
Transfer of the aggregate fund	—	L.	s. d. q.	By annuities 1736 subscribed for, 6 months due, July 5, 1751.		95	5 0
General fund	—	838848	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ditto 1738, ditto		25	11 6
East-Sea comp. fund	—	561498	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto 1742, ditto, and management		294	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		136742	17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto 1749, ditto, April 5, 1753, and management		2335	19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1537089	13 9	Ditto 1750, ditto, July 5, 1753, and management		232	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money brought to this fund by act 25 Geo. II.				By the South-Sea company for annuities 1751, 12 months due, 5 Jan. 1754, and management		64181	5
Duty on wrought iron	15342	19	2	By the Bank for subscribed annuities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 12 months due, Oct. 10, 1753, and management		617211	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duties on wine	152711	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	By ditto for ditto, at 3 p. c. 12 months due, 5 Jan. 1754, and management		276891	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coaches	59907	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	By ditto for circulating Exchequer bills, anno 1752, 10 Nov. 4, 1753		27484	19 11
Addition. duty on paper	31235	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	By the usher of the Exchequer for necessaries for ditto to Lady-Doy, 1752		50	15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do wines	57331	12	9	By ditto for annuities 1736 and 1738, to Michaelmas, 1752		143	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty on fish, and ad. duty on spirits	254001	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	By the deficiency of the duty on sweets to 5 Oct. 1753		6792	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Addition. duty on postage	424332	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	In further part of 1,400,000l. in Exchequer Bills		1116214	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		994864	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	In full 420,000, granted for the service of the year 1753		420000	
		2531953	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			2531953	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

A QUESTION in NAVIGATION. By W. B.

A Ship in lat. $40^{\circ} 0'$ N. observes two islands A and B, lying in a right line between the north and west; then she sailed due west, and saw a cape, bearing due north in a line with B, B distant 3,53 miles, and kept on that course till she was 20 miles distant from her first port: Then she steered north, till she saw the island A bearing due east $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a line with the cape; and observes that A was 3,97 miles farther distant from the cape than B: Required the latitude the ship is in, and the distance of the islands and cape from each other, and from the ship at each observation?



Answer is the PARADOX in December Mag. p. 568, by GEOGRAPHICUS.

WHEN the sun enters the points Aries and Libra, and consequently the equator, the sun is at the same time seen to rise both by the south and north poles, which is twice a year.

*Substance of his MAJESTY'S SPEECH
at the Close of the Session, on Saturday,
April 6, 1754.*

FIRST his majesty tells both houses, that nothing could have given him greater satisfaction; at this time, than the unanimity and dispatch with which they had gone thro' the business of this session: That tho' no particular point of extraordinary moment had offered itself to their consideration, yet they had shewn the most attentive regard to every branch of the publick service: That as to foreign affairs, he should say nothing at present, except, that it was his fixed resolution to do every thing in his power to maintain the general tranquillity, and to adhere to such measures for that purpose, as he had hitherto pursued in conjunction with the powers in alliance with him.

Then he returns the house of commons his hearty thanks for the supplies they had so chearfully granted; and which were the more acceptable to him, as they had brought no new burthen upon his good subjects.

At last, speaking to both houses, his majesty concludes as follows: "The time draws near, when the present parliament must determine by law; and it is my intention very speedily to call a new one: But it would be unjust to this, not to give it a publick testimony of my approbation. The many eminent proofs which you have given of your duty and affection to my person and government; of your zeal for this excellent constitution, and for the security of the present establishment; can never be forgotten by me. By your vigorous assistance, under the protection of the divine Providence, I was enabled to put an end to an expensive, tho' necessary war, by an honourable peace; which you have greatly contributed to preserve, by readily and uniformly supporting my measures. You have gone farther; and, whilst the difficulties arising from the war were scarce over, seized the first opportunity to perfect one of the greatest works of peace, by concurring in the most proper means for a gradual decrease of the national debt, and, at the same time, raising the publick credit. You have also, by several new laws, laid a foundation to strengthen and advance the trade and commerce of my kingdoms. Such a series of wise and steady conduct cannot fail to recommend you to the good will and esteem of your fellow subjects, as well as mine. For my own part, I securely rely upon the loyalty and good affections of my people, and have no other aim, but their lasting happiness."

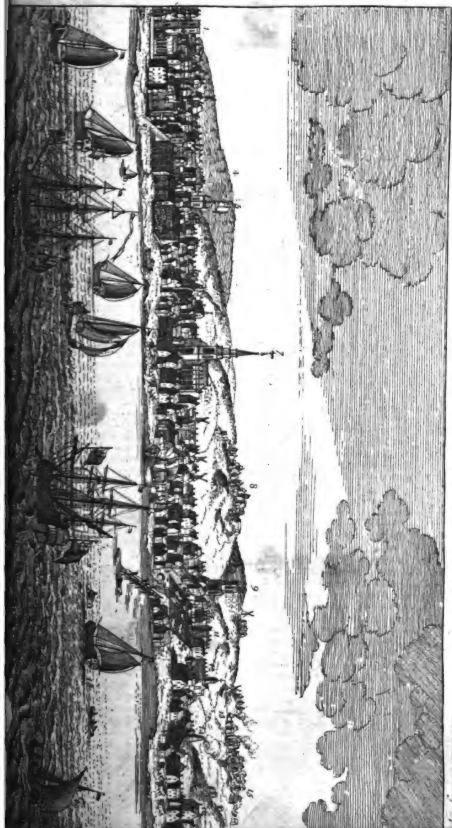
*An Account of LIVERPOOLE: With
a beautiful PROSPECT.*

THIS famous town lies in the south-west corner of Lancashire, of which county we gave a particular description in our Magazine for 1750, p. 486, &c. with a correct MAP of the same. It is situate on the north side of the river Mersey, which parts Lancashire from Cheshire, near the mouth of that river, where it falls into the Irish sea. It is an antient corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. sends two members to parliament, and has two weekly markets, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Here are three churches in this town, viz. St. Nicholas's the old church, St. Peter's built about 50 years ago, and St. George's the new church, finished in the year 1734. The prodigious increase of inhabitants, and new buildings, owing to the vast improvement of their trade, occasioned the two last churches to be erected. The town-house is a fine modern building, standing all upon pillars of freestone, and under it is their Tolley, or Exchange, for the meeting of the merchants. Here is also a good free school, well endowed, and a very noble charity school for 50 boys and 12 girls, who, besides their education, are maintained with clothes, meat, and lodging. Here are likewise several alms-houses for the support of sailors widows, and other old and indigent people.

Liverpoole may be truly said to be one of the wonders of Britain, because of its prodigious increase of trade and buildings within the compass of a few years. It rivals Bristol in the trade to Virginia, and the British colonies in America. They trade also round the whole island, send ships to Norway, to Hamburgh, to the Baltick, as also to Holland and Flanders; so that they are almost become, like the Londoners, universal merchants. The trade of Liverpoole consists not only in merchandizing and correspondencies beyond the seas, but as they import almost all kinds of foreign goods, they have consequently a large inland trade, and a great correspondence with Ireland and Scotland, for consumption of their imports: So that we may draw the following comparison between Bristol and Liverpoole. Bristol lies upon the Irish sea; so does Liverpoole. Bristol trades chiefly to the south and west parts of Ireland, from Dublin in the east to Galloway west; Liverpoole has all the trade of the east shore and the north, from the harbour of Dublin to Londonderry. But I has the trade of South Wales, Liverpoole great part of the trade of North Wales. Bristol has the

A PROSPECT OF LIVERPOOLE.

London Mag. 17



the south-west counties of England, and some north of it, as high as Bridgenorth, and perhaps to Shrewsbury; Liverpoole has all the northern counties; and a large consumption of goods in Cheshire and Staffordshire is supplied from thence.

The merchants were formerly under great difficulties for want of a safe harbour for their ships; in order to remedy which inconvenience, by virtue of two acts of parliament, they have made a large basin, or wet dock, at the east end of the town, where they have brought the tide from the Mersey to flow up by an opening, that looks to the south, and the ships go in north; so that the town shelters it from the westerly and northerly winds, the hills from the easterly, and the ships lie as in a mill-pond, with the utmost safety and convenience. This dock is capable of holding 100 sail of ships. The entrance into it has been since enlarged, and a pier erected in the open harbour on the north and south sides of the said entrance. The custom-house adjoining to the dock is also but the work of a few years past, and is not only a commodious, but an elegant piece of building. In short, there is no town in England, except London, that can equal Liverpoole for the fineness of the streets, and beauty of the buildings. The harbour is defended on the south side by a castle, and the west by a tower on the river Mersey.

Explanation of the PROSPECT.

1 St. Nicholas's church. 2 Water-street. 3 The old tower. 4 The beacon. 5 The exchange. 6 The tobacco pipe. 7 The new church. 8 Yerton. 9 St. Peter's church. 10 The dock. 11 The custom-house. 12 The charity school. 13 The copperas house. 14 The glass house. 15 Law-hill. 16 The sugar house.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON reading an extract in the February Magazine, I was surprised to see the cities of Florence and Paris referred to for example of bridges, (see p. 76.) which might have been done so much nearer us. The city of Dublin furnishes sufficient! The river Liffie, which runs almost central through it, has four stone bridges, the uses of which are so well known there, that the rebuilding Essex bridge is a matter of great concern to the inhabitants; tho' the communication between the sides is preserved by others, the first of which is not above a quarter of a mile distant, and

April, 1754.

all within sight of each other. Besides these there are many other smaller stone bridges of almost equal advantage. What contributes further to the superior neatness and elegance of that city, is that the river is enclosed with stone walls on both sides quite thro': And on the north side, (but for the caprice of some who have built houses at the feet of some of the bridges) the sight might agreeably extend in one direct open street more than three miles in length, with a breast work for the security of passengers, &c. and a good deal so on the south side, where the chief trade is carried on, and where the same agreeable prospect is obstructed mostly by ware-houses in and about the custom-house. That river may be said to be one great uniform navigable canal, which farther continues outward above 2 miles in length; and within half a century past, vast tracts of land have been taken in from the sea, on one side by the city, and on the other at the sole expence of one man, by walls upwards of 60 feet wide, which forms on the whole one great wharf or quay on both sides for the convenience of ships of burthen passing and repassing thro' the channel: So that the city, river, bridges, regularity and number of buildings and inhabitants, with its pleasant and healthful situation, may be justly ranked with the first five cities of the world, of which it is not unwarrantably the sixth, and but little inferior to any.

If some more able pen than mine would undertake to give an exact account of its present improved condition, I am persuaded it would help greatly to remove the many vulgar prejudices that are ignorantly formed against it; a critical and impartial history of which city and kingdom, from its rise to its present state of government, trade, &c. is so much wanted in this age, where writings of that kind so much abound, that it alone contributes much to sink in oblivion, that which ought, next to England, to be, in it, the first and best known kingdom of the world.

London, Yours, &c.

March 18, 1754. W. B. HIBERNICUS.

N. B. The river I compute is in the whole length near as wide as the Thames at Somerset-house, and no where incommoded with such sands.

A Question, by T. DRAURY.

THESE are three numbers in harmonical proportion, whose sum is 39, and their continual product 1944: Quize the numbers?

A Paradox, by A. LIQUIER.

WHAT three numbers are those whose continual sum, difference, product, and quotient are equal?

**An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned,
as it stood on Dec. 31, 1753.**

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.		Particulars.			Total.		
Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
DUE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, &c. supplied for the service thereof	To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	423544	14	6	725175	4	10
	For freight of tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the said Dec. 31, as also to several bills of exchange	51750	17	3			
	To his majesty's yards and rope yards for ordinary and extraordinary	60624	1	6			
	For half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council in that behalf	147473					
		41782	11	7			
Seamens Wages.							
Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	To ships in sea pay on the said Dec. 31, 1753	106315	19	2	366057	19	8
	To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for pilotage, surgeons necessities, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c.	244121					
		15621		6			
Victualling debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.							
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	For paying off all the bills entered on their course	13089	13	3	189344	16	12
	For provisions delivered, and services incurred, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1753	157727	14	9			
	For necessary-money, extra-necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies	7161	12	11			
	To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports	1557	15	7			
		9808		5			
Sick and hurt, the debt of that office as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.							
Due, for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service		—	—	—	8603	19	1
	The total amounts to the sum of	—	—	—	1289182		6
From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands		84731	1	3 1/4	157075	13	5 1/4
	And the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year, as on the other side	72344	12	2			
The debt will then be		—	—	—	1132106	7	1/2
N. B. In this debt is included bills registered for carrying on the building of the royal hospital at Hasler, amounting to		—	—	—	9897	18	10
For which sum of 9897l. 18s. 10d. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted							
The nett debt of the navy will then be		—	—	—	1132108	8	2 1/2

There

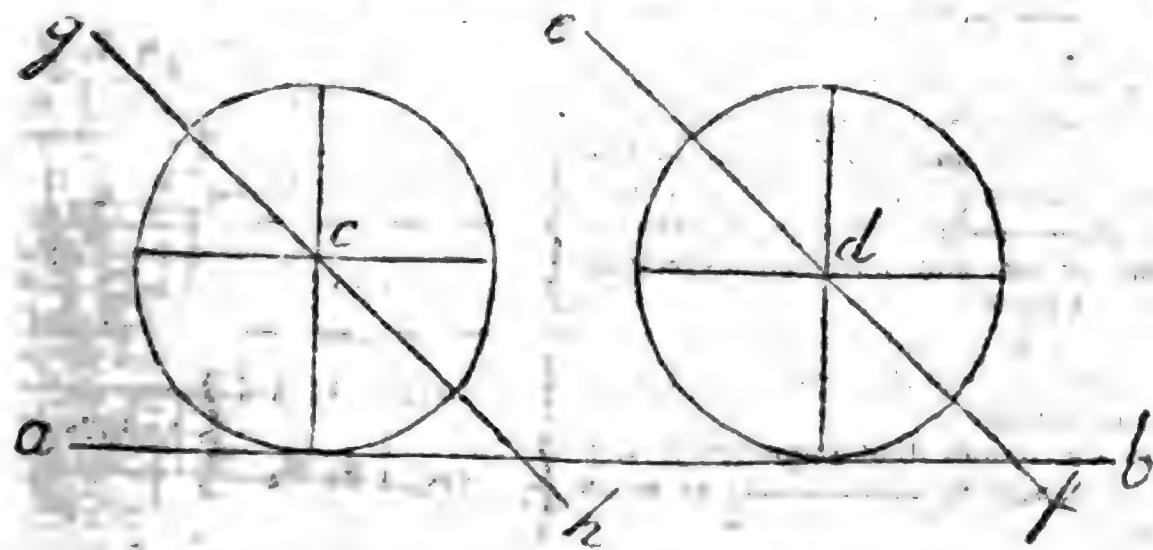
There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY on Dec. 31, 1753, in Money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.

In what particulars paid	In MONEY.	Wear and tear or ordinary and transp.			On the HEADS of Seamens wages.			Victuals.			Total.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Rothout Bart.	In money	7816	4	3 1/4	193	2	6 1/2	1827	19	8	10493	17	1 1/2
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	656	10	8	—	—	—			
Rt. Hon. George Do- dington, Esq;	In money	6174	12	1 1/4	3577	5	4 1/2	207	12	1 1/2	10779	14	9 1/2
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	820	5	2 1/4	—	—	—			
Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;	In money	24776	2	6 1/2	30396	13	1 1/2	6279	11	8 1/4	63457	9	3 1/4
	Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	2005	1	11 1/4	—	—	—			
		38766	18	11	37648	18	10 1/2	8315	3	5 1/2	84731	1	3 1/2

There remained on Dec. 31, 1753, 72344 l. 13s. 2d.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
MR. S. H. (p. 79, 80.) is surely mistaken in his notions of my question, (vide Sept. Mag. p. 415.) since nothing can be plainer or easier to demonstrate than that the courses of the two last ships are parallel to each other; the question says, both ships set out from the same degrees of latitude; each bound towards the same point of the compass: Now it is evident their courses were parallel; for let *ab* be the degree of latitude from whence all the ships set out; *c* and *d* two



compasses, and *fc*, and *gb* the points betwixt north and west: Can any thing be more evident than that these two lines are parallel to each other? Farther, it is impossible they should be otherwise, for then (as S. H. himself remarks) the question would admit of several answers; which is absurd.

A NEW SONG.

ADVICE to CLORIS.

Cloris, it is not in our

pow'r To say how long our love will last, It may be within this hour

May lose those joys we now may taste, The blessed

that immortal be, From change in love are on-ly free.

2.
 And tho' you now immortal seem,
 Such is th'exadness of your frame,
 Those that your beauty so esteem
 Will find it cannot last the same,
 Love from your eyes has stol'n my fire,
 As apt to waste and to expire.

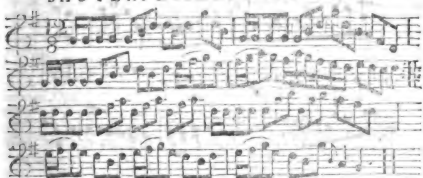
3.
 Then since we mortal lovers are
 Let's question not how long 'twill last,
 But while we love let us take care
 Each minute be with pleasure past ;
 It were madnes to deny
 To live because we're sure to die.

4. Fear

4.

Fear not, tho' love and beauty fail,
 My reason shall my heart direct,
 Your kindness now will then prevail,
 And passion turn into respect;
 Cloris, at worst you'll in the end,
 But change your lover for a friend.

A New COUNTRY DANCE. SHUTER'S DISAPPOINTMENT.



The first and second men take hands and go to the first woman, foot it, and turn hands with them $\frac{1}{2}$; the two first women do the same with the first man $\frac{1}{2}$; the two men lead outsidés on the womens sides, and turn hands across all four; then the women do the same on the mens sides, and turn $\frac{1}{2}$ all four till in the second couple's places $\frac{1}{2}$.

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1754.

The Picture of a fine APRIL Morning.

THE snows are melted, and the frosts
 are past,
 Nor do we longer dread the wint'ry blast:
 What garland shall Amintor now design?
 What wreath, Zelinda, round thy temples
 twine?
 The dawning year revives the poet's fire;
 Soft strains of love returning suns inspire:
 In every wood, behold, in every glade,
 Th' unfully'd verdure, and the growing
 shade!
 All nature, like a bride, emerges bright;
 And her sap teems, luxuriant with delight.
 O'er trepid plains the tempering zephyrs
 pass, [sing grass:
 Call forth the bursting leaves, and spring-
 Afresh the painted pansy rears its head;
 The whiten'd meadow starry daisies spread:
 The birds sweet warble from the sappy
 boughs, [vows.
 And swains in tuneful sighs renew their
 inspire, oh, blooming maid, my artless lay,
 While I recal our first auspicious day;
 The dawn! my fair, when early I address'd
 My tender suit, and sigh'd upon thy breast!
 Zelinda blush'd; A blush the morning
 wore:
 Zelinda smil'd; nor was it day before.

The sun a radiant lustre holds a while;
 The image of Zelinda's gleaming smile:
 A feeble shine does on the water play,
 And disappear by turns; a sickle ray.
 Zelinda wept; when soon the changing
 skies [westward rise:
 Grow black with gathering clouds, that
 Thin scatter'd now the drops, like gems,
 descend: [bend:
 Now with the frequent shower the lilies
 How calm the air! A pleasing stillness
 reigns; [the plains:
 And the moist verdure brightens through
 Soft sinking falls the silver rain: When, lo!
 Athwart the horizon stretch'd, the wat'ry
 bow [ray,
 Swells its proud arch, with braided colours
 That interchange their dyes, and swift
 decay. [high
 The clouds disperse; the sun pursues on
 His vaulted course, and glows along the sky:
 The linnets in the dewy bushes sing;
 And every field is redolent of spring.

Such was the morn, Zelinda; may it
 prove
 A happy emblem of Amintor's love!
 Begun by smiling hopes, but soon o'er-
 cast!
 Our jealous fears like clouds dispers'd at
 last.

Penfive

Pensive I hung my head, like drooping
flowers : [showers :
And tears my bosom dew'd, like gentle
But soon with settled joys my soul is blest :
Thy face, my heaven; in lasting smiles is
drest.
Let fond distrust no more past pains renew;
While thou art kind, Amintor will be true.

To Mr. ARNE.

1.
WITH judgment fraught, by genius
fir'd,
With fancy blest, by fame inspir'd,
'Tis thine to charm the age ;
Thy magick power, thy tuneful art,
Bids rapture wake in ev'ry heart,
The fair, the gay, the sage.

2.
When Philomel of love complains,
'Tis in thy sweetly soothing strains,
That steal the soul away ;
And when the lark the morn proclaims,
At thy enliv'ning notes he aims,
That bid the mind be gay.

3.
Yet why, my friend, such wond'rous skill ?
Why shines thy sun of merit still,
Tho' pow'r repel its beam ?
Why not ?—The orb that gives the day,
'Thro' clouds, thro' vapours, darts his ray,
And proves himself supreme.

4.
Shall Italy in triumph smile,
While science sickens in our isle !
Let eunuchs trill in vain :
At Alfred's call, ye Britons rise !
For once, ye generous, just, and wise,
Oh, be yourselves again !

To AMARYLLIS.

*Rules for taking a Husband, in Answer to those
in last February Magazine (dedicated to
Menalcas) for taking a Wife. (See p. 88.)*

—*Haud ignara ac non incauta futuri.* Hor.

SHOULD it e'er be my lot with a
husband to live,
And to share with a consort all nature can
give, [swear,
Which I e'er did intend, I most solemnly
Could I meet with a good one : But faith
they are rare ; [abuse,
Lest I by prologuizing your patience
Why ! in brief I'll unfold ye the man I
would choose. [sincere,
In the first place, I'd have him be true and
And the dictates of reason and virtue re-
vere ; [find,
A compleat set of features I seek not to
All indeed that I prize are the charms of
the mind ;
It is true, an agreeable one I'd require,
Yet I beauty in man do by no means
desire ;

Let all gaming and drinking, and vices
like those,
With whate'er is not good be his absolute
foes ; [please,
Let it be his endeavour his fair one to
And consult what is best for her pleasure
and ease ; [distress,
A true friend to the needy, the poor and
Well belov'd by mankind, by the pious
carest ; [pleatest,
In short, he must be of his sex the com-
Tho' not over frugal, must be the dis-
creetest : [can,
Then tell me, ye fair ones, ah ! tell if ye
Where to find the Palæmon that's fit for
my plan ; [a one be,
Oh ! inform me, ye maids, if there such
I'll reward all your pains, if you'll bring
him to me ; [I find fit,
I've great numbers experienc'd, but none
To rule my true heart, or my judgment
to hit ; [he'd obtain ;
Could I find such a shepherd, my heart
But believe me, till then will I single
remain. H. H.

An ODE of Mr. POPE'S.

HAPPY the man, whose wish and
care
A few paternal acres bound ;
Content to breath his native air
In his own ground.
Whose herds with milk, whose fields with
bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire ;
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire.
Blest, who can unconcern'dly find
Hours, days and years steal soft away ;
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day.

Sound sleep by night, study and ease
Together mix'd, sweet recreation,
And innocence, which most displease,
With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die ;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.

A Latin Translation of the same ODE.
From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL.

O Ter, O plusquam quater ille felix,
Auream quisquis mediocritatem
Diligens, vitæ trahit in paternis
Tempora campis.

Plena cui lactis faciles capellæ
Mulætra propinant, Cereremque tellus
Dædala emitit, simul atque præbent
Vellera vestem.

Cui per æstatem dociles ministrant
Arbores umbram, tepidasque reddunt
Commodè brumas, glaciale quando
Frigus adurit,
Semper

And takes from their beauty's keen edge ;
 Whilst still all the year
 Sweet Pol doth appear
 As blonning and fresh as her hedge.

3.
 The myrtle a shade
 For Venus does spread,
 Where oft too her boy takes his stage :
 But I stoutly proclaim,
 More Cupids take aim
 And sport in the leaves of Box-hedge.

4.
 Fair Daphne, they say,
 In laurel or bay
 Retir'd from Apollo's soft rage :
 But 'twas love dim'd his eye
 When he could not descry
 The laurel from leaf of Box-hedge.

5.
 As foolishly blind,
 His vot'ries you find,
 Who with bays for a truth this alledge ;
 But those I forbear
 Round my temples to wear
 Since first I found out the Box-hedge.

6.
 But from oak and the yew
 Tho' yours bear the bough,
 Tho' your charms least feel time's cruel
 edge ;
 Yet, fair one, forbear
 To make me despair,
 Nor harden by time like your hedge.

7.
 If, Polly, my tale
 Should aught then prevail,
 Ah ! give me a bough for a pledge,
 A pipe it shall form
 Which cannot but charm,
 First rais'd by those hands in Box-hedge.

*Reflections on the Death of the Rt. Hon. HEN-
 RY PELHAM, Esq; Humbly inscribed to
 his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, by
 his Grace's most devoted and most humble
 Servant, John Carteret Pilkington.*

*What mourner ever felt poetick fires ?
 Slow comes the verse which real grief inspires.*
 Tickell.

*His life was gentle
 And the elements so mix'd in him,
 That nature might stand up to all the world,
 And say, This was a man.*
 Shakespear.

FORGIVE, my lord, the sorrows that
 must flow
 From each partaker of the common woe.
 At this fell day, ah ! who can silence keep ?
 Ev'n things inanimate are prone to weep :
 If, in these sad reflections, I intrude
 'Upon your lordship's grief and solitude,

Let the lov'd subject my forgiveness claim ;
 This much your grace is debtor to his
 name.

Great Pelham dies, and yet no comets
 blaze, [amaze ;
 Nor earthquakes strike with terror and
 Britannia's sons no sable weeds put on,
 As if unmindful of that worth that's gone ;
 The spring invigorates the plants and trees,
 And balmy fragrance lives in ev'ry breeze ;
 The cottage swain and villager pursue
 The self-same labours they were wont to
 do ; [prate,

The statesmen bustle, and the lawyers
 And dangling sycophants torment the
 great ;

The city repair, as usual, to Exchange,
 And hungry authors in St. James's range ;
 Ev'n mirth and gladness at this time ap-
 pear,

When ev'ry eye should contribute a tear :
 A loss, a universal loss, to mourn ;

Departed virtue ! which can ne'er return.
 Where now, oh Pelham ! is thy gilded
 train ?

Behold black mourning cover all the plain ;
 Where are thy sisters, where are those
 who fought

Admirers of thy actions to be thought ?
 To some new courtier's levee they repair ;
 Forget thy name, and pay their homage
 there.

Cannot one day in solemn rites be kept ?
 Should not such goodness publicly be
 wept ?

Alas ! ungrateful men, 'tis yet to know
 What you sustain by such a fatal blow.
 Each tender infant should his sorrow lend,
 For he has lost a father and a friend.
 Like helpless mariners in sight of land,
 Your pilot's gone, skill'd in each dang'rous
 sand ;

While to destroy your vessel in the wave
 Lurk rocks, from which 'tis heav'n alone
 can save. [agree,

May Britain's genius with our pray'rs
 And make his successor as good as he ;
 May he like him be prudent, just and wise,
 And give that peace he to himself denies.

Look there, ambition ! see the sacred
 shrine,

Contain the quintessence of worth divine :
 There great, illustrious Pelham lies con-
 fin'd, [mind :

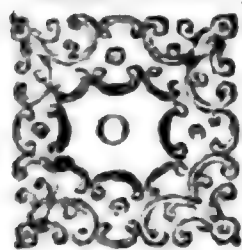
Then check the growing passion in thy
 Not all that heav'n could on the just be-
 stow,

To make him share felicity below ;
 Not supplications ardently prefer'd,
 By all that virtue, all that truth rever'd ;
 Not titles, honours, wealth, or state
 could save [grave.

The best, the worthiest mortal from the
 THE

Monthly Chronologer.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from CHARLES-TOWN in SOUTH-CAROLINA, dated February 12.



ON Saturday arrived here his majesty's sloop Jamaica, and on Sunday his majesty's ship Shoreham, commanded by Capt. Julian Legge, from their cruize in the windward passage; by which we are informed, that on their arrival at Turks-Island, the Caicos's and Heneaga, they met with no French inhabitants, nor had any yet settled there: The only marks of possession they found on those islands were crosses and large posts erected, to which were affixed copper-plates, whereon were engraved the French king's arms, and an inscription to this effect, The Continuati-on of the Possession of Lewis XIV. King of France, 1753: All which marks of possession they cut down and brought away; and, lest the French should ill treat the Bermudians who were on those islands, when they should find their marks taken away, Capt. Legge thought proper to direct Lieut. Sergeant of the Jamaica, who was the officer that went on shore, to leave at those keys the following declaration, viz.

"To prevent any violence being used to any of the people who live on Grand-key, Salt-key, or Seal-key, it is thought proper to leave this declaration, that we cut down the arms of the most christian king, and the crosses that were set up as marks of possession on the said islands, and carried the same away, pursuant to instructions for so doing: And farther, that his Britannick majesty will not suffer any marks of possession to be put up on any of the keys or islands known by the name of Turks-islands. Dated the 21st of January, 1754."

We are farther informed, that a sloop belonging to Capt. David Cutler Braddock, of Providence, (commanded by Capt. Mackay) which sailed from thence at the same time with the men of war, (and on board whom Capt. Legge had put one of his mates to observe signals) arriving at Turks-island the day before them, was taken by an armed sloop, manned with Spaniards, who first stripped Capt. Mackay and his crew naked, afterwards whipped and obliged them to jump over-board

April, 1754.

and swim to the shore for their lives, and then carried off the vessel.

Extract of a Letter from VIRGINIA, Feb. 9.

In October last a messenger was sent to enquire, whether the French had built forts at the back of our settlements, who is returned with the following account: That there have been 1500 regular forces sent from France; that they have built three forts upon the Ohio, on some lands of which several gentlemen in London and Virginia have a grant from the king. The French expected to be repulsed, but, finding no opposition, they intend to keep possession. They used our messenger very well, and gave him a guard of 200 men to escort him through the Indians. It is expected that a number of forces will be raised, as we have a sufficient quantity of gunpowder from London, with 30 pieces of cannon. If the French are not soon drove off, and forts built by the English on the Mississippi, they will have such strong-holds, that it will never be in our power to expel them.

On March 22, the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh pronounced the following sentence: "Whereas Archibald M'Donald, son of Col. M'Donald of Barisdale, at present a prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh, stands attainted of high-treason, by the act of parliament of the 19th of his present majesty: And whereas the lords of justiciary have, upon consideration of his own judicial confession, and deposition of the witnesses examined in behalf of his majesty, found, that the said Archibald M'Donald is the same person who stands attainted of high-treason, by the act of parliament above-mentioned, by the name and designation of Archibald M'Donal, son of Col. M'Donald of Barisdale: Therefore, and in respect thereof, the said Archibald M'Donald now at the bar is by us decerned and adjudged to be taken from this place to the castle of Edinburgh, therein to remain till Wednesday the 22d of May next, and upon that day to be carried to the grass-market of Edinburgh, and then and there, betwixt the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon, to be hanged by the neck upon a gibbet, but not till he be dead, for he is hereby appointed to be cut down alive, his entrails to be taken out and burnt, his head cut off, his body quartered, and his head and quarters to be at the king's disposal. During

ring the whole procedure the prisoner behaved with the greatest composure and decency, and the court expressed their concern for his unhappy situation, more especially as he had been engaged in the rebellion when very young, under the influence of a father and grandfather. It was thought that for this reason their lordships prolonged the day for his execution, that he might have full time to apply for his majesty's pardon.

MONDAY, April 1.

The six men condemned the last sessions at the Old Bailey, (see p. 139.) were this day executed at Tyburn. Their behaviour was suitable to their unhappy circumstances. Abbott declared, just before his being turned off, that he was the person who stole a silver tankard from Mr. Wedder, at the sign of the City of Newcastle in Broad-street, for which robbery one Joseph Little of Harlington was tried, and positively sworn against by two servants in the house and a soldier at the last sessions, and had been convicted, had not many circumstances concurred to make his innocence apparent.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

A cause was tried at Kingston assizes, before Sir Martin Wright, wherein William Groome was plaintiff, and James Shaw, Esq; deputy-ranger of Richmond-park, and others were defendants, upon an action brought against the defendants for an assault and false imprisonment. The cause of action arose from the defendants taking the plaintiff into custody, for being in, and attempting to go thro' the park, from Robinhood-gate to Richmond, and carrying him before a magistrate. After a trial, which lasted above 7 hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. The council for the plaintiff were Mr. serjeant Wynn, Mr. Knowler, Mr. Burrell and Mr. Harvey; and for the defendants, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hastell, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Cox. (See Mag. for last year, p. 437.)

At the same assizes Deborah Burges, the gate-keeper of Richmond-park (who was, at the preceding assizes, indicted for obstructing the high-roads there) appeared, and pleaded, Not guilty, to the said indictment, and gave security for trying her traverse at the ensuing Summer assizes. This trial will determine the right to the roads in the said park.

FRIDAY, 5.

Joseph Rydall, a collier, was executed at York, pursuant to his sentence the Wednesday before, for the murder of Richard Mariden, 10 years ago, at Middop.

SATURDAY, 6.

His majesty went with the usual state to the house of peers, and gave the royal

assent to the following bills, viz. An act for granting to his majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund for 1754. An act to continue several laws relating to the distemper now raging among the horned cattle. An act for punishing persons destroying turnpikes, locks, and other works erected by authority of parliament, and declaring all acts made for erecting courts of conscience to be publick acts. An act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil disposed persons going armed and disguised, and doing injuries and violences to the persons and properties of his majesty's subjects; and for the speedy bringing offenders to justice. An act for the better relief and employment of the poor of the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford. An act for the more easy and effectual proceeding upon distresses to be made by warrants of justices of the peace. An act for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom; and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating thereto: And to divers other publick and private bills.

After which his majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, (which see, p. 176.) and prorogued the parliament to the 25th instant.

MONDAY, 8.

A proclamation was published, by order of the king and council, for dissolving the parliament, and calling a new one, when writs were ordered to be issued out by the lord-chancellor, bearing date the 9th instant, and returnable on Friday the 31st of May next.

Another proclamation was published, for the election of the 16 peers of Scotland on Tuesday the 21st of May next, at Holy-Rood house.

The same day his majesty in council was pleased to order, that the respective convocations of Canterbury and York should be forthwith dissolved, and that the lord-chancellor should issue writs for electing new members, returnable the 5th of June next.

TUESDAY, 23.

A great many elections for the new parliament are already over. In Oxfordshire there was the greatest struggle, that perhaps was ever known on the like occasion: The poll ended on this day, when the numbers were as follows. Lord Wenman 2033, Sir James Dashwood 2011, Lord Parker 1921, Sir Edward Turner 1893. A scrutiny was demanded by the two latter.

FRIDAY, 26.

The anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland

was celebrated, who then entered into the 34th year of his age.

MONDAY, 29.

William Bradford, condemned on Saturday for the murder of Joseph Floyd, was executed according to his sentence.—The rest of the sessions and Canning's affair, in our next.

At Thetford assizes, for Norfolk, 3 received sentence of death, one for robbing his master, and 2 for horse-stealing: At Hereford, a man for sheep-stealing, a woman for shop-lifting and another woman for stealing a mare: At Shrewsbury, 1 for horse-stealing, and one for the highway, were capitally convicted: At Warwick, one for horse-stealing: At the assizes for Devon, 2 for sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, one for stealing two oxen, and two for the highway: At Kingston, for Surrey, two men for robberies, and two women for stealing several guineas: At Bury, for Suffolk, two for horse-stealing, one for a burglary, and one for a rape: At Stafford, two for house-breaking.

In the register of St. Martin's parish, Leicester. Decimo quinto Februarii, 18 Eliz. reginæ.

Thomas Tilly and Ursula Ruffet were married, and because the said Thomas was, and is, naturally deaf and dumb, could not for his part, observe the order of the form of marriage, after the approbation had, from Thomas the bishop of Lincoln, John Chippendale, L. L. D. and commissary, and Mr. Richard Davis mayor of Leicester, and others of his brethren, with the rest of the parish, the said Thomas, for expressing of his mind, instead of words, of his own accord, used these signs; first he embraced her with his arms, took her by the hand, and put a ring on her finger, and laid his hand upon his heart, and held up his hands towards heaven; and to shew his continuance to dwell with her to his life's end, he did it by closing his eyes with his hands, and digging the earth with his feet, and pulling as tho' he would ring a bell, with other signs approved.

Concordat cum Originali. S. H.

S I R,

Oxford, April 23.

You cannot be ignorant of the confusion the election for this county makes in this place. The following is the first attempt of a friend of mine, by way of comforting a friend in his confinement, as the younger part of the university are locked in their respective colleges till the poll is over: In inserting this in your London Magazine you will oblige your constant reader and admirer,

A Lover of Liberty.

—*unice nobilitas virtus.*

SAY, say, my friend, whence does this grief arise, [free?

That from your prison you are not set
Would it delight thee sadly to behold

These complicated scenes of misery?
Here honour droops! Here virtue hides
her head!

Merit to folly, worth's to gold consign'd;
Justice retires, and is afraid to stay,

Where fell corruption overcomes the
mind. [shame,

Here once its glory, now its country's
Knights, lords, and statesmen, jointly
play their part,

Not ev'n the peasant with his rustick phrase
Dares to relate the dictates of his heart.

Shall gorgeous pomp, the vanity of life,
Shall avarice your harmless mirth controul?

Say, for a bribery will you barter ease,
Or sell for gold your innocence of soul?

Let it not vex you, that you can't behold
[state,

Vain men contending to be tools of
Unless it teach you what you ought to know,

That to be good is truly to be great.
Here learned books may fire your youthful
breast, [praise;

With nobler studies, more deserving
Here may you learn your great Creator's
will, [days.

And to his service consecrate your
So will the publick of your praise resound,

So will your country celebrate your fame,
And every bard and nation shall contend,

To future ages to transmit your name.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 30. JAMES Edward Colleton, Esq; of Haynes Hill, in Berks, to Miss Frances Jennings.

Rev. Mr. Hanham, youngest son of Sir William Hanham, Bart. to Miss Phillips.

St. Barb Sydenham, Esq; of Dulverton, in Somersetshire, only son of Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; to Miss Williams.

April 6. Major Taylor, to Miss Anne Middleton.

9. Capt. Style, of the foot-guards, youngest son to Sir Thomas Style, Bart. to Miss Bateman, a 16000l. fortune.

Dr. Jacob, physician at Salisbury, to Miss Molly Clarke, youngest daughter of the dean of Salisbury.

March 31. Marchioness of Hartington, delivered of a son.

April 12. Lady Fortescue, of a son.

15. Dutches of Ancaster, of a daughter.

18. Lady of the Hon. Lewis Monson Watson, Esq; of son.

21. Lady viscountess Dillon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 30. LADY Hatton, relict of the late Sir Tho. Hatton, bart, Mr.

Mr. justice Gundry, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, on his circuit at Launceston, in Cornwall.

31. Mr. Richard Akerman, sen. late keeper of Newgate.

Daniel Bunce, Esq; at Longworth, in Berkshire, high-sheriff of that county in 1747.

April 2. Mr. Carte, editor of Thuanus, author of the life of the first duke of Ormond, and of 3 volumes of The General History of England.

6. Lord Archibald Hamilton, governor of Greenwich-hospital, the oldest captain in his majesty's fleet, and brother to the duke of Hamilton, killed in a duel in Hyde-park, in the reign of Q. Anne.

8. Rt. Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. lord chief justice of the King's-Bench.

12. Anthony Allen, Esq; one of the masters in Chancery.

17. Robert Codrington, Esq; who represented the city of Bath in several parliaments.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WILLIAM Bassett, B. A. presented by his majesty to the rectory of Wadingham St. Mary and St. Peter, in Lincolnshire.

Philip Yonge, D. D. made canon residentiary of St. Paul's.

From the other PAPERS.

Mr. Keppel and Mr. Blacow, made canons of Windsor.—Dr. John Thomas and Mr. Cope, made prebendaries of Westminster.—Mr. Tatton, made prebendary of Canterbury.—Mr. Vardenon, elected minor canon of St. George's chapel at Windsor.—Mr. John Adams, presented to the rectory of Colston, in Leicestershire.—Henry Derby, B. A. to the rectory of Lackton cum Nettlecumbe, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Dodd, chosen lecturer of St. Olave's in Hart-street, Crutched-Friers.—Mr. Warnesford, appointed morning preacher at St. Luke's in Old-street.—Mr. Swainson, A. M. presented by the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Bourn.—Mr. James York, presented by his brother, the Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; to the rectory of Horkley-Magna, in Essex.—Richard Jones, M. A. to the rectory of Yardley, in Northamptonshire.—Dr. Hulme, to the living of Allhallows, Lombard-street.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, March 30. The king has appointed Mr. Trevor Corry to be his

majesty's consul to the republic of Dantzick.

Whitehall, April 2. The king has granted to the Rt. Hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester, his majesty's chancellor of Great-Britain, the dignities of a viscount and earl of Great-Britain, by the title of viscount Royston, and earl of Hardwicke in the said county.

The king has granted to the Rt. Hon. Henry lord Barnard, baron of Barnard-castle in the county of Durham, the dignities of a viscount and earl of Great-Britain, by the title of viscount Barnard, and earl of Darlington.

The king has granted to Francis Knollys the younger, of Thame in Oxfordshire, Esq; the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain.

The king has appointed Philip Anstruther, Esq; Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, to be governor of Kingsale and Charles-fort, in Ireland.

The king has appointed Thomas Blith, Esq; to be Lieut. general; James Cochran, Richard O Farrell, Edward Richbell, John Brown, Peregrine Lascelles, Esq; Sir John Bruce, Bart. Edward Braddeock, John Folliot, and Thomas Murray, Esqrs. to be majors-general of his majesty's forces.

The king has appointed John Stanwix, Esq; to be deputy quarter master-general of all his majesty's forces.

The king has granted to Robert Barber, Esq; the office of one of the clerks of the privy seal, and of clerk of the council of the court of Requests.

Whitehall, April 6. The king has appointed Thomas Holles duke of Newcastle, knight of the most noble order of the garter, Henry earl of Darlington, Henry Legge, Esq; Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Deppin, and Robert Nugent, Esq; to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.

The king has appointed George lord Anson, William Ponsonby, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Duncannon, Welbore Ellis, Thomas Villiers, William Rowley and Edward Boscawen, Esqrs. together with Charles Townshend, Esq; to be commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

The king has appointed George Dunk earl of Halifax, John Pitt, James Grenville, Francis Fane, Andrew Stone and James Oswald, Esqrs. together with Richard Edgecumbe and Thomas Pelham, Esqrs. commissioners for trade and plantations.

The

The king has granted to the Hon. George Grenville, Esq; the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy;—to William Vise. Barrington, the office of keeper of his majesty's great wardrobe;—to Henry Burrard, Esq; the office of ranger of New-forest, in Hampshire.

The king has granted to the Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; the offices of chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer;—to Sir George Lyttleton, Bart. the place of cofferer of his majesty's household;—to Willis earl of Hillsborough, the place of comptroller of his majesty's household.—Grey, Esq; made one of the clerks of his majesty's Green-cloth.

Whitehall, April 9. The king has appointed Richard Shelley, William Blair, Matthew Kenrick and John Barnard, Esqrs. together with Robert Thompson, Esq; in the room of John Plumptre, Esq; to be commissioners for the stamp duties; and Wadham Wyndham, Esq; to be secretary to the said commissioners.

The king has granted to Richard Herbert, Esq; the office of keeper of the change and money in the Tower, and keeper of the coinage of gold and silver in England, in the room of Sir Andrew Fountain, Knt. deceased.—Charles Saunders, Esq; appointed treasurer of Greenwich-hospital.

Whitehall, April 13. The king has granted to George Onslow, Esq; the office of out-ranger of Windsor-forest, void by the death of the Rt. Hon. Peter lord King;—to John Buller, Esq; the office of comptroller of his majesty's mint and mints within the Tower of London, &c.

Whitehall, April 20. The king has appointed Robert Sutton, Esq; commonly called lord Robert Sutton, to be master of his majesty's herriers and fox-hounds.

Sir Dudley Ryder, attorney-general, made lord chief justice of the King's-Bench, in the room of the late lord chief justice Lee; William Murray, Esq; late solicitor-general, made attorney-general; and Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt. solicitor-general in his room.

Hon. Henry Bathurst, Esq; made a judge, in the room of Mr. justice Gundry, deceased.

From the other PAPERS.

Samuel Martin, Esq; made secretary to the Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; as chancellor of the Exchequer.—Capt. James Thompson, made major in Gen. St. Clare's regiment.—Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; made one of his majesty's council learned in the law.—Earl of Granville, chosen a governor of the charter-house.—Captain William Burnaby, of the royal navy,

knighted by his majesty.—Papillon, Esq; made a commissioner of the excise, in the room of his father, who resigned.—Hon. George Clinton, Esq; late governor of New-York, made governor of Greenwich hospital.—Robert Henley, Esq; made attorney-general, and the Hon. Charles Yorke, solicitor-general to the prince of Wales.

B—K—T.

WILLIAM Johnson and Frances Johnson, of Chatham in Kent, linen-draper and partners.—Peter Bartholomew Julian, of London, merchant.—Edward Saunders the elder, of Red-Lyon street, vintner.—Thomas Wood, of the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, London, hat-lining cutter and dealer.—Samuel Cope, of Islington, innkeeper.—Robert Matthews, of Baynard's Castle wharfe, in the parish of St. Benedict near Paul's wharfe, flour factor.—John Powell, of Montague Close, in the parish of St. Saviour's Southwark, dyer.—Tho. Pascoe, of the borough of St. Ive's, in Cornwall, merchant.—William Barry, otherwise William Dawes Barry, late of Trowbridge, Wilts, apothecary and dealer.—Joseph Badger, of Gracechurch street, haberdasher of hats and dealer in sweets.—Thurlow Trent, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, baker.—Thomas Smith, of Norwich, worsted-weaver.—John Lucas, of the Strand, tobaccoist.—John Pike, of Chiswell-street, woolcomber and hosier.—William Shephard, of Stoke Dammerrell, Devon, merchant.—Thomas Forbes, of Ironmonger-Lane, merchant.—Thomas Smyth, of Ipswich, flax-dresser.—William Dobree, of London, merchant.—John Philpot, late of Canterbury, shopkeeper.—John Holwill, now or late of the parish of St. Thomas in Southwark, victualler.—Wm. Norris, of Easton in Norfolk, maltster.—Samuel Greene, now or late of the Strand, victualler.—Henry Vale, of Norwich, carpenter.—John Francis Estienne, of St. Martin's in the fields, jeweller and toyman.—Thomas Rowntree, the younger, late of Yarm in Yorkshire, merchant.—Andrew Patrick, late of Marram in Lincolnshire, hawker and pedlar.—Leonard Huckle, of Bateman's buildings in Shoreditch, leather-cutter and carrier.

ERRATA in our last, p. 100, col. 1, line 3, for *short* r. *sort of*. Col. 2. l. 8, from the bottom, after *it* add *to*. P. 102, col. 2, l. 3, from the bottom, after *repeat* add *it*. P. 103, col. 1, l. 20, for *fort* r. *part*. And in this month, p. 156. col. 2. l. 2, and 8, for *Barnet* r. *Finchley*.

B Y

BY the contract lately made between her royal highness the princess Governante of the united provinces, and the king of Prussia, for the purchase of his majesty's dominions in those provinces, the sum of 700,000 florins is to be paid for the estate, and 5000 florins for the furniture in the houses upon the same: This will carry a large sum out of the country; but it has already been in a great part replaced by a debt of 430,000 florins due to the states general by a mortgage on count Bentheim's estate, which sum has been lately paid into their treasury by the commissaries of Hanover*.

The disputes between the French king and his parliaments continue still upon the same footing, and are rather like to increase than abate; for the court of the Chatelet continues obstinate, tho' there are three of its members in the Bastille, and four others obliged to abscond to prevent their being sent thither. On the other hand, his majesty complies in every thing with the ecclesiasticks; for at the request of the bishops of Languedock, he has issued an arret for suppressing the remonstrances of the parliament of Rouen and Toulouse; and encouraged by this, the ecclesiasticks at Rouen have made a bold step, by resolving to refuse absolution to any one who has ever read the remonstrances of that parliament.

The difference between the French and the Algerines seems to be accommodated; for the Dey of Algiers has released the crew of the French ship, and restored ship and cargo; and by the last mail we are told, that the French consul at Algiers has presented the dey with several pieces of fine sail-cloth, and is at present in great esteem; notwithstanding whereof the French continue as busy as ever in fitting out their squadron at Toulon.

The Corsicans have published a manifesto, addressed to all the powers of Europe, and couched in very strong terms. They set forth, that when their troubles first began in 1739, all the European powers were touched with their unhappy situation, and some were even inclined to protect them, but that since the peace of Aix la Chapelle, these powers seem to unite for their destruction, by forbidding their subjects to furnish them with any assistance; which they think very hard, because it was the ill usage they met with, and the pains which was taken to prevent their reconciliation, which obliged them to resume their arms. Their expressions, with regard to Gafforio shew,

how much they lament the loss of him, and how much they honour his memory. "The fatal death, say they, of our father Gafforio, the honour and ornament of the nation, which he defended by his courage, supported by his constancy, and animated by his example, was the most fatal stroke that could befall us. We have seen Caesar assassinated, but we hope to find Anthony's to revenge his death, and Augustus's to restore our glory and tranquillity. We have sworn, and we call upon God to witness it, that we will all of us sooner die, than enter into any negotiation with the republick of Genoa, or return under its yoke. If the powers of Europe, withdrawing their compassion from an unhappy people, should arm themselves against us, and concur in our total destruction, we will repel force by force; we will fight like desperate men, determined either to conquer or die, till our strength and spirits being quite exhausted, our arms fall out of our hands; and when we have no strength to take them up again, when all the resources of our courage shall be exhausted, our despair shall furnish us with the last, which shall be to imitate the famous example of the Saguntines, by rushing voluntarily into the fire, rather than submit to the yoke of tyranny and slavery."

This manifesto seems to be of so much importance to the Genoese, that they have forbid any person within their territories to read or communicate it, or even to have it in his custody; and they have prevailed on the republick of Venice to prohibit its being printed in their dominions.

By the last mail we had the following article from Constantinople: "Two Greek merchants who trade to Persia and the dominions of the Great Mogul, have received advice from the coast of Coromandel, that the Indians who side with the French, having, with superior forces, attacked the Indians in the interest of the English, the latter were so entirely defeated, that they were obliged to abandon all their posts, and retire with the shattered remains of their army into almost inaccessible mountains. As these merchants are the only persons that have received the above advice, and as the ministers and consuls residing here have no account of it, we are impatient to be farther informed. It is pretended that the action above-mentioned happened in October last, but that neither the French nor the English joined with the Indians.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

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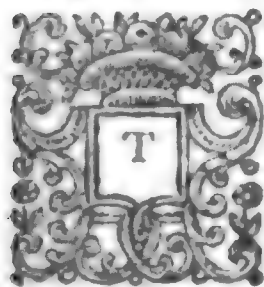
Several poetical pieces, and others, which we had not room to insert this month, shall be in our next.

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T. H. E.
LONDON MAGAZINE.
MAY, 1754.

An Account of the new Tragedy, intitled, CREÛSA, Queen of Athens, written by Mr. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, which was lately acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane.



THE persons of the drama are, Xuthus, king of Athens, husband to Creüsa; Ilyffus, an unknown youth, attendant on the temple at Delphi; Aletes, a Grecian sage; Phorbas, an old Athenian; priests of Apollo; citizens of Athens: Creüsa, queen of Athens; Pythia, priestess of Apollo; Lycea, and other women attending upon the queen; virgins belonging to the temple; guards, &c. And the scene is the vestibule of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and the laurel grove adjoining.

ACT I. Scene, the vestibule of the temple. Ilyffus and virgins enter, and he desires them to make haste to deck the temple, for that the sun had already begun to appear, and he heard the noise of chariots approaching. Upon this Phorbas enters, and after him Pythia. By him she is informed, that his queen Creüsa, and her husband Æolian Xuthus, were coming to consult the oracle why they had been 15 years married without any child, and to beg an heir, or to know on whom they should fix the Athenian crown: That Xuthus had by his courage once saved Athens, in return for which their king Ereätheus had given him his daughter Creüsa in marriage, and left him, tho' a stranger, the crown of Athens, which was perhaps the cause of their present misfortune; for Creüsa was then beloved by, and deeply in love with a young Athenian, named Nicander, who upon that account was banished, and he believed, murdered, because his garments were found upon the road all stained with

May, 1754.

blood: That after his death Creüsa, at the desire of her father, and the intercession of her country, had married Xuthus, but could never forget Nicander, to whose memory she had erected a tomb, at which, with the leave of her father, and afterwards of her husband, she performed annual rites to parted love. In this discourse Phorbas discovered the riveted aversion he had to his country's being under the power of a foreigner as their king; and by this time Creüsa being near, Pythia gives orders to Ilyffus to receive the queen, and retires into the temple, having first told him, that after having paid due honours to the queen, he should haste to Aletes and acquaint him, that something of uncommon importance required his instant presence. Creüsa then enters, and tells Phorbas, that the king had stopped to pay his duty at Trophoniüs' cave; and upon Ilyffus' paying his compliments to her, she earnestly inquires who he was? What was his name? What country he was of? Who were his parents? To which he answered, that he was a servant of the god, and that they called him Ilyffus; but as to his country or parents he knew nothing, for he was told that 18 years since he had been found in an osier basket in the portal of the temple, brought up by the priestess, and taught not only philosophy but all sorts of exercise by a sage called Aletes, who had retired from the world, and lived in a cottage on the adjoining mountain's brow. Whereupon she kindly asks him, if he would go with her when she returned to Athens, to which he made some difficulty, and doubted if she was in earnest. The company having all then at her desire retired, but Phorbas and Lycea, she tells them, that this youth exactly resembled the person of Nicander; and after she had ordered Phorbas to inquire more strictly into the history of this youth, and the sage upon the mountain, he insinuates

B b 2

a suspicion, that their coming thither was a contrivance formed by Xuthus to fix some new foreigner upon the Athenian throne, which she declares she will firmly oppose; and upon his exit, she hints to Lycea, that there was a secret laboured in her breast, which fate forbid her to reveal; whereupon, the king approaching, she ends the first act with saying,

But retire we, maid,
Grief is th' unhappy charter of our sex;
The gods who gave us readier tears to shed
Gave us more cause to shed them.

ACT II. Scene, the laurel grove. Aletes asks Ilyssus, if the queen seemed disturbed when she beheld him; to which he answers, much; and that when he told her what he knew of himself, she dissolved in silent tears. Then after some discourse about his attending the queen to Athens, he seems anxious to know something of his birth, and Aletes tells him, that his fate was then at work, and a few hours might shew it him; but till then it was in vain to inquire. Then Pythia approaching, Ilyssus by desire leaves him, and a dialogue ensues between Pythia and him, in which Pythia acknowledges, that he had long instructed her to pronounce such oracles as had made her name famous in Greece, and asks him what she was to say upon the present occasion. Upon this he desires her to declare Ilyssus heir to Athens' crown; and upon her scrupling it as a fraud, he tells her, that he himself had contrived their coming to consult her, and that she had nothing to do but to utter the following oracle:

A banish'd youth is Athens' cause of woe.
For that youth banish'd Athens must receive
Another youth; and on the young unknown,
Who tends my shrine, and whom I call my son,
Bestow the Imperial wreath. The god
No more.

Upon this she is amazed at his seeming to know what she only had just learned from that talkative old man who came before the rest, and who she tells him would thwart the scheme, because he detested a stranger king; to which he answers, I know him well, 'tis Phorbas, but contrive some way for my seeing the queen secretly, and even he shall with joy receive a stranger king. Whereupon she asks, if his seeing the queen after the ceremony, and in the laurel grove, would be sufficient; and he approves of both, but desires that the king should know nothing of it; for that it was necessary, that he should think the youth of Æolian

race, for which purpose he had already taken proper measures, both among the priests attending the temple, and at Trophonius' cave. Then upon seeing Lycea and Phorbas at a distance they retire, and the two former entering, Lycea informs Phorbas of the mighty concern the queen was under about this young man, and that upon her acquainting the king with her desire to carry him to Athens, the king not only consented but with a smile proposed, that they should adopt him, which gave the queen great joy; to which Phorbas answers, that he would damp her joy, for this youth should not go to Athens, and upon this the queen enters, when Phorbas informs her of his having learned from the priests, that this youth was of Æolian race, and from the king's favourite he had learned, that the answer given to the king at Trophonius' cave, was, that he should at that temple find an heir of his own race. The queen, being by this thrown into an extasy of grief, after exacting an oath of secrecy from Phorbas and Lycea, declares to them, that Nicander was her wedded husband; that she had a son by him, born the very night he was banished; that Lycea's mother carried the infant to him directly to be taken care of; and that tho' she believed they were both murdered together, yet the looks, the voice, the age, and the unknown birth of this youth, gave her some hopes he might be her son by Nicander; but that now all these hopes were blasted. Upon this Phorbas declares, that had he known Nicander to be her husband, he would have raised all Athens in his cause; after which, from the fate of her first husband and her only son, he takes an opportunity to inspire her with fury against any design Xuthus might have, to place one of his race upon the throne of Athens, and she declares, that should this appear to be the king's design, she would assist Phorbas even against this beauteous youth, this dear resemblance of her murdered lord. Just as she had said this, Ilyssus enters, to tell her from the king that all things were ready at the altar and waited her presence; and as she looked coldly on him, and both she and her two attendants left him abruptly, he ends the 2d act in an agony of doubt about the cause of this alteration in their behaviour towards him.

The scene changes to the vestibule of the temple, and the 3d act opens with a soliloquy by Aletes, the rest being all in the temple at the solemnization of the rites, and to hear the oracle. Upon his exit, Creüsa comes hastily out of the temple, in great disorder, and attended only by Lycea,

Lycea, to whom she exclaims against the oracle, as proceeding from the contrivance of Xuthus, which Phorbas had foreseen; and being joined by Phorbas, he endeavours to persuade her to agree to have Ilyssus murdered, which she opposes, and whilst they are talking, Xuthus, Ilyssus, &c. all come out of the temple. Upon the king's desiring her to behold the youth whom heaven designed as their heir, she flies into a passion, and an open breach between them ensues. At last they all but Phorbas and Lycea leave her, and Phorbas refusing his argument with difficulty prevails with her to agree, that he should put an end to Ilyssus, at the banquet preparing for them, either by poison, or by a band of assassins prepared on purpose; whereupon she ends the 3d act with saying,

O boy, thou art reveng'd; whate'er thou suffer'st

Is light, to what thy murd'refs feels!

The scene changes to the laurel grove, and the 4th act opens with Phorbas placing his assassins at the doors of the pavilion where the banquet was to be, and giving them proper instructions to crush these vile usurpers on the rights of Athens, as he calls them. Upon their going out, Aletes and Pythia enter from the postern door of the temple, and she having informed him, that the queen refused to meet him, advises him to wait there for her; then Pythia retiring, Ilyssus enters, and tells Aletes, that if he was not of Æolian race, he would rather continue in his obscure condition than wear a crown by falsehood gained, to which Aletes answers, that ere night he should know all, that there was no deceit in the case, and that the queen should not only be reconciled to him, but fond of him. But upon Ilyssus' desiring him to see the king, and to go to Athens, he tells him both were forbid by resistless fate, otherwise he would attend him still, But Oh! Ilyssus, says he,

Whate'er becomes of me, when thou shalt reach

That envied pinnacle of earthly greatness,
Where faithful monitors but rarely follow,
Ev'n there, amidst the kindest smiles of fortune,

Forget not thou wert once distress'd and
Be strictly just; but yet, like heaven,
with mercy

Temper thy justice. From thy purged
Banish base flattery, and spurn the wretch
Who would persuade thee thou art more
than man;

Weak, erring, selfish man, endu'd with
To be the minister of public good.

If conquest charm thee, and the pride of war

Blaze on thy sight, remember thou art
The guardian of mankind, nor build thy fame

On rapines, and on murders. Should soft
Invite to luxury, the pleasing bane

A Of happy kingdoms, know from thy example

The bliss or woe of nameless millions
Their virtue, or their vice. Nor think by laws

To curb licentious man; those laws alone
Can bend the headstrong many to their yoke,

B O boy!—
Which make it present int'rest to obey

Here he is interrupted by Pythia's entering hastily, and telling Ilyssus that the king expected him, and the banquet waited for him. Upon Ilyssus' exit, and Pythia's retiring, the queen enters, whereupon ensues a moving dialogue between Aletes and her, in which he discovers himself to be Nicander. At the first surprise she faints away, but soon recovers and acknowledges him for her lord and husband, then asks how he escaped the bloody ruffians, or if their rage fell only upon the helpless innocent; and upon his saying that he too was still alive, she says, *aside*,

D O honest Phorbas! Murder now is virtue.

He then tells her, that his leaving his garments all stained with blood was a stratagem to make it be thought he was dead, but that his precious charge forbade a real death; that he had given the name of Ion to the child; and at last by her impetuosity he is forced to tell her, that Ilyssus was young Ion. At this she stands aghast for some time, and then in a fury tells him of the plot against the life of Ilyssus. At first he bids her fly to prevent it; but then lest her rashness should do mischief, he proposes to send Pythia to forbid the banquet as unhallowed; whereupon she ends the fourth act with saying,

F The Pythia, no; I will myself outstrip
The lightning's speed. Whatever be
th'event,

'Tis not too late to die.

The 5th act opens with Lycea's telling Phorbas of the queen's running to the banquet, and that after exacting an oath from Xuthus and all present, that Ilyssus only should be king of Athens, she snatched the goblet of poison out of Ilyssus' hand, and drank it off to the dregs. This Phorbas takes for some fresh Æolian fraud, and for the sake of his country resolves to carry his assassination plot immediately in-
to

to execution. Upon their exit Pythia and Aletes, now called Nicander, enter, and after some discourse between them about what was now fit to be done, they are joined by Creüsa, who justifies what she had done from the necessity she was under, in order to prevent a civil war in her country; and that she now only wanted to see and give her last blessing to her son Ion. Upon this Lycea enters hastily, and tells them that Phorbas with an armed Athenian band was then going to enter the pavilion, to destroy the king and young Ilyssus, whereupon Nicander flies to save Ilyssus, and whilst the queen is exclaiming against the rage of Phorbas, and blaming herself for not having informed him, Ilyssus enters, and tells them how he had been saved from immediate death by Aletes, who bid him fly to find a mother there. He is then owned by the queen, and told that Aletes, whose real name was Nicander, was his father, and her true and only husband. Whilst she declares this, Nicander enters, mortally wounded and bleeding, and after owning him for his son, tells them that Phorbas and the slave who mixed the poisonous draught had fell by his hand, and Xuthus was pursuing the rest of the conspirators; soon after which both the queen and he expire, and whilst Ilyssus is bemoaning his fate, in losing both his parents at the very instant he had found them, Xuthus enters, exclaiming against the queen as the contriver of the designed assassination, but is surprised to see both her and the stranger who had saved them dead; after which the piece concludes thus:

PYTHIA.

Ilyssus lives.

And thou hast sworn, great king, that he
shall reign [firm]
Supreme in Athens. Say, do'st thou con-
That oath?

XUTHUS.

I do, by heaven!

PYTHIA.

Ask here no more.

The fatal tale is for thy private ear.
Retire, and learn it all. For poor Creüsa,
She wrong'd not thee, upon herself alone
She drew heaven's vengeance. And too
surely proves
That murder but intentional, not wrought
To horrid act, before th' eternal throne
Stands forth the first of crimes. Who
dare assume,
Unwarranted, heaven's high prerogative
Oe'r life and death, with double force
shall find [design'd].
Turn'd on themselves the mischiefs they

Queries relating to E. C.'s Case.

Query 1. **I**S not E. C. surrendering herself voluntarily, when she had nothing to lose by going away, an argument of her innocence?

Ans. As a person flying from justice is a presumption of guilt, so a voluntary surrender is, by parity of reason, a presumption of innocence; but then it is but a presumption, which may be overthrown by direct positive evidence.

Q. 2. Is it agreeable to law, that a jury, once charged with the evidence, may be permitted to go at large, before they have delivered their verdict?

A. I am of opinion, that tho' a jury once charged, may, by consent of parties, be discharged wholly from trying the cause; yet I do not apprehend that the law will allow them to go at large, while the trial is depending: For tho' in a long trial such a confinement may be inconvenient, yet I cannot find that the law has provided any remedy for it; it being in the eye of the law a less inconvenience, than exposing the jury to be tamper'd with before they have brought in their verdict; yet I see not but that they may take refreshment, and retire to rest in a place provided for them, provided that they may be guarded by a sworn officer, that no body be admitted to speak to them.

Q. 3. Is it not necessary upon an indictment for perjury, not only to prove, that the fact sworn to is false, but also that the defendant knew it to be so at the time of swearing?

A. I think it to be very clear, that a mere mistaken false oath, without wilful and corrupt design, is not perjury, within the meaning of the indictment, for the indictment charges it to be done falsely, wilfully and corruptly. Nor did I ever know, hear or read of any one convicted of perjury, without evidence to prove a corrupt design, plot or confederacy, or else that the party must needs know it to be false; as in this case, if it were proved that E. C. was elsewhere at the time she pretended to be at Enfield, for in this she could not swear false thro' mistake, as she might with respect to the person of the gypsey.

Q. 4. Does the law require that a jury charged upon such indictment, must necessarily bring in their verdict guilty or not guilty generally?

A. Certainly the law requires no such thing; for the jury may, if they please, bring in their verdict special, or guilty as to part, and not guilty as to other part. Indeed, if it be only verbosely worded, and

and amounts in substance to a general verdict, it may be right in the court to tell them, it would be more proper to find it general; but then care should be taken so to explain it to them, that they may not by a general verdict find the defendant guilty of more than they believe or intended to find him.

Q. 5. Does not a finding the defendant not guilty of wilful perjury amount to an acquittal, although they should also find the party guilty of swearing falsely, not wilfully?

A. If the jury really believed the party innocent of wilful forswearing, this is in effect a general verdict of acquittal; for this is the only criminal part of the indictment; and the swearing falsely, if not with design and knowingly, is, as I conceive, not criminal in law; and after this, to find a general verdict of guilty, is quite contrary to their first finding.

Q. 6. Suppose the jury, through surprise, inadvertency, or mistake find such a verdict, is there any remedy to prevent judgment in such case?

A. This is extremely difficult, unless some error can be shewn upon the face of the record, which may be cause for arresting judgment. Perhaps the suffering the jury to go at large in the midst of the trial may be such a cause, as being a mis-

In the case of Simons, the Polish Jew, upon affidavit of the jury, that they did not mean to give such a verdict as was entered (as here, that they did not mean to find the defendant guilty of that part of the indictment, which charges with wilful perjury, but only that she had in some part sworn falsely, though not wilfully) the court did set aside the trial.—If this be really the case, the jury ought, however, for disburthening their own consciences, make such a representation to the court, and leave the effect to them.

May 9, 1754.

S. EMLYN.

From the WORLD, May 23.

IT was the saying of Epaminondas, upon being asked which of his friends he esteemed most, that "they must all die before such a question could be answered." But if Epaminondas had lived in this country and in these times, he would have known that the greatest heroes at their deaths, are frequently those who have been the greatest villains in their lives: And yet most men are apt to pass their judgments upon a man's life from what he has said and acted in the last scene of it; that season being thought the season of sincerity, because dissimulation is to no

purpose, and because the conscience finds ease in disclosing crimes which can no longer profit us, and which threaten us with destruction in the state to which we are hastening, unless truly confessed and repented of in this. But of those who die in their beds, as well as malefactors, I have known and heard of many debauched and dissolute men who have met death with the utmost patience and resignation; while the pious and moral Christian, whose life has been spent in the constant exercise of religion and virtue, has beheld its approaches with confusion; and from a consciousness of not having done exactly as he ought to have done upon every occasion, has died fearful and desponding.

From hence it will appear, that those who judge of mens lives by their behaviour at their deaths will be sometimes mistaken. The contempt of death may be owing in many to insensibility; in some to a brutal courage; in others to the dislike of life; in a few to philosophy, as well as in many to a well-grounded hope of a happy hereafter. The jest of Sir Thomas Moore upon the scaffold, who after laying his head upon the block, bad the executioner stay till he had put aside his beard, because that had committed no treason, was no more a proof of the goodness of his life (if there had been no other voucher) than that of the murderer at the gallows, who entreated the hangman not to touch his neck with his fingers, because he was ticklish. The thief, for the reputation of dying hard, as it is called, and the philosopher, to support the doctrine he has taught, that death is no evil, will rush into eternity with an affected bravery, and offend heaven rather than confess their apprehensions of dissolution.

Men are sometimes hypocrites in their last moments thro' pride, as they have been all their lives thro' interest; nor will it appear strange that they are so: For as every man is desirous (if it can be done without much trouble) of leaving a good name behind him, he is unwilling to confess at his death that he has been a rogue all his life.

For my own part (and I hope it will not be imputed to me as presumption) I should think of death with much greater terror than I do, if I considered it as the final end of being. The thought of annihilation to one whose life has not been marked with any of the capital vices, and whose frailties, he humbly hopes, are no more than those which are incident to humanity; who has been unprofitable to his Maker because he was human, and to mankind because unfriended by fortune; and

and whose connections in this life have been such as to make him desirous of their eternal duration; I say, to one who thus thinks, and who hopes he has thus lived, the thought of annihilation would make death most terrible. And yet in the circle of my own acquaintance, I have found a man of a decent life and conversation, who wished well to everybody, and who loved and enjoyed his friends, but who, thro' a tedious and painful illness, had conceived sleep to be so great a blessing as to make him wish for an eternity of it; and having taken pains to believe that death was such a sleep, he talked of it with pleasure, and within a very few hours of his exit, as a confirmation that he died in the opinion he had professed, he wrote an epitaph on himself to that purpose.—I shall only observe upon the writer of it, that as I believe him to have been honest and sincere, it is but charity to hope that he is now rejoicing in his mistake.

There is nothing more true in the general, than that those people are the most averse to death, who have had the least enjoyment of life; as on the contrary, those who have enjoyed life most have been the least anxious about dying. To many of my readers such an assertion as this may appear strange and unaccountable: But a very little enquiry will convince them of the fact.

Men who, thro' necessitous circumstances, gloomy dispositions, or sickly habits of body, have lived in perpetual discontent, are apt to flatter themselves that life is in arrears to them; that as their days have hitherto passed without enjoyment, every thing is to be made up to them before they come to die. They look upon riches, pleasure and health to be blessings that never tire, and consider the possessors of them as living in a state of uninterrupted happiness, which they long to taste, and cannot bear the thoughts of dying before they have enjoyed. Thus are the miserable in love with life, and afraid of death. Hope still flatters them with happy days; and death that would inevitably cut off that hope, is beheld by them as the cruellest of all enemies.

Let us cast an eye now to those in happier situations; to those who are contented with their lot, and who (if there are any such) have lived all their days in health, cheerfulness and affluence. What can to-morrow bring to such as these that they have not known before, unless it be misfortune? It is from this consideration that such persons are more resigned to dying. We part more easily with what

we possess, than with our expectations of what we wish for; the reason of it is, that what we expect is always greater than what we enjoy. And hence it is, that the enjoyment of life makes us less desirous of its continuance, than if it had hitherto given us nothing, and fed us only with expectation.

I have waved in this place all considerations of a future existence, and have considered the happy and unhappy only in regard to this life. If we take religion and a future state into the question, the happy here will have a thousand times stronger reasons for being resigned to death than the unhappy. Pain, sickness and misfortune, as they do not wean us from a love of life, so neither do they beget in us a proper frame and temper to prepare for death. It is the enjoyment of life that calls forth our gratitude to Him who gave it; that opens the heart to acts of kindness and benevolence; And by giving us a taste here of the happiness of heaven, excites in us a desire of securing it through eternity; and by thus securing it, makes us eager to embrace it; enabling us to resign with joy the happiness which is uncertain and temporal, for that which is without change and without end.

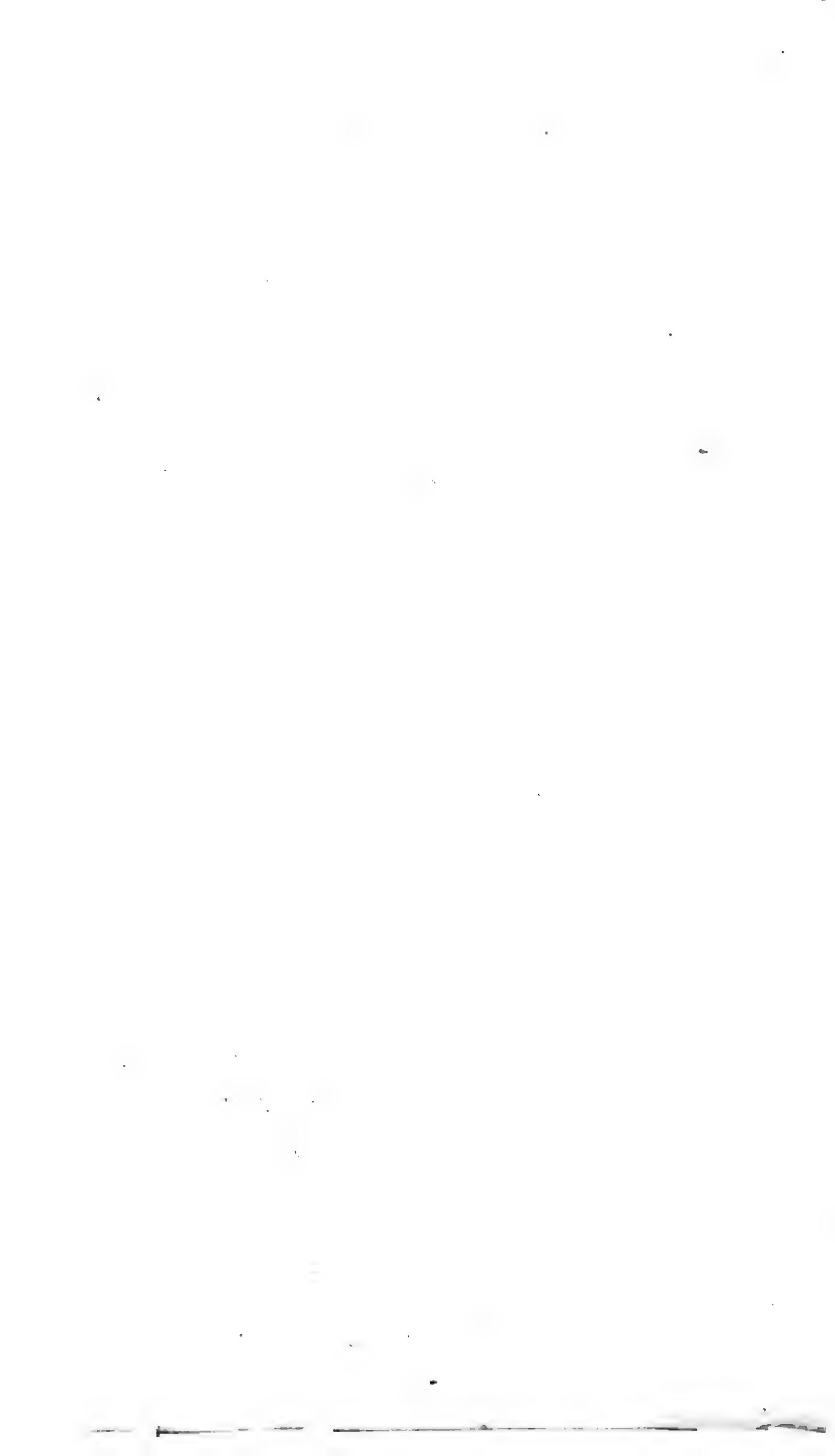
I shall conclude this essay with observing, that those who make religion to consist in the contempt of this world and its enjoyments, are under a very fatal and dangerous mistake. As life is the gift of Heaven, it is religion to enjoy it. He therefore who can be happy in himself, and who contributes all that is in his power towards the happiness of others (and none but the virtuous can so be and so do) answers most effectually the ends of his creation, is an honour to his nature, and a pattern to mankind.

Dr. Richard Mead was so famous for his skill in physick, and all parts of literature, as well as for his many learned and judicious writings, that we hope hereafter we shall have an opportunity of giving some account of that great man. In the mean time we have here presented our readers with his HEAD, curiously engraved on copper: And shall only add at present, that he was son to Mr. Matthew Mead, formerly a noted dissenting minister at Stepney, that he was first physician to his majesty, and that he died on Feb. 16, 1754, in the 85th year of his age. (See p. 92. Also his collection of pictures, p. 130. And an account of his Physical admonitions and precepts, in our Magazine for 1751, p. 223.)

For the Lond. Mag.



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 161.

As we had formerly several Debates in our Club upon the Bill to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized by Parliament, we have had since some new Debates upon the Expediency of repealing that Act, some of which I shall give an Account of; and the first was that we had in one of the Characters which by the Constitution of our Club we are often obliged to take the Liberty to assume, which was begun by Cn. Domitius Calvinus, who upon this Occasion spoke in Substance as follows.*

My Lords,

YOUR lordships must be all apprised of the unexpected effect which the act passed last session for enabling the Jews to be naturalized by parliament, has had upon the people without doors; and, I believe, most of you are convinced, that this effect is far from being a natural one, but an effect produced by the artifice of those who are secretly enemies to our present happy establishment, and who in consequence thereof endeavour to misrepresent every act of the legislature, and every measure pursued by the government. When the bill for this purpose was last session brought into parliament, I did not indeed give much attention to it, as I thought it a matter of little or no importance, whether the parliament should have power to naturalize a Jew upon his applying for such a favour, or whether we should continue under the restraint first imposed by an act of king James I. I knew that every Jew born here was, by the common law, a natural born subject, and I knew that such as

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were not born here might be naturalized by residing for seven years in our plantations in America, or by engaging in some particular sorts of manufactures here at home. As many Jews had been, and as most might be naturalized by one or other of these methods, I thought it of no great importance, whether the restraint should be taken off, which the parliament had been laid under by our zeal against popery in that reign. I say, my lords, our zeal against popery; for it was against popery only the act was designed: The high-church party, indeed, might design it against dissenters; but the most general and avowed design of the act was against the naturalizing of papists; for Jews, I believe, were not so much as once thought of upon that occasion. However, as it is certainly an advantage to the nation to bring as many rich foreigners to reside amongst us as we can, I thought, and I think still, that the act might do some good, and could never of itself produce any national evil; and as the act for naturalizing such Jews as should reside seven years in our plantations, had passed without any objection within doors, or any murmur without, I did not imagine that our enemies would attempt to make this act a handle for raising discontents among the people; far less did I imagine they would succeed in such an attempt. But to my great surprise they have succeeded, I believe, even beyond their own expectation. They have succeeded so far that, in my opinion, no good can be expected from the act, and if continued it may be productive of great evil.

Notwithstanding the clamour that has been so artfully raised, and so industriously

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dustriously propagated without doors, against this act of the legislature, yet, my lords, if the publick interest or happiness were intimately connected with the continuance of this act, I should be for taking no notice of the clamour, because I should depend upon its subsiding entirely as soon as the people came to be well informed, to consider coolly the design of the act, and to be sensible of its good effects. But the act is in itself of so little importance, that I cannot think the publick interest or happiness any way concerned in its continuance or repeal; and the popular clamour that has been raised against it will prevent any good effect it might otherwise have had: Nay, I do not know but that this clamour might prevent many rich Jews from taking advantage of those laws we formerly had in favour of their naturalization, or their living amongst us; for no man who can live quietly and securely, as a rich Jew may in most of our neighbouring countries, will chuse to live in a country where he is likely to be the butt of popular malice and resentment. Therefore, if the publick interest or happiness be any way concerned, it must, in my opinion, plead for the repeal of this act; and I am very sure that those who have been the most industrious in raising a clamour against it, will be the most sorry to see it repealed.

These reasons, my lords, have induced me to prepare a bill for repealing this act, which I shall take the liberty to present to the house; but before I do, I must observe to your lordships, that there is in the act one clause which ought, I think, to remain in force: The clause I mean is that by which persons professing the Jewish religion were after the first of June last disabled to take any advowson, or any right or interest in or to any ecclesiastical living or promotion, school, hospital, or

donative, or any grant of an avoidance thereof. This clause, I say, ought to remain in force; for though a Jew may be an honest man and a good countryman, yet I do think it a little unseemly that a Jew, whilst he professes the Jewish religion, should have a right to any sort of estate set apart for the propagation of Christianity. Therefore the bill I am now to offer to your lordships contains a general repeal of the act passed last session, except in so far as relates to this, which is the last clause of the act; for the saving of which I have added a particular proviso, and shall conclude with moving that the bill may be read a first time.

The next that spoke was T. Genucius, whose Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,

WHATEVER clamour may have been raised without doors, or whatever regard may be shewn to that clamour within, though I should stand single and alone, I will oppose, to the utmost of my power, the repeal of the act for enabling the legislature to naturalize such Jews as shall desire the favour, and such as the parliament may think deserve the favour they ask; for supposing the act itself were of no importance, I must think it inconsistent with the dignity of every branch of the legislature to pass a law one session and repeal it the very next. But with regard to the importance of the act, I must differ from the noble duke who has proposed the repeal of it: I must think it a law of very great importance, because I am convinced, that it will in a few years bring a considerable addition of wealth into this kingdom, and contribute to the increase of our manufactures, the extension of our commerce, and the enlargement

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of our navigation; and I do not think that any one of these effects will be prevented or retarded by the ridiculous clamour that has been raised against it. The Jews know that in all countries, especially popish countries, they are exposed to the malice and resentment of the enthusiastic bigotted part of the people; but where they have the laws of the country for their protection, they depend upon that protection: and they know that after being naturalized here, they may more securely depend upon that protection in this country than in any other; because our laws are not so liable to change, and because no change is ever made to the prejudice of private property, without making good the loss every private man may sustain by that change. It is therefore a reflection upon our government, and especially upon our present administration, to suppose that any Jew of common sense will be frightened from coming or continuing to reside in this kingdom, by the clamour that has been raised among the very lowest of our people, against this act for permitting such Jews to be naturalized as shall be deemed worthy thereof by our legislature.

But now, my lords, with regard to the clamour that has been raised, in the first place, it is generally owing to a mistake, for the unthinking people have been made to believe that the Jews act, as they call it, is an act for a general naturalization of the Jews, in consequence of which they are told, we shall presently have many thousands of Jews come to settle in this country, and to interfere with the natives in all sorts of trade and business: Among such people therefore the clamour must cease as soon as they find they have been imposed on, which may probably be before the end of this session. In the next place, this clamour proceeds chiefly from Jacobitism, or from a spirit equally bad, an un-

christian high-church spirit. Ought either of these spirits to be yielded to? Ought not both to be crushed at any risk? Nay, your lordships yielding in this particular point will signify nothing: You must repeal the plantation act: You must persecute the Jews by excluding them from almost all the benefits of society: Even this will not satisfy: You must repeal the toleration act, and put all dissenters upon the same footing with Jews; for we may judge of the spirit that prevails among that party in the city who have been the chief authors of this clamour against the Jews. As they are most of them great lovers of the bottle, and fond of any thing that provokes drinking, they pride themselves in coining new toasts, and I am well assured, that one of the toasts lately coined, and now much in vogue amongst them, is, no mass-house, no conventicle, no synagogue, high-church for ever!

Among such a party, my lords, and I am afraid, they are still too numerous in this kingdom, you cannot expect to put an end to the clamour, by singly repealing the act passed last session in favour of the Jews; and I am very sure they do not from this government deserve to have an act of such importance repealed, purely for the sake of humouring them. I say, my lords, an act of such importance; and to shew that it is so, I shall consider it in a religious light, a political light, and a commercial light. In the first of these lights we all know, that universal charity and benevolence is the very corner-stone of the christian religion, therefore every true christian must think it inconsistent with christianity to exclude any set of people from the common benefits of mankind, merely on account of differing from us in any points of religion; and shall the clamour of any number of bigotted enthusiasts induce us to act against that which is one of the chief principles of the religion we profess?

Did this house act in such a manner at the beginning of the late reign? At that time there was a much more universal, and a more violent clamour raised by the same sort of people about the danger of the church, than has been raised against this act: A clamour so violent, that it broke out in sedition, and in riots at many places. What did the legislature do upon that occasion? Did they yield, did they give way to the clamour? No, my lords, they did as a legislature ought always to do, they were active against it. Instead of doing any thing to pacify the high-church mob, they took measures to reduce and bridle them: They repealed the occasional conformity and schism acts, which that party had got passed in the dotage of queen Anne's reign: To put an end to the riotous high-church mobs, they passed the riot act; and to prevent any future popular commotion, as well as to establish our government upon a more steady foundation, they passed the septennial act; which was indeed an extraordinary step, and such a one as, I hope, no parliament will ever again be obliged to make; for we must allow it was something extraordinary in a house of commons chosen by the people for three years only, to continue themselves for seven.

Then, my lords, to consider this act in a political light, is there any set of people in the kingdom, who have shewn themselves more zealous than the Jews have done for the support of our present happy establishment? Is there any set of people who have contributed more towards the support of our publick credit, and towards enabling us to reduce the interest payable upon our publick funds? Surely then they deserve at least to be put upon an equal footing with other foreigners, which is all that is aimed at by the act now proposed to be repealed. If we are resolved honestly and fairly to pay off and discharge the debts of the nation, I will say,

that a further reduction of interest is the best, and, I fear, the only method we can take; and I will further say, that the continuance of this act will contribute more towards rendering this method practicable, than any other method we can take; for that there are multitudes of Jews in foreign countries who have large sums of money which they would be glad to lend at a very moderate interest, I believe no one can doubt; and if they could be naturalized, I am convinced, that most of them would not only send their money here to be laid out upon the purchase of some of our publick funds, but would come over and settle their families here, as soon as they could disengage themselves from the place where they are now settled. Other foreigners may, and many of them certainly do employ their money in our publick funds; but most of them chuse to pay commission for managing their money rather than come to settle themselves here, because of the attachment they have to the place of their nativity, where they have, or may have a share in the government of their country: But Jews have no such attachment to the place of their nativity; therefore most of them would either come along with their money, or follow it hither as soon as they could; and consequently it is more our interest to render Jews capable of being naturalized than any other foreigners whatsoever. How ridiculous; how pusillanimous will it then be in the legislature to run so much counter to the national interest as to repeal a law absolutely necessary for this purpose, merely for the sake of pacifying a giddy misled populace?

But such a repeal, my lords, will appear still more ridiculous, when we consider this law in a commercial light. That the Jews, since their re-admission into this kingdom, have contributed greatly to the extension of our commerce, no man can deny: That they

they now export yearly large quantities of our manufactures, is known to every merchant in the city and every officer of the customs; and if they had been admitted into a share of our Turkey trade, I am persuaded, it would never have been reduced to the low pass it is now at. Of this the legislature was but last session made so sensible, that a law was passed for laying the Turkey trade open; and as another necessary measure for retrieving that trade, they passed this law for enabling us to naturalize such Jews as might be of service for that purpose. We then judged very rightly, that every man will be more sanguine for advancing the trade, and recommending the manufactures of a country, where he may be naturalized when he pleases, than of a country where he is incapable of being naturalized without abjuring his religion; and as the Jews are the chief brokers in Turkey, we then thought it proper to engage their favour by rendering them capable of being naturalized in this country. And, my lords, it is not only in Turkey, but in every part of the known world, that the Jews may be of advantage to our commerce; for there are some of them settled as brokers or traders in almost every country, and as they keep a general correspondence with one another, they have a better opportunity than any set of people whatever, for learning where any of our manufactures may be disposed of to advantage, and where all sorts of foreign commodities may be purchased at the cheapest price. We may therefore most reasonably conclude, that the more Jews we have settled amongst us, the more the nation has of the good will of those that are settled abroad, the more our commerce will be extended, and consequently the more our navigation and our maritime power will be increased.

Thus, my lords, if we consider this law in a religious, a political or a com-

mercial light, we must conclude that it is a law of too much importance to be repealed, merely for the sake of an ill-grounded clamour that has been raised against it; and another reason of equal weight against the repeal of it upon that account, is, that we shall thereby lose our character for steadiness and resolution. The advantage which this nation has over its neighbours, and the advantage which makes foreigners so fond of being naturalized and settling their families in this kingdom, is the certainty and unchangeableness of our laws. By this they are made secure of enjoying and transmitting to their posterity not only the property they bring along with them, but also the privileges they acquire by their naturalization. But if the making and unmaking laws should once in this country come to depend upon the *popularis aura*, they will become as uncertain and as changeable as the laws of the most arbitrary and the most whimsical monarchs. Then, indeed, it would be ridiculous to make any law for naturalizing foreigners, either Jews or Christians; for instead thereof we should find it necessary to make such a law as they have in Russia, which makes it criminal for any foreigner once settled there, to go out of the country without a licence from the crown; but this, I hope, your lordships will prevent by refusing to pass the bill which the noble duke has been pleased to lay before you.

Upon this C. Plinius Cæcilius, stood up, and spoke to the Effect as follows.

My Lords,

IF it be an advantage to the nation to have a great number of Jews living amongst us: If our commerce and navigation be thereby extended, and our manufactures increased, it is so far from being an argument against, that, in the humour the people seem to be in, it is an argument
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for the repeal of the law passed last session. I shall grant, that the Jews, whilst they are here, and whether they be naturalized or no, are under the protection of our laws. By our laws they may be protected from any open violence or direct assault; A but whilst the people are so highly and so generally exasperated against them as they every where appear to be at present, they will be exposed to daily insults and vexations which no law can provide against or punish, especially in this country, where no man, not even the king himself, is vested with absolute power, and where every magistrate is obliged to confine himself within the letter of the law. Therefore whilst the people continue in their present humour, it will be impossible for any Jew, rich or poor, to live here with the same ease and security, he did before that law was passed; and this will not only prevent any foreign Jews from coming to be naturalized or to live here, but will drive many of those who are now here, and perhaps were born here, into foreign countries. D

There is no answer, my lords, to be made to this argument, but that of insisting that the present ill humour of the people will soon subside, and that the people will patiently submit to the law when they find it is not to be repealed. But I am so far from being of this opinion, that I am convinced the ill-humour of the people would before now have broke out into violence, if it had not been for the hopes they had, that as soon as the parliament met the law would be repealed; and if they were to see two or three dozen of their countrymen hanged every session for mobbing or murdering the Jews; I believe, it would not contribute towards restoring them to good humour, especially as many of them would find, or at least imagine, that the Jews inter- G ferred with them in their trade or business. If the safety and happiness of the nation depended evidently upon this law's being continued and car-

ried into execution I should be against the repeal, not because I should be for cramming even the most whole- some physick down the throats of my countrymen, but because I have an opinion of their good sense, and from thence should expect, that they would in a little time discover the utility of the law, and repent of the opposition they had made to it. This was the case at the beginning of the late reign; a blind, zealous, persecuting spirit had been for very bad ends industriously propagated, and then generally prevailed among those of the established church. This spirit it was necessary to crush: Both the safety and the happiness of the nation absolutely required that it should. The legislature therefore did right to take proper measures for putting an end to it: It would have been downright madness to have yielded to madmen. What was the consequence? As soon as the people had time to consider and to cool, they saw their folly, and approved of what had been done.

Can this, my lords, be supposed to be the case with respect to the law now proposed to be repealed? It might in time perhaps have been of some advantage to the nation, by bringing a greater number of rich Jews to reside amongst us, and making their brethren, wherever resident, more zealous in the service of this country; but surely the safety and happiness of the country cannot be said to depend upon its being continued. Whilst the Jews are treated with such indulgence from the government, and with such civility from the people, as they were before the passing of this law, many of the rich will be coming over yearly to settle amongst us, because they know that their children born here will of course be naturalized; and when the Jews abroad are apprised of their brethrens being treated here with more humanity and respect than they are in any other countries, they will in

in gratitude contribute as much as they can to the advancement of our commerce in the places where they respectively reside. I cannot therefore think it a matter of any great consequence, whether a Jew be ever naturalized by parliament or no; and to yield in such a case to a prevailing humour among the people is not only right, but is founded upon the example of one of the most wise and steady governments we ever had: I mean that of his late majesty: In the seventh year of his reign, an act was passed for preventing the spreading of the plague in case the nation should be visited with that terrible calamity, in which there were some clauses empowering his majesty to appoint lazarets for receiving and taking care of persons infected, to remove persons infected to such lazarets, to make lines about places infected, and to plant guards in those lines for preventing any persons coming out of such places. Tho' these were all very proper regulations, tho' the people were then in the utmost consternation for fear of the plague which was at that time raging at Marseilles in France, and tho' the act was to continue but for three years, yet the enemies of the government found means to raise a popular clamour against it: The cry was every where, no barrack hospitals! no red-coat nurses! and the ferment among the people became general.

What did the legislature do upon that occasion? Did they insist upon continuing the law they had made? No, my lords. They saw the enemies of the government had made use of it as a weapon against them, and therefore they resolved to disarm them of this weapon, by repealing those clauses the very next session. We are now in a case exactly similar. The act passed last session for admitting the Jews to be naturalized by parliament, might have done some good: I do not think it could ever of itself have done any harm. But the enemies of the government have

found means to instil into the people a very different opinion, and have thereby raised a general clamour against it. To the honour of the present administration I may say, it is the only weapon they now have against us. Ought not we then to wrench this their only weapon out of their hands as soon as we can? Ought we not for the sake of the people as well as our own to remove this stumbling-block out of the way of the weak but well intentioned? Therefore the sooner we repeal this law, the better it will be for us, the less use our enemies can make of it against us. If it were of much greater importance than it is, I should be for repealing it; for however much the people may be misled, yet, in a free country, I do not think an unpopular measure ought to be obstinately persisted in. We should treat the people as a skilful and humane physician would treat his patient: If they nauseate the salutary draught we have prescribed, we should think of some other remedy, or we should delay administering the prescription till time or a change of circumstances has removed the nausea. This may happen in the present case: Whilst the act subsists the ferment of the people will subsist with it, and no one can tell how violent it may grow; but after the act is repealed this ferment will soon subside: The people will grow cool: They will then consider the consequences of the act, had it subsisted, without prejudice: By so doing they will discover the advantages that might have accrued from it, and that all their apprehensions were groundless; and then they may as generally desire to have it revived, as they formerly did to have it repealed.

My lords, I shall most readily agree with the noble lord who spoke last, that those who were the authors of the clamour against this act, will not be satisfied with its repeal: On the contrary, I am sure, they will be very sorry for it; and I make no doubt

doubt of their endeavouring to stir up the people against the plantation act, but I am not in the least apprehensive of their success. The plantation act is of a nature very different from the act now proposed to be repealed. It has been in force for many years, and many Christians as well as Jews are concerned in its preservation. Many of both religions have in consequence thereof transported themselves, and embarked their whole fortunes in our plantations. With regard to them therefore the publick faith is engaged, that the act shall never be repealed. A repeal of it even with regard to the Jews would be a breach of publick faith, and would prevent any protestant Christian from trusting to it for the future; which would put an end to that increase of inhabitants our plantations receive yearly from almost every protestant country in Europe. Even with respect to the Jews, the discouraging of them to go and settle in our American colonies, would be a great loss to, if not the ruin of the trade of every one of them; for we know that the trade which gives life to the whole, a trade which I do not for very good reasons chuse to name, is chiefly carried on by the Jews, by means of the correspondence they have with their brethren in other parts of America, and without which no such trade could be carried on.

To repeal that law therefore, my lords, even as to the Jews, from the very beginning of its commencement, would be of such fatal consequence to our plantations, and such a breach of publick faith, that I am sure no man who has any regard to the happiness, the credit, or the character of his country would desire it; and if you were to make the repeal commence at some future time, what time could you fix on for that purpose? As many Jews have lately gone thither, as many are now a going, and have sent some part of their fortune before them, or have put

themselves to considerable expence in preparing to go and settle there with their families, you could not make the repeal to commence sooner than ten or a dozen of years hence; and were it even to commence at such a distant time, it would be in some measure injurious to those that are already settled there; because when they went thither, they went upon the faith of a perpetual law, and expected to be followed by many of their brethren and by some of their friends or relations, otherwise they would never perhaps have resolved to run the risk of such a long voyage, or of going to settle in such an unknown climate.

For these reasons, my lords, whatever the enemies of the government may attempt, I have too good an opinion of the good sense of the people, and of their regard to publick justice, to imagine that they can be prevailed on to desire a repeal of the plantation act; and much less can I imagine that they can be prevailed on by any art or industry to desire the repeal of the toleration act, or that any sort of persecution should be set on foot either against the Jewish or any other sect of religion. I am persuaded, that they will be fully satisfied with the repeal of the act passed last session; and as it is an act of so little importance, I think, we should not refuse them this satisfaction. Therefore I shall be for agreeing to the bill now offered to us by my noble friend.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in Four-nxt.]

The WORLD, May 2, N^o. 70.

Vuxx: lartpau.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

YOUR correspondent in your 63d paper (see p. 161.) has shewn no less ingenuity than the duke de Vivonne did wit in his celebrated

celebrated answer to Lewis XIV. upon that king's asking him at table, *Mais à quoi sert de lire ? La lecture, said the duke, fait à l'esprit ce que nos perdrix font à nos jolis.* But whatever new doctrine these gentlemen may broach, that books are the food of the mind, I must beg leave to say, that they have from time immemorial been called physick, not food; and for this I appeal to the famous inscription on the Alexandrian library, which I have placed at the head of my letter, *Physick for the soul.*

For my own part, I can truly say that I have considered all books as physick from my earliest youth; and so indeed have most of my school-fellows and acquaintance, and nauseated them accordingly: Nor can any of us at this time endure the sight or touch of them, not even a present from the author, unless it be as thoroughly gilt as the most loathsome pill, or qualified and made palatable by the syrup of a dedication.

Those who have endeavoured to conquer this disgust, have given the most forcible proofs of the truth of my argument: Many of them, by venturing to prescribe to themselves, have so injudiciously taken their potions, that their minds have been thrown into various ill habits and disorders. Some have fallen into so lax a state, that they could neither digest nor keep any thing whatsoever. Nay, I have been acquainted with such as have taken the most innocent and salutary of these medicines, but by overdosing themselves, and making no allowance for their own corrupt and acrimonious humours, have fallen into the most violent agitations, discharging such a quantity of undigested and virulent matter, that they have poisoned the neighbourhood round. Some, only upon taking the quantity of a few pages, have stared, raved, foamed at the mouth, and discovered all the symptoms of madness; while the very same dose has had the contrary effect upon others, operating only as an opiate.

The true and genuine food of the mind is News. That this is incontestable, appears from the numbers of souls in this metropolis who subsist entirely upon this diet, without the least addition of any other nourishment. In all ages and countries the poets have constantly described the avidity with which it is taken, by the figurative expressions of eating or drinking. Shakespear uses a more general term:

With open mouth swallowing a taylor's news.

Another witty author calls news the man-May, 1754.

na of the day, alluding to that food with which the Israelites were supplied in the wilderness from day to day, and which in a very little time became stale and corrupt; as indeed Providence has ordained that all kinds of sustenance shall be in their nature corruptible, to remind man continually of the dependency of his state on earth: Whereas physick (particularly of the modern chymical preparation) preserves its efficacy and virtues uncorrupted and unimpaired by time; a property it has in common with books; which never suffer by age, provided they are originally well composed, and of good ingredients. The principal of these ingredients was generally thought to be wit; and I fancy, Mr. Fitz-Adam, by the quantity of it with which you now and then season your speculations, that you have adopted that opinion. But let me tell you, Sir, that tho' my supposition should be true, you are in the wrong to rely upon it too much: For tho' this seasoning should happen to preserve them for the admiration of future times, it is certainly your business to accommodate yourself to the taste of the present. If therefore you would make sure of customers, give us news; for which there is as constant a demand as for daily bread: And as for your wit, which is luxury, treat it as the Dutch do their spices; burn half of it, and you may possibly render the remaining half of some value. But if you produce all you have for the market, you will soon find it become a mere drug, and bear no price.

Your friend and well wisher,

A. B.

I have published this letter (says Mr. Fitz-Adam) just as I received it; and as a proof that my correspondent is not singular in his opinion of wit, I must observe, that the sagacious author of the late excellent abridgment of the history of France expresses a doubt, that the present age may depreciate wit as the last exploded learning: *Prenons garde que le 18me siècle ne decrie l'esprit, come le 17me avoit decrie l'erudition.*

The 16th century produced the greatest number of men of the most profound erudition; and notwithstanding those of the 17th despised them for their laborious application, it is evident that it was owing to those labours that their successors attained their knowledge with so much ease.

Towards the end of the last century, some possessed, and many affected, a pure taste in literature; and setting up for a standard the writings of the ancients, very liberally rewarded those who imitated them the nearest in chastity of composition. But no sooner had mons. Gal-

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land translated the Arabian tales, than the whole French nation ran mad, and would never after read any thing but wretched imitations of their most wild extravagancies. For it ought to be observed, that some of these original stories contain useful morals, and well drawn pictures from common life; and it may be to those stories, perhaps, that we owe that species of writing which is at once so entertaining and instructive; and in which a very eminent wit, to the honour of this nation, has shewn himself so incomparably superior in drawing natural characters. But these were not the parts which had the fortune to please: The enchantments, the monsters and transformations engaged all their attention; in-
 somuch that the famous count Hamilton, with a pleasant indignation at this folly, wrote a tale of wonders, with design to ridicule these idle books by an aggravated imitation; but with an effect so directly contrary to his intention, that, to this day, France is continually producing little pieces of that extravagant turn; while England, that land of liberty, equally indifferent to works of wit, encouraging the licentiousness of the old comedy, can relish nothing but personal character, or wanton romance. Hence arises that swarm of memoirs, all filled with abuse or impurity, which, whatever distinctions my present correspondent may make in relation to food and physick, are the poison of the mind.

The best antidote to this poison, and the most salutary in every respect, is that species of writing which may properly be termed regimen; which partaking of the qualities both of physick and food, at once cleanses and sustains the patient. Such have I studied to make these my papers; which are therefore neither given daily for sustenance, nor occasionally as medicine, but regularly and weekly as an alterative. I have been extremely careful in the composition, that there shall not be wanting a proper quantity of sweet, acid and salt; yet so justly proportioned, as not to cloy, sour, or lacerate the weakest stomach. The success I have met with will be better proved by the attestations of my patients, than by any boasts of my own. Out of many hundreds of these attestations, I shall content myself at present with only publishing the following.

Extract of a Letter from Bath.

S I R,

I can assure you with the greatest truth, that my three eldest daughters were for more than a whole winter most strangely affected with a nakedness in the shoulders, inasmuch that the thinnest and slightest

covering whatsoever was almost insupportable, especially in publick. The best advice in the place was procured, but the disease increased with so much violence, that many expressed their opinion that every part of the body was in danger of the infection. At last, when nothing else would do, they were prevailed upon to enter into a regular course of your papers, and in a very few weeks, to the surprise of every body in the rooms, were perfectly cured. I therefore beg of you, good Sir, to let the bearer have thirty dozen of the papers, for which he will pay you.

I am, &c.

PHILOLOGERICO to EUSEBIUS.

YOUR two letters, dear Eusebius, on the impious prostitution of holy orders, to the purpose of furnishing a maintenance to bankrupt tradesmen, and persons never properly educated, having by the favour of the worthy author of the London Magazine been extensively conveyed to the publick (see Mag. for October 1750, p. 451, and for September 1751, p. 405.) were of very great service; and a considerable check was given by them to that scandalous abuse. But as some, undoubtedly, were too selfish and callous to be susceptible of any awakenings of conscience, considerable enough to make them resolve never more to be concerned in that crime; and had only a present check put to them, till peoples attention, fixed upon them by a recent attack upon a proceeding so iniquitous, should abate; and as others who were really and sincerely affected by your reflections whilst before them, may after a time have in a great measure lost the impressions made upon them thereby; I think it must be highly serviceable to renew the remonstrance: On this persuasion it is, that I take up my pen; I wish however you would resume the task, and do it more justice than I am likely to do.

————— would snatch the quill,
 And save me, on the brink of writing ill.

However, if my engaging in the subject, should remind you of it, and put you upon employing your pen again in it, I shall have really merited by my attempt, however poor in itself; and I am not without hopes that that may prove the case; for these present thoughts of mine are owing to the subject's coming as it were cross my way: I lately happened of a loose sheet of paper, in a book I bought out of the library of a clergyman deceased, wrote in a fair, but old-fashioned hand; where, amongst other complaints of the wrongs done to religion,

religion, uttered in a satire (more honest than poetical) there were the following lines.

Abiram once a spendthrift tradesman
liv'd,
A mistress kept, and ne'er the better thriv'd;
Read Chubb, and levell'd at each sober
priest,
His deist argument, and daring jest;
Till time and waste had emptied quite his
store, [poor,
And now grown helpless, destitute, and
His hopeless creditors left in the lurch,
He decently betakes him to the church;
Good picking there he hopes to find, if he
Can orders get—to claim the tempting fee:
For education, sciences, and Greek,
He'd none—but then he had a l—d to
speak [made
And back his suit—a parson straight he's
Of lowest of the people, spite of's head.
Hence Ganço taking courage, thinks
that as
The stage he could not he'll the pulpit grace:
And every spendthrift, all the fools, in
trade,
Shall sue for the priest's office, to eat bread.

I protest I could not help wishing the man had been a poet;—his theme had given a noble scope to the finest talents—O! that a Pope, or a Young would take up the important subject, and pour forth all the honest rage of satire's keenest edge in this cause! or you, my friend, exert that pious earnestness with which you have formerly remonstrated against this evil!—In the mean time I will do my best to hold up a glass, in which those who are concerned in it may see the desperate enormity of this procedure.

Why is it that in the common affairs of life, men will not meddle in what they are not fit for? The lawyer will not take upon him to navigate a ship; nor the sailor to manage a law-suit; the plowman will not attempt to cut any one for the stone; nor a blind man to guide another past a precipice: And the reason is, because they are aware that the consequence must be damage to themselves and others;—how dare any then engage in things spiritual and sacred without having had a proper training to them, or being masters of the learning requisite thereto? Can they not by blunders, or ill judgment in these matters, prejudice others or incur damage themselves? Alas! the mischief is only removed further out of sight; but it is such, that the losing a thousand law-suits, or the sinking a whole fleet of ships, compared therewith, were absolutely of no moment: The man that were cut for the stone by a plowman would undoubtedly lose his

life, and the plowman might justly be hanged for attempting it; but it is the soul that the insufficient spiritual guide for ever ruins; and it is eternal misery and torment that he incurs by his rash and mischievous pretension. Were there no more in it, than the barely taking up the name of priest, and enjoying the revenues (which it is to be feared, are the only things which such think of) and no ill-consequences could result from their unfitness, they were not to be blamed; but as the case is, it is the blackest of crimes, either to undertake it, or to contribute to their obtaining it, in such circumstances. Give me leave to wind up with a weighty passage from St. Chrysostom on the priesthood; from whom (I desire not to conceal it) I took the hint of what is said above. "Tell me (says he) shall we any more seek the cause of God's displeasure against us, when we commit affairs thus sacred and awful, to be violated by men, some of whom are very bad, and others good for nothing? for whilst persons are entrusted with a superintendency for which they are unfit, and have not sufficient powers, they occasion the church to become as a dangerous sea. I have formerly laughed at temporal princes, for making their distributions of honour, not according to the virtues of the mind, but riches, or standing, or respect of persons. But I no longer regard this as so terrible a thing, when I once heard that the same inconsideration had gotten place amongst us (in spirituals.) For what wonder is it, that worldly men, desirous of popular glory, and doing all things for interest, should err thus; when they who pretend to be freed from all these things are not a bit better? but taking their measures, in heavenly concerns, as if they were of no more importance than a few acres of land, or such matter, rashly take illiterate men of the common herd and place them over concerns so important, as for the sake of which, the only begotten Son of God refused not to empty himself of his glory, and to become a man, and to take upon him the form of a servant, and to be spit upon, and buffeted, and through the flesh, to suffer a most ignominious death."—And presently he adds (after observing that by the bad and unfit being thus put in, the good and worthy are kept out) "Do not these things then call for the multiplied thunder of God's wrath? Do they not deserve a fiercer hell than that which we are threatened with?" These questions of the good old fathers, I will leave them to answer who can; and not to offer any weaker practice of mine, after his

nervous sense, I will conclude with only praying God to take away from men that hardness of heart, and inconsideration, which alone can prevent their yielding to its conviction.

Yours,
PHILOCLERICOS.

There is so much Wit and Humour in the following Paper, that we intended to insert it in our last, but had not Room: However, as the Affair it relates to is but just over, it may not be altogether unreasonable now.

The CONNOISSEUR, April 25.

— — *Commodi sunt plebecula bile.* Persf.

Mr. VILLAGE to Mr. TOWN.

DEAR COUSIN,

I HAVE not been unmindful of the province which you was pleased to allot me *; but the whole country has been lately so much taken up with the business of elections, that nothing has fallen under my notice, but debates, squabbles, and drunken rencounters. The spirit of party prevails so universally, that the very children are instructed to hiss out the names of the favourite chiefs of each faction; and I have more than once been in danger of being knocked off my horse, as I rode peaceable on, because I did not declare with which party I sided, though I knew nothing at all of either. Every petty village abounds with the most profound statesmen; it is common to see our rustick politicians assembling after sermon, and settling the good of their country across a tomb-stone, like so many *distillers from the plough*; and every cottage can boast its patriot, who, like the old Roman, would not exchange his turnip for a bribe.

I am at present in —, where the election is just coming on, and the whole town consequently in an uproar. They have for several parliaments returned two members, who recommended themselves by constantly opposing the court; but there came down a few days ago a banker from London, who has offered himself a candidate, and is backed with the most powerful of all interests, money. Nothing has been since thought of but feasting and revelling; and both parties strive to outdo each other in the frequency and expence of their entertainments. This indeed is the general method made use of to gain the favour of electors, and manifest a zeal for the constitution. I have known a candidate depend more upon the strength of his liquor than his arguments; and the merits of a treat has often recommended a member, who

has had no merits of his own; for it is certain, that people, however they may differ in other points, are unanimous in promoting the grand business of eating and drinking.

It is impossible to give a particular account of the various disorders occasioned by the contest in this town. The streets ring with the different cry of each party, and every hour produces a ballad, a set of queries, or a serious address to the worthy electors. I have seen the mayor with half the corporation roaring, hollering, and reeling along the streets, and yet threatening to clap a poor fellow in the stocks for making the same noise, only because he would not vote as they do. It is no wonder that the strongest connections should be broken, and the most intimate friends set at variance, thro' their difference of opinion. Not only the men, but their wives also are engaged in the same quarrel. Mr. Staunch the haberdasher used to smoke his pipe constantly in the same kitchen-corner every evening in the same alehouse with his neighbour Mr. Veer the chandler, while their ladies chatted together at the street-door: But now the husbands never speak to each other: and consequently Mrs. Veer goes a quarter of a mile for her inkle and tape, rather than deal at Mr. Staunch's shop; and Mrs. Staunch declares, she would go without her tea, tho' she has always been used to it twice a day, rather than fetch her half quartern from that turn-coat Veer's.

Wherever politicks are introduc'd, religion is always drawn into the quarrel. The town I have been speaking of is divided into two parties, who are distinguished by the appellation of Christians and Jews. The Jews, it seems, are those, who are in the interest of a nobleman who gave his vote for passing the Jew-bill, and are held in abomination by the Christians. The zeal of the latter is still further inflamed by the vicar, who every Sunday thunders out his anathemas, and preaches up the pious doctrine of persecution. In this he is seconded by the clerk, who is careful to enforce the arguments from the pulpit, by selecting slaves proper for the occasion.

This truly Christian spirit is no where more manifest than at their publick feasts. I was at one of their dinners, where I found great variety of pig-meat was provided. The table was covered from one end to the other with hams, legs of of pork, spare ribs, griskins, hullets, feet and ears, brawn, and the like: In the middle there smok'd a large barbecued hog,

hog, which was soon devoured to the bone; so desirous was every one to prove his Christianity by the quantity he could swallow of that anti-judiack food. After dinner there was brought in, by way of desert, a dish of hogs puddings; but as I have a dislike to that kind of diet, (tho' not from any scruple of conscience,) I was regarded as little better than a Jew for declining to eat of them.

The great support of this party is an old neighbouring knight; who, ever since the late naturalization-act, has conceived a violent antipathy to the Jews, and takes every opportunity of railing at the above-mentioned nobleman. Sir Rowland swears that his lordship is worse than Judas, that he is actually circumcised, and that the chapel in this nobleman's house is turned into a synagogue. The knight had never been seen in a church, till the late clamour against the Jew-bill; but he now attends it regularly every Sunday, where he devoutly takes his nap all the service; and he lately bestowed the best living in his gift, which he had before promised to his chaplain, on one whom he had never seen, but had read his name in the title-page to a sermon against the Jews. He turned off his butler, who had lived with him many years, and whose only crime was a swarthy complexion, because the dog looked like a Jew. He feeds hogs in his park and the court yard, and has Guinea-pigs in his parlour. Every Saturday he has an hunt, because it is the Jewish sabbath; and in the evening he is sure to get drunk with the vicar in defence of religion. As he is in the commission, he ordered a poor Jew pedlar, who came to hawk goods at his house, to Bridewell; and he was once going to send a little parish-boy to the same place, for presuming to play in his worship's hearing on that unchristian-like instrument the Jews harp.

The fair sex here are no less ambitious of displaying their affection for the same cause, and they manifest their sentiments by the colour and fashion of their dress. Their zeal more particularly shews itself in a variety of posies for rings, buckles, knots, and garters. I observed the other night at the assembly, that the ladies seemed to vie with each other in hanging out the ensigns of their faith in orthodox ribbands, bearing the inscription of *No Jews, Christianity for ever*. They likewise wore little crosses at their breasts; their pompons were formed into crucifixes, their knots disposed in the same angles, and so many parts of their habits moulded into that shape, that the whole as-

sembly looked like the court on St. Andrew's day. It was remarkable that the vicar's lady, who is a thorough-paced high-church woman, was more religious in the decorations of her dress than any of the company; in a word, she was so stuck over from head to foot with crosses, that a wag justly compared her to an old Popish tomb-stone in a Gothick cathedral.

I shall now conclude my letter with the relation of an adventure, that happened to myself at my first coming into this town. I intended to put up at the Catherine-wheel, as I had often used the house before, and knew the landlord to be a good civil kind of fellow. I accordingly turned my horse into the yard, when to my great surprise the landlord, as soon as he saw me, gave me a hearty curse, and told me I might go about my business, "for indeed he would not entertain any such rascals." Upon this he said something to two or three strapping country-fellows, who immediately came towards me, and if I had not rode away directly, I should have met with a very rough salutation from their horse-whips. I could not imagine what offence I had committed, that could give occasion for such ill usage, till I heard the master of the inn hollowing after me, "that's the scoundrel that came here some time ago with Tom T'other-side;" who, I have since learnt, is an agent for the other party.

I am, dear cousin,

Yours, &c.

After this just Satire, our Readers will not be displeased with the following serious Essay, under the Form of a Dream, which we received from a Correspondent when the Dispute about the Jews Bill was at the Height. For tho' he seems to be a Friend to that Bill, in which we greatly differ from him, as thinking it a very wrong Measure on all Accounts, yet his Sentiments of Humanity and Christian Charity, which are certainly due to them as well as to all others, who are not to be persecuted or ill used for their different Opinions; and the agreeable and affecting Manner, in which he has represented the Prophecies concerning that People, cannot fail to apologize for our inserting it.

HAVING spent a large part of the day in reading several of the numerous pieces written against the Jews, I fell asleep, and thought I saw a bright light on my right hand, which was followed by such a clap of thunder as seemed to shake the very island, and awaked every soul in it. Frighted, I turned myself towards that part of the sky from whence the shock came, where I saw the heavens

heavens open, and a flow of glory issue out, which struck me to the ground ; when a hand seemed to raise me, and a voice at the same time bid me be strengthened, and carefully remark the scene before me. Encouraged by the voice, I set myself to observe the prospect.

My sight was now supernaturally strengthened, and I beheld the glory with great attention and pleasure ; when in the midst of it I discovered a celestial being, who, with deep concern in his countenance, looked down on our isle, which, with a voice that discovered great compassion, he thus addressed. " Oh B — n, more favoured than the nations, once the delight of thy guardian angels and care of heaven, how has prosperity sunk thee ! Thou, who once wast famed for thy love of publick virtue, and true regard for religion and liberty, sober, laborious, frugal, obedient to thy laws, just to thy word, and kind and friendly to the soul oppressed, how hast thou sunk thyself into the depth of slavery, slavery of body and mind to luxury and sensual delights ! How has the destroying liquor, the fiery draught of hell, been encouraged among you, while publick perjury has been abetted by high and low ! Yet pitying heaven had not quite deserted you. One good thing was yet found in you, pity to the afflicted, love to men, and compassion for the distressed of every name and nation, and even to those of a long distressed and scattered people ; scattered for their faults, for many ages, thro' the habitable world, given up to the reproach and scorn of all the various nations. What has been that people's treatment history informs you ; how they ought to be treated, revelation is your best guide ; how the predictions of the prophets have been fulfilled on their persecutors, let the nations that have troubled them declare. Then think, Oh B — n ! think what heaven expects from you, and beware, lest by an ill judged zeal you draw the worst of ruins on you."

The heavenly power withdrew, and with him disappeared the flow of light. A new scene was now exhibited. In the same place appeared a spacious continent, divided into several parts, each of which seemed once to have been greatly peopled, and full of magnificent buildings, which were now only known by their ruins. On one was written * Moab, on another Edom, on another Ammon : But there were, among many others, two, which appeared to have been much more superb than the rest, on whom in larger characters were wrote, on the one Tyre, on the other Babylon. The guardian genius of

each kingdom, in dress and aspect like an aged matron borne down with grief and years, sat in the most obscure and desolate part of her dominions, of whom, some seemed much superior to others. Several of the inferior powers rose up at once, eager to speak ; when the genius of Tyre arose, awful in affliction : With a solemn air she came forward, then waved her hand, and to the lesser powers she cried, " Retire ! and leave to me and Babylon, the recital of our woes."

Then, with flowing eyes fixt on the Br—sh isle, she thus began, " Know, B — n, what I was, and what I am : I was the joyous city whose antiquity was of ancient days ; † my merchants were princes, and my traders the honourable of the earth. I governed the ocean, and my ships were the glory of the seas, and the kings of the nations were enriched by my merchandize. I was lifted up : I said, I am a god, and am perfect in beauty and wisdom. ‡ In the pride of my heart, I insulted Jerusalem in her afflictions. When God for her iniquities had delivered her into the hands of Chaldea, I triumphed : I cried, Ah, ah ! she is broken, and I shall be replenished now she is laid waste. Hear, O B — n ! the word of the Lord, and be instructed. Therefore, O Tyre ! shall nations come up against thee ; thy walls shall be destroyed, and thy towers broke down ; thou shalt be made bare as the top of a rock, a place only for the spreading of nets ; nor shalt thou be built again. How fulfilled, let every spectator say ! Righteous art thou, O Lord, and just are thy judgments ! Take warning, B — n ! behold my fall, and shun my fate." She could no more, but sunk oppressed with never ceasing woe.

No sooner was the power of Tyre withdrawn, but that of Babylon advanced. Slow she came on, her mein expressing a dignity, and a distinguished grandeur waited on her steps. Majestick, tho' in ruin, she cast her eyes around, with indignation fired ; when thus she spoke : " Over-ruled by superior force, I here appear to tell to B — n my sad doom ; doom irrecoverable ! and whence the cause. Hear, or not hear, as you shall chuse. Know then, I stood the first among the nations, earth's powers trembled at my name, and laid their riches at my feet for tribute ; § I was called the lady of the kingdoms, and my rule extended over all. I was elated with pride ; I said in my heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God, I will be like the Most High.

The

* Ezek. xxv. † Ezek. xxvi. Isa. xxiii. 7, 8. Ezek. xxviii. 2. ‡ Ezek. xxvi. § Isa. xiv.

The Lord of heaven and earth was wroth with his chosen people. * He polluted his inheritance, and gave them into my hands. I knew no mercy, and on their ancients I heavily laid the yoke. Therefore he who ruleth in the heavens, and judgeth righteously in the earth, who saith to Jerusalem, he that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of mine eye; † and that the dregs of the cup of tremblings he will put into the hands of those who afflict her; ‡ that Holy One hath said unto me, Because thou wert glad and rejoicest at the destruction of my inheritance, therefore every one who goeth by Babylon shall be astonished and hiss at her; § she shall not be inhabited, her houses shall be for the beasts of the desert, and dragons shall fill her palaces: I will make it a possession for the bittern, and pools of water, I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, and make it perpetual desolations. How these judgments have been accomplished, witness ye inhabitants of the earth. Behold, and see! not a tittle of all the threatened desolations remains unfinished; witness all ye nations who have promoted the affliction of Judah." A general sigh succeeded, and owned the hated truth in universal groan.

Struck with horror, I turned my eyes to the ground; but recovering myself, I raised them again to the same place; but the whole prospect was vanished; and where the former scene had appeared, there broke forth a mild and lambent flame, whose gentle rays restored my peace, and dissipated all the gloom that had possessed my breast. A radiant person appeared in the midst of the glory, whom I had not seen before; ardent love and friendly zeal shone in his face, and a fervent desire to make mankind happy seemed to influence all his actions: He fixed his eyes on the British isle, and with a sigh, which breathed compassion, he thus began. "Hear me, thou favoured land, more blest than the nations round thee: Let the Apostle of the Gentiles awake thee to love of truth, and durable felicity ||. Oh suffer not a false and fiery zeal for what you call Christianity to make you offend against the Christian laws, where love, and goodness, and sweet compassion reign. The Jews are scattered for their crimes; the sons of Judah have rejected their Messiah; they have lost their station, are driven from their land, and are dispersed amid the nations. God hath taken their punishment into his own hands, he invisibly leads them in the hour of their distress, till the time of refreshment shall come. In the mean time heaven expects that they should

be kindly treated by the nations among whom they are driven. You Gentiles, once worshippers of stocks and stones, are now, thro' goodness divine, seated in their place, and fill the room they once possessed. But yet, ye sons of Japhet, boast not against the branches; for thou bearest not the root, but the root thee. For know, the Almighty repents not of his favours to their great ancestors, nor will he cast them off for ever. You stand by faith; be not high minded, but fear; nor dare insult the sons of the friend of God. He visits their iniquities, he has chastised them for ages, a great example of his righteous displeasure; and an affecting instance to teach you to divest your breasts of pride and insolence, and to possess your souls with love and meekness, lest with contempt he cast you off for ever. Know farther, to warm your minds with heavenly pity, and make them glow with tenderness to the unhappy race; know, I say, that your tranquillity shall not be compleat, till the Deliverer shall come out of Zion, and turn away ungodliness from Jacob. Then shall these wandering cast offs be restored to favour, and in their conversion all the nations shall know the Lord. O heavenly dispensation! supremely wise and good, that makes the preservation of a faulty race, to be the means of enriching the whole world. Have mercy then upon them, ye Christians among the Gentiles, receive them with tenderness, and soften their distress by friendly actions; whereby you will call down blessings from above; the heavens will smile on you, and peace and prosperity shall crown your land. O hear before it be too late."

He ceased, when o'er his head superior glory flowed, the heavens were all illuminated, and awe, love, fear, and reverence filled the soul; all nature seemed enobled; when thus a mild but piercing voice was heard. "My friends must have their breasts possessed with love; far from their hearts be anger or revenge; what farther punishment awaits on Judah belongs to heaven, not you. Your part is affectionately to restore a brother lost; and know my eye is on the treatment Abraham's race shall find. For them I wept, when they, by rejecting me, had ruined themselves. For them I pray'd when thro' their guilt, I hung expiring on the cross; nor shall those tears or prayers be lost. The day draws near, when gathered from the nations they once again shall see their land, when they, from Zion, shall with humble hearts receive my law; whom, cleansed from all pollution, I will own, and as my

* Isa. xlvii. † Zech. ii. 7, 8. Isa. li. 22, 23. ‡ Jer. l. 6 to 20. § Jer. li. through lvi. || Rom. xi. 11. to the end. Jer. xiii. 19 to the end. Jer. li. through lvi. Jer. xiv. 23. Jer. xxv. 12.

my bride receive * ; while in her bliss, the Gentile world shall find their joy complete, and be received as welcome guests at the great marriage of the lamb. Therefore in her abatement pity shew, as you expect the favour of your Lord."

O'erpowered with glory all my powers fail'd ; I seemed to sink beneath the mighty weight, when struggling with the load, I awaked.

To confirm what we have before mentioned about the Efficacy of LIME-WATER in dissolving the STONE †, we shall give the following Case, or Experiment lately made in the Infirmary at Edinburgh, and published in a little Piece, intitled, *A Method of Cure for the Stone, &c.* By WILLIAM BUTLER, M. C.

ANGUS M'Pherson, aged above 40, came to the Royal-Infirmary about the beginning of February, 1753 ; and, because he seemed to have a stone in his bladder, I immediately admitted him into my ward, as one of my clinical patients. He had been in great distress for above 4 years ; and commonly passed bloody urine, especially after exercise : So that he was now greatly emaciated by pain, sickness, and loss of blood. He had made his journey from the Highlands to town in great agony ; and, upon his arrival, complained of exquisite pain about the neck of his bladder, had a frequent desire to make water, and what he passed was deeply tinged with blood. I did not therefore think it advisable to found him at this time, because of the inflammation and constriction of the parts ; but prescribed the arabic emulsion, clysters, a dose of manna, &c. whereby, in some days, these symptoms were so much abated, that he could now bear the sounding with a catheter, by which a stone was distinctly felt ; and it seemed to be a large one.

But, tho' lithotomy had often been practised with success in the infirmary, and tho' the patient himself seemed willing to undergo that operation, yet I would not allow him to be cut, choosing rather to make a fair trial of the power of lithon- tripticks.

And, because remedies of this kind, when taken by the mouth, and mixed with the mafs of blood, and afterwards with the urine, must necessarily lose a great part of their efficacy before they can reach the bladder, I had, for some time, wished for such an opportunity of trying, if a stone may not be more speedily and successfully dissolved by injecting the solvent liquor immediately into the bladder. I was the more encouraged to push this experiment, as Mr. Butler, clerk of the

Royal-Infirmary, had very ingeniously invented a machine, by which almost any one can easily throw a liquor into his own bladder ; and with less trouble than it can be done by the hand of another person.

I therefore ordered the patient, by the help of that instrument, and according to Mr. Butler's directions, to inject four or five ounces of lime-water, every morning and evening, into his bladder ; while, at the same time, I prescribed the internal use of soap and lime-water.

For the first four or five weeks that he followed this method, little alteration could be observed upon his urine ; but afterwards, when the quantity of the injected liquor was increased, and when he could retain it longer, both his urine and the lime-water when rendered, began to drop a copious chalky sediment, which plainly showed that the stone was now in a state of dissolution.

His symptoms, which, from the first, had been continually, tho' slowly, decreasing, abated more sensibly upon this phenomenon. And, after he had been pretty easy for some weeks, he was again sounded about the middle of April ; when, upon careful searching, it was imagined, that the nucleus of the stone could sometimes be felt by slight touches upon the catheter. And the patient said, he was sure that what remained of it was a very small bit ; because he sometimes had a feeling as if it was entering the urethra. He continued the same course a fortnight longer ; when the sounding was repeated, and no relique of a stone could be felt ; and, as he had no complaint, except, very seldom, a little pain and stoppage in making water, he grew impatient to return home. I therefore dismissed him, with orders to continue the same course till those symptoms should entirely cease.

As most of our Readers may have heard of that surprising Fish, so much celebrated by the Antients, called the TORPEDO or CRAW-FISH, we shall give them the following authentic Account of it, from the second Volume of Dr. Templeman's curious Remarks, &c. lately published. See the PLATE.

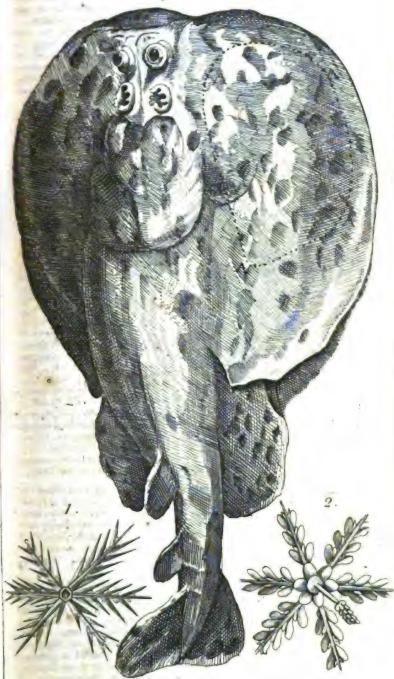
THERE is scarce a naturalist but hath spoken something of the effect, produced on those that touch it, by the fish called in Latin torpedo. The sciences have all their enchanted castles, which the Quixotes in philosophy are eager of assaulting, but seldom can set at liberty the fair that is included : Such are in physics the tides of the sea, the properties of the loadstone, and such is in natural history the effect of the torpedo.

Some

* Rev. xix. 7, 8, 9.

† Lond. Mag. 1753, p. 515.

The Torpedo Fish.



Some, and especially the ancients, have related it with exaggerations that could gain no reasonable credit; others, on the contrary, who have seen and handled this fish in certain circumstances, without feeling any numbness, have spoken of it as a fabulous fact. There is, however, no longer any room to doubt of it, since such philosophers as Redi and Borelli have attested to the publick, that they have experienced it. But though the fact hath been established as certain, the cause is yet unknown; which is not an uncommon thing in natural philosophy.

When I was upon the coast of Poitou, in the season when they catch this sort of fish very commonly, I proposed to myself the task of examining it, not with regard to its structure, for we have on that subject a little treatise of Mr. Lorenzini, printed at Florence in 1678, which is almost as complete as one can desire; but what I proposed to myself to examine, was the cause on which depends the numbness that it produces in those who touch it, wherein consists precisely that numbness, and what are the circumstances that accompany it: For the authors that agree in the fact, vary much in its circumstances; some have represented the numbness much greater, and others much less; one maintains that the fish doth not operate, unless you touch it immediately; another pretends that its virtue is even to be feared at a distance. I shall only relate what I have experienced myself, I shall even scrupulously mention all the circumstances; they, perhaps, will contribute to discover the true cause of this effect.

It may be sufficient, in order to give a gross idea of the figure of the torpedo to those who do not know it at all, to say that it is a flat fish which resembles very much a thorn-back. They are of different sizes, but most commonly on the coasts of this kingdom a foot and half long; sometimes there are caught much greater.

I ordered some fishermen to preserve for me alive the torpedos they should catch. I was at a house a league distant from the sea, when they brought me two alive, and in appearance extremely vigorous; yet, though I touched them in different places and in different circumstances, I felt not the least numbness. In order to revive their vigour, I put them into vessels full of sea water; they swam there and gave themselves all the motions which fish usually have in water, but still they made me feel nothing extraordinary.

The power, however, of this fish to occasion numbness appeared to me too well attested even to dare to doubt of it. All that

May, 1754,

I thought should be concluded from this first experiment, was, that my torpedos were weakened, and by being weak had lost their virtue. The most certain method I thought was to examine them in the sea itself. But it seemed as if the torpedos had a mind to make me doubt of their virtue: The first that I touched in the sea, though large and vigorous (for it had never been out of the sea water) suffered me to handle it at different times, without making me feel any thing extraordinary. I wanted nothing but a little vivacity in forming a judgment, to treat as fabulous all that had been related of it. The torpedo at length fatigued with my repeated touchings, shewed me what she was able to do; I felt a kind of numbness that suddenly seized my whole arm, from the hand quite to the shoulder, and which even stunned my head: It was very different from a common numbness, it was attended with a considerable, though stupifying pain. I was unable to move my hand and arm, and in such a situation as the Latins express by the word *astonitus*.

Our feelings can scarce be made known by comparison, yet this had some faint resemblance to the painful sensation one perceives when the elbow is struck violently by some hard body. I own ingenuously, that the kind of pain which accompanied it was such, that it lessened my eagerness of making experiments on the torpedo.

The pain, however, is not of long duration, by degrees it diminishes, and in a few instants intirely vanishes. As soon as my arm was restored, the desire of making new experiments did not fail to revive.

The acquisition of knowledge is the wealth of a philosopher, and it hath not a less influence to make him venture on the hazardous sea of experiment, than the hope of gain which urges the merchant.

The numbness, however, that it occasioned afterward was much less than at the first, and the pain less violent; perhaps the torpedo was grown weaker.

A learned English anatomist assured the great duke of Tuscany, that the touch of a torpedo had caused in his arm a pain that lasted for two days. Borelli suspects that the imagination might have augmented the disorder; but might one not suspect likewise, that the increase of the mischief depended on the habit of body in him who made trial of the force of the fish? For Borelli himself tells us, that the anatomist we speak of was attacked with a paralytick trembling.

E e

But

But how doth the fish operate this numbness? They have hitherto undertaken to give a solution of it in two different manners. The first pretends, that the effect produced by the torpedo depends on an infinite number of corpuscles, which issue continually from this fish, but which are emitted more abundantly under certain circumstances; this is the opinion the most generally received.

Messieurs Redi, Perrault, and Lorenzini have espoused this opinion: They think that as fire emits abundance of corpuscles proper to heat us, (this is the manner in which they explain their sentiment) so the torpedo throws out abundance of little bodies proper to numb the part into which they insinuate themselves; whether it be because they enter in too great a quantity, or because they find passages not well proportioned to their figures.

The second explication is from Borelli; upon the bare recital of it, it will be more to the taste of the mechanical gentlemen. He considers the emission of all these corpuscles as imaginary: And says, that at the time you touch this fish, he is agitated himself with so violent a trembling, that he causes in the hand which touches him a painful numbness: *Hæc torpedo digitis compressa tremore adeo vehementi concutitur, ut manum contrahentis molesto torpore delinquisso afficiat.* I do not know whether the idea which the words of Borelli have excited in me, is such as he designed to convey; but they have made me imagine, that you perceive a very sensible agitation in the torpedo, ready to produce its effect, which is perhaps some thing like the undulation that there is in chords stretched horizontally, when you draw them out of that position; *tremore adeo vehementi concutitur.* He makes use a little afterwards of the same expression again; *si tangatur piscis eo ipso tempore quo concutitur.* And to mark still better, that there is a visible difference at the time when he is agitated, he says, *si tangatur tempore quo quiescit.*

I have considered attentively the torpedo, in order to determine which of the two opinions I should insist myself of; but in vain have I observed, in vain have I examined this fish; I could never perceive, that he was agitated himself with a trembling, at the time he was prepared to give the numbness: Perhaps the fish that Borelli made his experiments on, being more disturbed than mine, gave himself motions, to which this celebrated author thought he might attribute all the efficacy.

After having well observed the torpedo, I got to know precisely the instant when

he was ready to produce the numbness, I foretold it infallibly to those who touched him; and I thought at the same time, that I had divined the whole mystery on which his virtue depends.

The torpedo, like all the other flat fish, is not however absolutely flat; his back, or rather all the upper part of his body, is a little convex; I observed, that when he did not, or would not, produce any numbness in those who touched him, his back preserved the convexity which is natural to it: But if he was disposed to act, by imperceptible degrees he diminished the convexity of those parts of his body, which are towards his back, and opposite to his breast; from convex which they were, he made them sometimes even concave. Then the instant was come when the numbness was going to seize the arm; the blow was ready to be discharged; the arm dropped dead, the fingers which pressed the fish quitted their hold; and instantly all that part of the body of the animal which had been flattened became convex again: But whereas it grew flatter by degrees, it became convex again so suddenly, that one could not perceive the passage from one state to the other; perhaps the motion of a musket ball is not more sudden than that of the fish, which resumed its former situation. When the blow hath been given, and a little before it is given, you not only perceive not the torpedo to be agitated by any violent trembling, as Borelli would have it, but you do not so much as see the least motion on the whole surface of his body. It is the suddenness alone of the blow, which produces the numbness.

From the same Volume we shall give the following Observation of the Figure of SNOW; which we have also added to the PLATE.

IT hath been long known, that snow is hexagonal; but it hath not perhaps yet been observed, that the six radii of which each flake is composed, are often, as it were, so many little branches garnished with leaves, and that some flakes form a kind of flower: This Mr. Cassini hath remarked by observing with a microscope the snow which fell on Feb. 1, 1692.—Our readers will sufficiently comprehend this by FIG. 1, 2, in the PLATE.

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.

THE seventh and last session of last parliament assembled at Westminster Nov. 15. 1753, and was opened with a most gracious speech from the throne, which our readers may see in our last year's Magazine, p. 492: This speech

3. For supporting the said settlement for 1754	47,054	15	3
4. For Westminster-bridge	2,000	—	—
5. For bills drawn from America for services in Georgia to Midsummer, 1747	15,497	3	2½
6. For the purchase of the King's-bench prison	10,500	—	—
7. For rebuilding the said prison	7,800	—	—
	593,844	5	2½

Feb. 25.

For paying for 1754, a bounty to 40 navy chaplains who had served for 5 years during the late war

1,642 10 —

Total 2,797,916 10 2

This was the total of the supply granted last session, and in order to provide for this supply, the house, on the 28th of Nov. resolved itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, which committee was continued until the 27th day of Feb. 1754, and resolved on the following ways and means, which were all approved of by the house, viz.

Nov. 28.

1. That a land tax of 2 s. in the pound be raised for one year, from Lady day 1754, for which purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and it was computed to amount to

1,018,949 14 7

2. That the malt-tax be further continued to Midsummer 1755, for which purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and it is usually computed to amount to

750,000 — —

1,768,949 14 7

Jan. 16, 1754.

That the duties of 10 s. per ton on all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer imported, be further continued for seven years, from March 1, 1753, and until the end of the next session of parliament then next ensuing. For this purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and the tax is to be made good per annum

15,000 — —

Feb. 27.

1. That out of the sinking-fund there should be issued and applied towards raising the supply, the sum of

700,000 — —

2. That out of the overplus of the grants for 1753, there be issued and applied the sum of

7,937 14 2½

3. That out of the surplus of the duties on coals since Lady-day 1719, there be issued and applied the sum of

23,562 7 9½

4. That out of the surplus of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, there be issued and applied the sum of

32,652 15 7

5. That out of the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714, there be issued and applied the sum of

30,195 3 6½

6. That towards discharging Exchequer bills made out in the 10th year of his majesty's reign, and charged on the duty on sweets, there be issued out of the sinking-fund and applied the sum of

499,600 — —

3,077,897 15 8½

7. That after April 5, 1754, the said duty on sweets be carried to and made part of the sinking-fund.

8. That provision be made for removing all doubts concerning the continuance of the duty of 20 s. per ton of brandy, wines, or strong waters imported.

9. That the act of the 12th of Q. Anne for encouraging the manufacture of sail-cloth should be further continued to the first of June, 1754, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

In pursuance of the first 7 of these resolutions a bill was brought in and passed; and the 8th was provided for by a clause in the coinage-bill abovementioned, and the 9th by a clause in the expiring laws bill.

Thus

Thus we find, that the supplies granted by last session amounted in the whole to

2,797,916 10 2

And that the ways and means provided for raising these supplies amounted by computation in the whole to

3,077,897 15 8½

So that the provisions made exceeded the grants in the sum of

279,981 5 6½

But then out of this excess must be deducted the interest to be paid upon what was, or may be borrowed upon the credit of the land and malt tax, there being a clause of credit in each of these acts; and also the deficiency, if any should happen, in the two sums these taxes were computed to produce.

And that the reader may have a distinct view of the several sorts of supplies granted by last session, we shall divide them into such as were granted, 1st. For the service of the ensuing year. 2dly. For services incurred and not provided for. 3dly. For making good deficiencies. And 4thly. For paying off debts.

Of the first sort are the grant of Nov. 21, the first three grants of Nov. 23, those of the 28th, of Dec. 17th and 19th, of Jan. 18. the 4th, 5th and 6th of Feb. 6. the 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th of Feb. 20. and that of Feb. 25, amounting in the whole to

2,166,009 8 10½

Of the second sort are the 4th of Nov. 23, the 1st of Feb. 6, and the 2d and 5th of Feb. 20. amounting in the whole to

64,008 6 6½

Of the third sort are the 2d and 3d of Feb. 6, amounting to

68,298 14 9½

And of the fourth sort is the 1st grant of Feb. 20, for

499,600 — —

Total 2,797,916 10 2

All these resolutions, both of the committee of supply, and that of ways and means, were more unanimously agreed to than usual; for none of them met with any opposition but that relating to the standing army, and even that was agreed to by a great majority.

[*This SUMMARY to be continued in our next.*]

Of the different Kinds of Manure for making Land fruitful, particularly Fatteners. (Continued from p. 126.)

PEASE, vetches, lupins and beans.

Nothing is more useful in fattening the ground, than to sow these sorts of grain, and before they come to maturity, cut them down, till and overturn them in the earth, without minding the small profit that might be expected from the crop, in case they are left to ripen; for as these kinds of pulse very much exhaust the earth, it is easy to comprehend, that the nourishing juices are more abundant and perfect in the fruit than in the stalks and leaves; and that if the fruit is carried away, we cannot by overturning the rest restore to the earth all that she has given. We ought not, therefore, to diminish in any shape the produce of the ground, nor even stay till the fruits are ripe, in order to bury them; because then the stalks have lost a certain vigour and volatile spirit, which on account of their activity ought to be preserved and shut up in the earth, where being retained, they are rendered more fit to fructify the seed which shall be afterwards sown: Besides,

we ought to consider, that what is supposed to be lost, in omitting to gather the fruits, will be retrieved by the saving of dung, which will not be wanted for the land, as well as of carriage and workmen to spread it. Nevertheless, for a supply of grain we may reserve a piece of ground to be dunged as usual, on which pulse may be left to ripen for a crop. This kind of fattening is most proper for high grounds, to which it would be troublesome and expensive to carry dung.

Pond mud. Under this name we understand not only the mud of ponds, but likewise the slime that rivers deposite when they retire, after having overflowed their banks, and that which gathers on the declivity or at the foot of high places, in pits that are either natural, or prepared by the industrious farmer. This soil is excellent, because it is new. It must not, however, be employed immediately, especially the mud of ponds, because being extremely moist it would chill the earth, and produce an effect quite contrary to the farmer's expectation: It must therefore be left unemployed one year at least, unless it has been qualified with a mixture of chalk; but care must be taken not to let

Let it lie unused for four or five years, during which it would lose all its virtue, by the evaporation of those light fine salts with which it was impregnated by the water, and nothing but dead earth remain. It ought likewise to be observed, that the mud of ponds, being left to dry, presents a surface mixed with sand, and a kind of dead clay, which is good for nothing; but this first layer being removed, that which we speak of will be found below. This kind of manure being warmed and rotted, must be spread equally and pretty thick upon the land, and turned under ground, as soon as possible, lest the weather causing its light oily parts to evaporate, the vegetative virtue of it should be enfeebled.

Ashes. Under this head we mean to speak only of the wood-ashes taken from chimneys, forges and ovens, and those of coal, earth and turf. These ashes are particularly excellent for pease, vetches and other such pulse; they are scattered or sown when the plant hath risen about an inch from the surface of the earth; but as their salt, being very sharp, would in dry weather infallibly prejudice the tender vegetables, they are not used until the farmer can depend upon immediate rain to dissolve and soften their acrimony.

Soap-water and soap-ashes. These, according to some farmers, are the most precious of all sorts of manure; especially soap-suds, to which may be joined lye-water. What constitutes the great virtue of this manure is, that besides the vegetable salts and oils, that enter the composition of soap, it likewise contains the salts and oils of the animal reign, that resided in the linen, which it cleaned and whiten-
ed; and these last perfectly soften the acrimony of the first. This water ought to be carefully reserved for gardens, where it will produce admirable effects. As for the ashes taken from soap houses, they ought to be kept dry, and never carried to the ground until it is on the point of being sown; then it is spread as equally as possible with shovels; and care may be taken to lay it on pretty thick, experience having shewn that the ground is bettered by it for eight or nine years, during which it will need no other dung. If there is not a sufficient quantity of ashes, dung may be added to them; but in that case, they are not so effectual as may be easily imagined.

Shells. Some spots of earth are filled with shells, which are for the most part brittle, and crumble into white powder, which is an excellent manure, and some authors pretend that it renders land fruitful for thirty years. These shells are not

neglected in Touraine, and the expert farmer who finds such a mine, will not fail to make his advantage of it.

Lime and lime-ashes. The property of lime spread upon the ground, is to destroy noxious weeds, drive away insects, fertilize the earth and keep it clean. The season for using it, is when the land is ready to receive the seed: But it would be dangerous to make use of pure lime unslaked: Its extreme heat would dry the earth too much, and do it more harm than good; besides, a great quantity would be required to cover ground of any considerable extent, and the expence of purchasing, or even of carriage, would render this manure very costly. When the farmer has resolved to fatten the land with lime, he orders it to be brought into the field, or near it, if there is a convenient place; there it is laid in one heap, covered with leaves or chopped straw, two feet high. The top of this heap is opened for pouring in a quantity of water sufficient to slake it, and the straw and leaves are watered on the outside. The trouble of this operation is saved by the falling of rain, and this may be waited for, if the lime hath been conveyed in good time. As soon as the lime begins to be heated, the hole above is stopped, in order to oblige the smoke to attach itself to the wet straw and leaves, and whenever this smoke penetrates, straw must be carefully thrown upon it to concentrate it. When the lime is supposed to yield no more smoke, the covering is pierced on all sides; then that which was too dry, totally consumes, and the rest is converted into a kind of gross ashes. Thus the heap of lime is at least tripled, its dangerous heat tempered, and the whole rendered more advantageous to the ground on which it is spread. Lime-ashes do not require this preparation; but may be scattered just as they are gathered, with this caution, which is common to all ashes, namely, to spread them equally and pretty thick. If the farmer, in the first year after having prepared his grounds in this manner, does not reap such an abundant harvest as he had reason to expect, he ought not to lose his patience; the second year will pay with interest what the first could not afford. When we say it is proper to prepare intirely for the seed, the ground upon which the lime is to be thrown, we ought to assign the reason for this precaution, lest some person thinking to improve upon our lessons, should lose his expence and the fruit of his labour; it must be considered, therefore, that by scattering the lime and labouring afterwards, the said lime

lime will be turned under ground, and its virtue still descending, can no longer act upon the surface of the earth, which will therefore, continue to be covered with noxious weeds and insects; and the intention was to clean and meliorate this very surface. Wherefore, it is evident, that the ground ought to be entirely laboured, before the lime be applied, that we may be assured it will remain upon the surface, and there produce the good effects we have reason to expect from its quality. We will add, that no part of the lime may be lost, the place where it was slaked ought to be scraped off, and these scrapings impregnated with the lime, used as the lime itself.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the same Book we shall likewise give the following Table, viz.

A TABLE showing in French Money of Account, the Money of Exchange of different Cities in Europe, reckoning the Mark of Silver, or 2 French Ounces, at 50 Livres, the present Current Value.

	liv.		
The price of the mark of silver ? at Paris being	50		
The florin of Amsterdam	2	4	5
Florin of Antwerp	2	6	3
Rixdollar of Cologne	5	11	1
Rixdollar of Copenhagen	5	11	1
Rixdollar of Dantzick	5	11	1
The Florence crown	6	18	9
Rixdollar of Francfort	5	11	1
Piastre of Genoa	5	11	1
Rixdollar of Hamburg	5	11	1
Rixdollar of Leipzig	5	11	1
The Liege crown	5	11	1
Cruzada of Lisbon	3	14	
Piastre of Leghorn	5	11	1
The London pound sterling	24	13	9
Pistole of Madrid	20	7	4
Ducat of Medina	5	11	1
Ducaton of Milan	6	15	9
Ducat of Naples	6		9
Estempe ecu of Rome	10	3	8
Rixdollar of Stockholm	5	11	1
Ecu of Turin	5	11	1
Ducat of Venice	4	2	7

From this table we may see how much the current course of exchange between London and Paris always runs in favour of France; for as the pound sterling is by this table worth 24 livres, 13 sols, 9 deniers, for 100l. paid at London we ought to receive at Paris 2468 livres, 15 G sols. whereas, according to the present course of exchange, which is about 31 1/2d. sterling for a crown or 3 livres French, we receive but 2285 livres and a little more than 14 sols French, so that by this

exchange England loses something above 183 livres French, or something above 7l. 7s. sterling, at the present course of exchange, upon every 100l. remitted by bills of exchange from London to Paris.

This is a demonstrative proof that we are losers by our trade with France, but is not a proof how much that loss may amount to; for let us be never so great losers by that trade, the course of exchange can never rise much above the value of the trouble and risk of carrying gold and silver in foreign coin, or in ingots from London to Paris; because when it does, the remitter here will send gold or silver to Paris, or will send to his correspondent at Paris a bill upon his correspondent at Lisbon, and thereby bring the money due to him at Lisbon to Paris, in order to have an advantage by giving bills of exchange upon his correspondent at Paris to those in London that have occasion for such bills. For example, if the value of the trouble and risk of sending gold or silver from London to Paris amounts to but 5l. per cent. the course of exchange can never rise much above what it is at present, because those who take that trouble upon them are sure of getting 2l. 7s. per cent. free profit, by drawing for it afterwards; which must shew, that tho' the course of exchange be not 7 1/2l. per cent. against us, yet the balance of our trade with France may be 50l. per cent. against us: That is to say, for every 100l. worth of goods we import from France we must pay 50l. in gold and silver, over and above the price paid there for the goods we send thither. And as we have hardly any thing from France that is absolutely necessary, either for the support of life, or for the carrying on of any of our manufactures, we may judge how dearly this nation pays for the support of our luxurious tools at home, and our travelling fools abroad.

From the same table the curious may by calculation see, whether we are gainers or losers by our trade with any of the cities therein mentioned. For example, the florin of Amsterdam, bank money, is by this table equal to 528 French deniers, and by the same table one farthing English is equal to a little more than 6 1/2 French deniers; therefore such a florin is equal to 85 1/2 farthings, or 21 d. 1 1/2 farthing English, consequently for every pound sterling we send to Holland, we ought to receive 11 florins and near 3 stivers, bank money, whereas by the present course of exchange we receive but 10 florins, 11 1/2 stivers, so that our exchange with Holland is against us as well as that with France. But then there are two circumstances

stances not depending upon trade which raises the exchange with Holland against us : The first is the large sums sent thither yearly to pay the dividends of our publick funds, belonging to Dutchmen residing in Holland ; and the second is the Portuguese and Spanish money belonging to Dutch merchants, most of which comes first to England by our men of war and packers ; so that upon the whole we may perhaps be gainers by our trade with Holland.

*A Description of the Cape of Good Hope :
With a neat PROSPECT of the same.*

THE first European who discovered this famous Cape was Bartholomew Dias, a Portuguese admiral : This was in the year 1493, in the reign of K. John II. of Portugal. Dias gave it the name of *Capo das tocas los Tormentos*, from the boisterous winds that are almost continually roaring there ; which K. John thought fit to change into *Capo del Buonne Esperance*, or *The Cape of Good Hope*, because there was now good hope of making prosperous voyages to the East-Indies. Dias, however, did not land at the Cape, nor Vasco de Gama, who went out next with the command of the Portuguese India fleet, tho' he failed by it : But Rio d'Infante, the Portuguese admiral, was the first who went ashore there in his voyage to India, in 1498. The Portuguese endeavoured to make a settlement at the Cape, but failed in their attempt. The Dutch were more politick and successful, and at last made a very noble settlement there for the benefit of their East-India company, where they built a fine town, called the Cape-Town, situate in the Table Valley, which has a most excellent and beautiful garden belonging to it : And their civil government here instituted is wise and admirable. There are also many fine gardens belonging to the inhabitants, as well as that called the company's garden. All nations who now trade to the East-Indies always sail by this Cape. It is the most southern point of all Africa, and is situate in $34^{\circ} 12'$ south latitude, and $37^{\circ} 55'$ longitude from the meridian drawn over the Pike of Teneriffe.

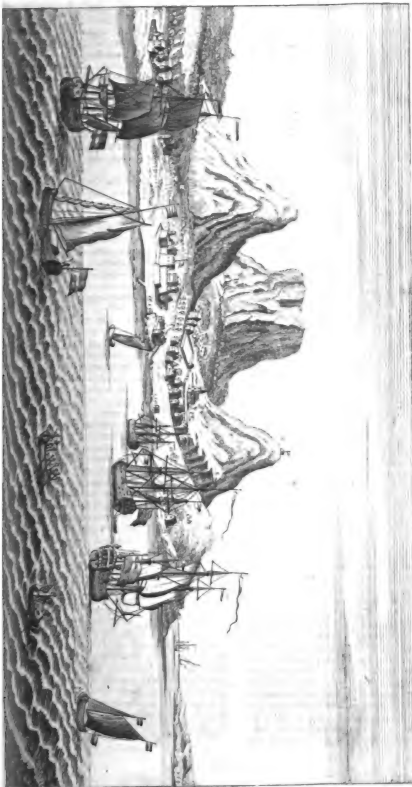
The nations about the Cape are called Hottentots, the laziest and filthiest people in the world, both in their diet and garb ; yet they live long, and have few distempers among them. They besmear their bodies all over with grease and fat ; and their language is certainly a composition of the strangest sounds that ever were uttered by any people. As to their government, every Hottentot nation has a chief, and every kraal or village a cap-

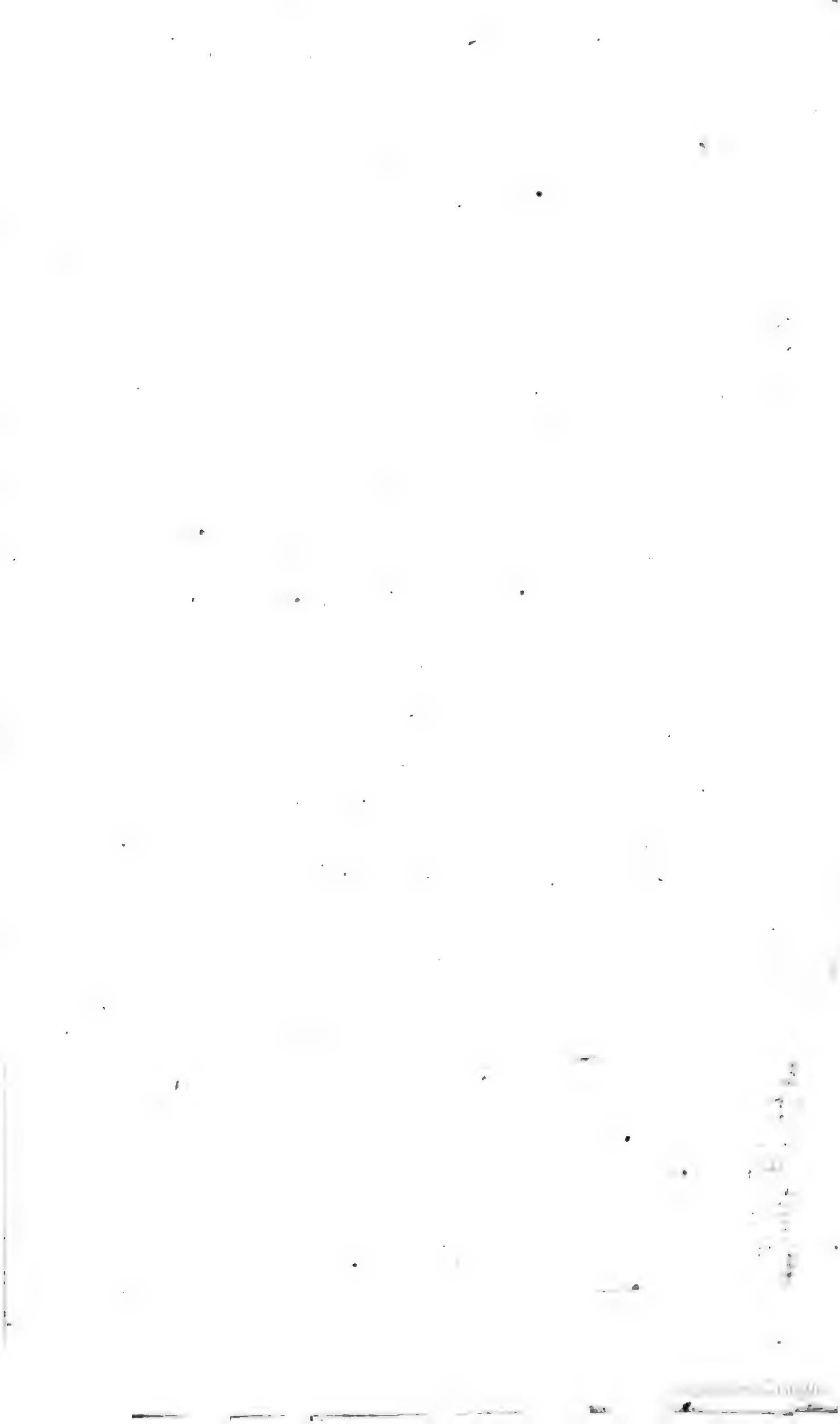
tain, who looks to the preservation of the peace, and the administration of justice in his jurisdiction ; and in time of war, has the command under the chief of his nation, of the troops furnished out by his kraal. As to their religion, they believe there is a God, who made all things ; but worship the moon as an inferior divinity, and adore a certain insect, or kind of fly ; and have many odd, ridiculous and fantastical customs among them : Notwithstanding all which, there is at this time the strictest alliance and the closest friendship between the Dutch and the several Hottentot nations.

The country about the Cape is for the most part full of rocks and mountains, which for a long time after the discovery, being only viewed at a distance, were thought to be barren : But the truth is, their spacious tops are covered with rich meadow, every where enamelled with various flowers of uncommon beauty and fragrancy, and abounding with delicious springs running in a variety of streams into the valleys. These mountains, in clear weather, are seen at the distance of 15 leagues at sea. On the skirts of them, and here and there between them, are groves of excellent timber trees. The plains and valleys are all lovely meadow-lands, where nature appears in such a profusion of charms as to ravish the eye of the beholder. The soil is rich, and bears every sort of grain, the vine, and every kind of fruit-trees. Not a root of the many thousands that the Dutch have transplanted thither from Europe, has failed. The country abounds with salt, and here and there are several natural hot baths, which have been found very useful in many cases. The region about the Cape is, indeed, subject to boisterous winds, which blow generally from the S.E. and N. W. and have certain seasons for reigning in one or the other quarter. They frequently blow a hurricane, and not only endanger the shipping, but tear and shatter the whole country. Yet, on the other hand, these rude winds are of excellent use ; for as they purge the air, and keep it in a very brisk agitation, they contribute not a little to the health of the inhabitants, who, when these winds lie still for a week or ten days together, complain generally of the head-ach and other disorders, which vanish when they blow again. The three hills which form the Table-valley, are the Wind-hill, vulgarly called the Devil's-hill, on one side, the Lyon-hill on the other, and the Table-hill in the middle, which is the highest of the three, it being computed to be 1857 feet high, and on the top, which appears

The Cape of Good Hope

London May 1781





appears level and smooth at a distance, are several fine springs. During the dry season, from Sept. to March, as well as at some other times, a white cloud hovers on the top of this hill, which is looked upon to be the cause of the terrible S. E. winds that are felt at the Cape, which held it, for a long time, in very ill repute with all the European trading nations. 'Tis an usual saying among sailors approaching the Cape, as soon as they see this cloud, *The table is covered*; or, *The cloth is laid on the table*, intimating that they must prepare immediately for a storm, and accordingly they go all hands to work, as if the storm was already come.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS readers, like bees, ought to suck from every flower the sweet and wholesome juices, and reject those that are bitter or pestiferous, the following quotation from lord Bolingbroke's third volume, p. 332, may deserve a place in your Magazine, because it will tend to correct the behaviour of two very opposite sorts of people, to wit, the zealous bigot, who impudently and uncharitably damns every man that is not of the sect which he has by chance or whim embraced; and the thoughtless libertine, who foolishly and vainly endeavours to bring religion itself into contempt.

His lordship, in treating of falsehoods that happen to be interwoven in a system of government, observes as follows:

"There has been much noise made about free-thinking, and men have been animated, in the contest, by a spirit that becomes neither the character of divines, nor that of good citizens; by an arbitrary tyrannical spirit under the mask of religious zeal, and by a presumptuous, factious spirit under that of liberty." If the first could prevail, they would establish implicit belief and blind obedience, and an inquisition to maintain this abject servitude. To assert antipodes might become once more as heretical as Arianism, or Pelagianism: And men might be dragged to the jails of some holy office, like Galilei, for saying they had seen what in fact they had seen, and what every one else that pleased might see. If the second could prevail, they would destroy at once the general influence of religion, by shaking the foundations of it, which education had laid. These are wide extremes. Is there no middle path in which a reasonable man and a good citizen may direct his steps? I think there is.

May, 1754.

Every one has an undoubted right to think freely; nay, it is the duty of every one to do so, as far as he has the necessary means and opportunities. This duty too is in no case so incumbent on him, as in those that regard what I call, the first philosophy. They who have neither means nor opportunities of this sort, must submit their opinions to authority: And to what authority can they resign themselves so properly, and so safely as to that of the laws, and constitution of their country? In general nothing can be more absurd than to take opinions, of the greatest moment, and such as concern us the most intimately, on trust. But there is no help against it in many particular cases. Things the most absurd in speculation become necessary in practice. Such is the human constitution, and reason excuses them on the account of this necessity. Reason does even a little more; and it is all she can do. She gives the best direction possible to the absurdity. Thus she directs those who must believe because they cannot know, to believe in the laws of their country, and conform their opinions and practice to those of their ancestors, to those of Coruncanius, of Scipio, of Scævola, not to those of Zeno, of Cleanthes, of Chrysippus *.

But now the same reason that gives this direction to such men as these, will give a very contrary direction to those who have the means, and opportunities the others want. Far from advising them to submit to this mental bondage, she will advise them to employ their whole industry, to exert the utmost freedom of thought, and to rest on no authority but hers, that is their own. She will speak to them in the language of the Soufys, a sect of philosophers in Persia, that travellers have mentioned. "Doubt, say these wise and honest free-thinkers, is the key of knowledge. He who never doubts, never examines. He who never examines, discovers nothing. He who discovers nothing, is blind, and will remain so. If you find no reason to doubt concerning the opinions of your fathers, keep to them, they will be sufficient for you. If you find any reason to doubt concerning them, seek the truth quietly, but take care not to disturb the minds of other men."

Let us proceed agreeably to these maxims. Let us seek truth, but seek it quietly as well as freely. Let us not imagine, like some who are called free thinkers, that every man, who can think and judge for himself, as he has a right to do, has therefore a right of speaking, any more than of acting according to the full freedom of his thoughts. The freedom be-

F f

longs

* De Nat. Deor.

longs to him as a rational creature. He lies under the restraint as a member of society."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from Major Stringer Lawrence, to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated at the Camp near Trichenopoly, Sept. 15, 1753. (which it is supposed should be Sept. 25.) received by the Delaware, May 7, 1754.

SINCE my letter of the 14th instant, Capt. Ridge joined me with a detachment of about 200 Europeans. This addition of force made me resolve to attack the enemy, as the Monsoon approached, and their situation was such, that they cut off our provisions, which must have ended in the loss of Trichenopoly: Accordingly, on the 9th, I made a motion in the night towards the left of the enemy's camp, for they had possession of two large rocks, about a mile distant from each other, and I found it necessary to gain one of them. The whole day of the 20th was spent in cannonading; and the better to conceal our design, I had ordered out an 18 pounder from the fort, that they might think we had no other view than that of disturbing them in their camp with our shot. This lulled them into a security, and at four o'clock in the morning of the 21st, our Europeans being disposed in three lines, with the Seapoys on our flanks, and the horse in our rear, we attacked the rock on the left, called the Golden Rock, and gained it without any loss, the enemy retiring after a faint resistance and leaving behind them two pieces of cannon. This earnest of success encouraged the men greatly, and determined me to push on the main body; so, that no time might be lost, I disabled the two guns, and advanced towards the Sugar-Loaf Rock, just as the day began to break. The enemy were drawn up close to the rock, and had fortified themselves with breast-works, so it was necessary to gain their Black camp, that we might fall upon them in the rear: This was effected with little trouble, and our soldiers marched thro' a constant fire from nine pieces of cannon, attacked a line of men, which greatly out-numbered themselves, and in ten or twelve minutes drove the enemy out of their lines. They however rallied, and made some faint resistance afterwards, supported by the Morattas, who rode up very desperately: But as these could not sustain a galling fire, which fell upon them from all quarters, they at length run away, and left us compleat masters of the field of battle, their whole camp, baggage and ammunition, and ten pieces of cannon. The remains of their army retreat-

ed, some towards Altoora and Syring-ham, some towards Tondamon's country, and some towards Tanjour. The Polligars and Seapoys bring in prisoners every minute. The action lasted near two hours. We took eight officers, and 100 soldiers, besides the killed, which might be about 60 more. The Morattas saved the rest, and prevented a pursuit, as they were vastly superior to Monage, our Tanjour friend, in numbers. On our part, we had six officers wounded, and several men killed and wounded, as you will see by the inclosed return. I received a slight wound in the arm with a musket ball; but I thank God it does not prevent me from keeping the field, and continuing to do my duty.

From the CONNOISSEUR, May 9.

A FRIEND of mine who belongs to the Stamp office acquaints me, that the revenue arising from the duty on cards and dice continues to increase every year, and that it now brings in near six times more than it did at first. This will not appear very wonderful, when we consider that gaming is now become rather the business than amusement of our persons of quality; that their whole attention is employed in this important article, and that they are more concerned about the transactions of the two clubs at White's than the proceedings of both houses of parliament. Thus it happens, that estates are now almost as frequently made over by whist and hazard as by deeds and settlements; and the chariots of many of our nobility may be said (like count Basset's in the play) "to roll upon four aces."

This love of gaming has taken such entire possession of their ideas, that it infects their common conversation. The management of a dispute was formerly attempted by reason and argument; but the new way of adjusting all difference in opinion is by the sword or a wager: So that the only genteel method of dissent is to risk a thousand pounds, or take your chance of being run thro' the body. The strange custom of deciding every thing by a wager is so universal, that if (in imitation of Swift) any body was to publish a specimen of polite conversation, instead of old sayings and trite repartees, he would in all probability fill his dialogues with little more than bet after bet, or now and then a calculation of the odds. White's, the present grand scene of these transactions, was formerly distinguished by gallantry and intrigue. During the publication of the Tatler, Sir Richard Steel thought proper to date all his love-
news from that quarter: But it would

now be as absurd to pretend to gather any such intelligence from White's, as to send to Barfon's for a lawyer, or to the Rolls coffee-house for a man-midwife.

The gentlemen who now frequent this place profess a kind of universal scepticism; and as they look upon every thing as dubious, put the issue upon a wager. A There is nothing, however trivial or ridiculous, which is not capable of producing a bet. Many pounds have been lost upon the colour of a coach-horse, an article in the news, or the change of the weather. The birth of a child has brought great advantages to persons not in the least related to the family it was born in; and the breaking off a match has affected many in their fortunes, besides the parties immediately concerned.

But the most extraordinary part of this fashionable practice is what in the gaming dialect is called, pitting one man against another; that is, in plain English, wagering which of the two will live longest. In this manner people of the most opposite characters make up the subject of a bet. A player perhaps is pitted against a duke, an alderman against a bishop, or a pimp with a privy-counsellor. There is scarce one remarkable person, upon whose life there are not many thousand pounds depending, or one person of quality whose death will not leave several kinds of mortgages upon his estate. The various changes in the health of one, who is the subject of many bets, occasions very serious reflections in those who have ventured large sums on his life and death. Those who would be gainers by his decease, upon every slight indisposition, watch all the stages of his illness, and are as impatient for his death, as the undertaker who expects to have the care of his funeral; while the other side are very solicitous about his recovery, send every hour to know how he does, and take as much care of him, as a clergyman's wife does of her husband who has no other fortune than his living. I remember a man with the constitution of a porter, upon whose life very great odds were laid; but when the person he was pitted against was expected to die every week, this man unexpectedly shot himself thro' the head, and the knowing ones were taken in.

Tho' most of our follies are imported from France, this has had its rise and progress entirely in England. In the last illness of Louis XIV. lord Stair laid a wager on his death; and we may guess what the French thought of it, from the manner in which Voltaire mentions it in his *Stelle de Louis xiv.* "Le roi fut attaqué vers le milieu du mois d'Août. Le

comte de Stair ambassadeur d'Angleterre paria. Selon le genie de sa nation, que le roi ne passeroit pas le mois de Septembre."

"The king, says he, was taken ill about the middle of August; when lord Stair, the ambassador from England betted, according to the genius of his nation, that the king would not live beyond September."

I am in some pain lest this custom should get among the ladies. They are at present very deep in cards and dice; and while my lord is gaming abroad, her ladyship has her rout at home. I am inclined to suspect that our women of fashion will also learn to divert themselves with this polite practice of laying wagers. B A birth-day suit, the age of a beauty, who invented a particular fashion, or who were supposed to be together at the last masquerade, would frequently give occasion for bets. This would also afford them a new method for the ready propagation of scandal, as the truth of several stories which are continually flying about the town would naturally be brought to the same test. Should they proceed further to stake the lives of their acquaintance against each other, they would doubtless bet with the same fearless spirit as they are known to do at brag; one husband perhaps would be pitted against another, or a woman of the town against a maid of honour. In a word, if this once becomes fashionable among the ladies, we shall soon see the time, when an allowance for bet-money will be stipulated in the marriage articles.

As the vices and follies of persons of distinction are very apt to spread, I am much afraid lest this branch of gaming should descend to the common people. E Indeed it seems already to have got among them. We have frequent accounts of tradesmen riding, walking, eating and drinking for a wager. The contested election in the city has occasioned several extraordinary bets: I know a butcher in Leadenhall-market, who laid an ox to a shin of beef on the success of Sir John Barnard against the field; and have been told of a publican in Thames-street, who ventured an hordhead of intire butt on the candidate who serves him with beer.

We may observe that the spirit of gaming displays itself with as much variety among the lowest as the highest order of people. It is the same thing whether the dice rattle in an orange barrow or at the hazard table. A couple of chairmen in a night-cellar are as eager at putt or all-fours, as a party at St. James's at a rubber of whist; and the E. O. table is but an higher sort of merry go round, where you may get six halfpence for one, six pence for one, and six twopences for one.

Within Compass of the German Flute.

The fool that is wealthy is sure of a bride, For riches
like fig-leaves Their nakedness hide.

The slave that is poor Must starve all his life, In a
bachelor's bed Without mistress or wi-
fe, In a bachelor's
bed Without mistress or wife.

2.
In the good days of yore,
They ne'er troubled their heads,
In settling of jointures,
Or making of deeds;
But Adam and Eve,
When first enter'd course,
E'en took one another,
For better for worse.

3.
Then prithee, dear Chloe,
Ne'er aim to be great;
Let love be thy jointure,
Ne'er mind an estate;
You ne'er can be poor,
Who have all those charms,
And I shall be rich,
When I've you in my arms.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in MAY, 1754.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUES to the new Tragedy of **CREUSA**, Queen of **ATHENS**, lately acted, with Applause, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury Lane.

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. ROSS.

PROLOGUES of old, the learn'd in language say,

Were merely introductions to the play,
Spoken by gods, or ghosts, or men who knew
What's or was previous to the scenes in view;
And conspicuously came to lay before ye
The several heads, and windings of the story.

But modern times and British rules are such,
Our hard's before-hand must not tell too much;
Nor dare we, like the neighb'ring French, admit
Ee'n confidantes, who might instruct the pit,
By asking questions of the leading few,
And bearing secrets, which before they knew.

Yet what we can to help this antique piece
We will attempt.—Our scene to-night is Greece.
And by the magic of the poet's reed,
This stage the temple of the Delphic god I
Where kings, and chiefs, and sages came of old,
Like modern fools to have their fortunes told;
And monarchs were encharm'd, or nations freed,
As an old priest or wither'd maid decreed.
Yet think not all were equally deceiv'd,
Some knew, more doubted, many more believ'd.
In short, these oracles, and twisting rhymes
Were but the pious frauds of ancient times;
Wifely contriv'd to keep mankind in awe,
When faith was wonder and religion law!

This much premis'd, to every feeling breast
We leave the scenes themselves to tell the rest.
—'Tis something sure was to the critics said,
Which I forget,—some innovation made!

To critic bands, like jealous guardians
plac'd

To watch the encroachments on the realms of ^{taste}
From you our author would two boons obtain,
Not nobly diffident, nor nobly vain:
Two things he asks; 'tis modest sure, from you,
Who can do all things, to request but two:
First to his scenes a kind attention pay.
Then judge!—with candour judge—and we obey.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Miss
HAUGHTON, who acted the PYTHIA.

AT length I'm freed from tragical parade,
No more a Pythian priestess,—tho' a
maid;
At once resigning, with my sacred dwelling,
My wreaths, my wand, my arts of fortune-
telling.

Yet superstitious folks, no doubt, are here,
Who still regard me with a kind of fear,
Left to their secret thoughts those prying eyes
Should boldly pass, and take them by surprise.
Nay, tho' I disavow the whole deceit,
And fairly own my science all a cheat,
Should I declare, in spite of ears and eyes,
The beams were handsome, or the critics wise,
They'd all believe it, and with dear delight
Say to themselves at least,

"The girl has taste;" "the woman's in the
right."

Or, should I tell the ladies, so dispos'd.
They'd get good matches, ere the season clos'd,
They'd smile, perhaps, with seeming discontent,
And, sneering, wonder what the creature means;
But not offer to their friends, with beating
heart.

"Suppose there should be something in her art."

Grave

Grave statesmen too would chuckle, should I say,
On such a motion, and by such a day,
They would be summon'd from their own affairs
To tend the nation's more important cares;
"Well, if I must—bowe'er I dread the load,
"I'll undergo it—for my country's good.

All men are huddles, in a skilful hand,
The ruling passion is the conjurer's wand.
Whether we praise, forget, persuade, advise,
'Tis that alone confirms us fools or wise.
The devil without may spread the tempting sin,
But the sure conqueror is—the devil within.

A second EPILOGUE. Spoken by
MRS. PRITCHARD.

STAY, ladies—Tho' I am almost tir'd to
death
With this long part—and am so out of breath—
Yet such a lucky thought!—and heaven has sent,
That if I die for't, I must give it vent.

The men you know are gone. And now,
suppose,
Before our lords and masters are rebosé,
We seek the advantage of an empty town,
And bid the commons of our own.
What think we cannot we make use of—and then
Cannot we too make them. Let the men
O place us once in good St. Stephen's pew,
We'll show them women have their publick use.
Imprimis they shall marry; not a man
Past twenty-five but shall sit down to dinner.
Next, we'll in earnest sit about gaming.
For, by my life and soul, we'll put down
gaming.

We'll spoil their deep de'votional midnight play;
The laws we make we'll force them to obey;
Unless we let them when their spirits flag,
Piddle with us you know at quince and brag.

"I hope, my dearest," says some well-bred
spouse,

"When such a bill shall come before your house,
"That you'll consider men are men—at least

"That you'll not speak, my dear"—Not
speak?—The beast! [like these—

What, would you wound my honour?—Wrong's
For this, Sir, I shall bring you on your knees.

—Or, if we're quite good-natur'd, tell the man
We'll do him all the service that we can.

Then for ourselves, what projects, what
designs?

We'll tax, and double tax their rascally wines;
But duty-free import our blonds and laces,
French brags, French silks, French cam-
bricks, and—French fates.

In short, my scheme is not completed quite,
But I may tell ye more another night.

So come again, come all and let us raise
Such glorious trophies to our country's praise,
That all true Britons shall with one consent
Cry out, "Long live the female parliament!"

Advice to a YOUNG LADY on her Birth-Day.

THE sun revolving now brings back
the day, [say:
When those black eyes first saw his golden

Oh may each blessing from above descend,
Fair tosteate health, with ev'ry grace at-
tend, [impart
To crown your virgin prime; and heav'n
Those joys divine, that fill the virtuous
heart. [should join

And if high heav'n decree you e'er
In nuptial bands, before the sacred shrine,
Be not to gold and foppery a prey,
Or on the vain and worthless thrown
away:

Such only know your beauties to abuse,
Flow'rs cast on dunghills soon their fra-
grance lose.

Worth sole to beauty lays an equal
claim, [flame,
The man of worth preserves a constant
Refines the passion and improves your
fame;

Charm'd with your virtue, charm'd with
ev'ry good, [face,

With your knowing wonder on your
And while he gazes, will consider whence
Your form belov'd derives its excellence,
By the fair image take delight to read
The bright idea in the Maker's mind.

Thus noble D——t lov'd in youthful
prime. [time,

Whose sprightly wit's yet unimpair'd by
In whom each royal virtue we commend,
His prince's glory and the people's friend.

With such your beauty ev'n to age shall
last,

And ev'ry year be happier than the past;
Such married pair love binds in golden
chains, [reigns.

There waves the purple wings and joyous
But why this counsel? none save pru-
dence arms [your charms;

Your youthful breath and guards around
Since wit, good-nature, sense remind we
view,

And all your mother shine again in you:
Urania's priest, when the my bed in fires,
I must obey and write as she inspires:—

Regard the godhead still with secret view,
That sense will sanctify whate'er you do;

Whether in dance you swim th' harmoni-
ous maze,

Or vie in silk and gold with Pallas' praise;
'Twill give fresh brightness to the joyous
hour, [flow'r.

And add new graces to th' embroider'd
So when high heav'n, well pleas'd, shall
bid retire [fire,

From that fair frame the soul's ætherial
Involv'd in clouds of incense it shall rise
Sweet to the world, and seek its kindred
skies.

On Mr. FOOTE's late excellent Piece, The
Knights. By a LADY.

O RARE Sam Foote! why now thou'rt
nobly done.

Great son of satire, and great satire's son.
That's a

There's for y' you rogue : You see a lady
can, [man.
Whent'er she's pleas'd, please again her
I vow you've pleas'd me strangely. Don't
I you ? [due.
Nay, that's inhuman ; Sure 'tis but your
Not satire : Why what is't ? A flash of
wit ; [writ ;
But you're too modest ; yet 'tis finely
" There's nature in it, that I will con-
fess," [less.
And something else perhaps, Sir, more or
Yet say, but thou'lt already don't in
print, [hint ?
Yet say again, how can'st thou by the
Well, well, I won't importune ; that's
enough ;
Excuse the nonplush. It goes rarely off :
Tim teeps his part, and pity 'tis you swear,
That Tim becomes not some one's special
care ;
No doubt but Tim wou'd eminently shine,
A Lear, an Appius, or a Constantine :
And you,—how wild I prate ! What is't
but you [pursue ?
Can act with judgment, and with grace
Your ample merit all the town allows,
Whom Tim and you transport from house
to house.
So have I seen : No, no, it will not hold,
You'll think the odious simile too bold :
I'm too presuming, that shall be confest ;
To rally, who ? A man of your fine taste.
I do not flatter, you cannot be vain ;
They're doubly so who not thy half con-
tain. [right ;
A fib : Why fath and sole that may be
Then thank yourself for't. Who can fib
Sir knight ?
Nay, go not so unceremonious ; stay.
I've something on that very point to say ;
The French king.—Pshaw, pshaw, what
not hear ? for shame, [blame.
You wits are always oddish. I'm to
Your servant, Sir.—I hope so, in your
next ; [plex'd :
But let your sense be somewhat less per-
Obscure I shou'd say, and—I know not
what—
But pray erect it on some pretty plot.
You don't need caution. There's a world
of hint
Impatient seeks the sanction of your mint.
From whence so bright, so uniform, so
droll, [absorb.
"Twill make us die with laughing—at the
S R.

To Miss F. E.

1.
TO thee, more sweet than op'ning
spring,
Let ev'ry muse a tribute bring,
And try thy worth to paint ;

But for such ravishment divine,
As beams from ev'ry smile of thine,
All poesy is faint.

2.

Who can the blushing morn display,
When first she streaks the rosy day,
And gilds the distant hill ?
Ev'n he, whose happy skill can trace
The beauties of the flow'ry race,
Finds thee superior still.

3.

Forgive, thou darling of mankind,
'The pen that seeks a pow'r to find,
Each excellence to show ;
Seraphick notes in lays sublime,
Shou'd speak to everlasting time,
How you excel below.

To BEAU BUTTERFLY. A Simile.

A Coffee house,—a parrot cage
Holds many a glaring bird,
That prattles all its trifling age,
Without a meaning word.
A chaos of disjointed things
Still roving in his brain,
He talks of countesses and kings,
Of asses-milk, and Spain ;
Of fashions, France, and Flanders mares,
Assemblies, cards, and plays ;
Of sword knots, snuff, and solitaires,
Intrigues, and wedding-days.
Ah, pretty, prattling, empty thing !
Noddest thy gaudy dress ;
Adorn thy mind the more within,
And prune thy person less.
Boast not that thus you outward shine
At folly's vain expence ;
Lament the fate that made thee fine,
And did not give thee sense
Then wisely learn thyself to know :
Past trifling hours recal ;
And let thy talk from reason flow,
Or do not talk at all.

Verses presented to a beautiful Young Lady,
with the Union.

HERE British wits, and Scottish bards
combine, [join :
And manly strength with softest sweetness
Thy lover's wish, th'expressive emblem
shows,
May I thistle be, and thou the rose.
Oxon, Queen's Coll.

A RIDDLE.

ONCE Bacchus' purple juice I kept
from view,
By silent drinking took a purple hue :
Venus well pleas'd my colour to behold,
Adorn'd me with a coat of red and gold ;
Then from her doves some silver feathers
drew, [flew :
And made me wings—sudden thro' air I
Now,

Now, like a coxcomb fir'd by beauty's
 charm, [alarm,
 From nymph to nymph I fly with quick
 The nymphs repulse me still with glow-
 ing blushes warm.

Epitaph on the late *Ld. Bp. of DURHAM.*

BENEATH this marble Butler lies
 entomb'd,
 Who with a soul inflam'd by love divine*
 His life in presence of his God consum'd,
 Like the bright lamps before the holy
 shrine †.

His aspect pleasing, mind with learning
 His eloquence was like a chain of gold,
 That the wild passions of mankind con-
 trou'd;

Merit, wherever to be found, he fought.
 Desire of transient riches he had none;
 These he with bounteous hand did well
 dispense,

Bent to fulfil the ends of Providence,
 His heart still fixt on an immortal crown.

His heart a mirror was of purest kind,
 Where the bright image of his Maker shin'd,
 Reflecting faithful to the throne above
 Th'irradiant glories of the mystick dove.

The Sow and the PEACOCK. A Fable.

IN days of yore, as authors tell,
 When beasts and birds cou'd read and
 spell,

(No matter where, in town or city,) [
 There liv'd a swine exceeding witty,
 And for the beauties of her mind,
 Excelling all her bristl'd kind:
 But yet to mortify her pride,

She found at last her failing side.

Philosophy she had good store,
 Had ponder'd Seneca all o'er;
 Yet all precautions useles prove
 Against the pow'r of mighty love.
 It happen'd on a sultry day,
 Upon her fav'rite couch she lay:

'Twas a round dunghill soft and warm,
 O'er-shadow'd by a neighb'ring barn,
 When lo, her winking eyes behold
 A creature with a neck of gold,

With painted wings and gorgeous train,
 That sparkl'd like the starry plain:

His neck and breast all brilliant shine
 Against the sun: The dazzl'd swine,

Who never saw the like before,

Began to wonder and adore;

But seeing him so fair and nice,

She left her dunghill in a trice,

And (fond to please) the grunting elf

Began to wash and pruce herself,

And from the stinking wave she run

To dry her carcase in the sun:

Then rubb'd her sides against a tree,

And now as clean as hogs can be,

With cautious air and doubtful breast,

The glittering peacock thus address'd:

"Sir, I, a homely rural swine,

"Can boast of nothing fair nor fine,

"No dainties in our troughs appear,
 "But as you seem a stranger here,
 "Be pleas'd to walk into my sty,
 "A little hut as plain as I;
 "Pray venture through the humble door;
 "And tho' your entertainment's poor,
 "With me you shall be sure to find
 "An open heart and honest mind;
 "And that's a dainty seldom found
 "On cedar floors and city ground."

Thus far the sow had preach'd by rule,
 She preach'd, alas! but to a fool;
 For this same peacock (you must know)
 Had he been man, had been a bea:
 And had (like them) but mighty little
 To say: So squirted out his spittle.

And with an air that testifi'd,
 He'd got at least his share of pride,
 He thus began: "Why, truly now,

"You're very civil, Mrs. Sow:

"But I am very clean, d'ye see?"

"Your sty is not a place for me.

"Shou'd I go through that narrow door,

"My feathers might be foil'd or tore;

"Or scented with unfav'ry fumes:

"And what am I without my plumes?"

The much offended sow replies,

(And turns a-squint her narrow eyes)

"Sir, you're incorrigibly vain,

"To value thus a shining train;

"For when the northern wind shall blow,

"And send us hail, and sleet, and snow;

"How will you save from such keen wea-

"thers [thers [

"Your merit?—Sir, I mean your fea-

"As for myself:—to think that I

"Shou'd lead an idiot to my sty,

"Or strive to make an oak my friend,

"It makes my bristles stand an end:

"But for the future when I see

"A bird that much resembles thee,

"I'll ever make it as a rule,

"The shining case contains a fool."

BIRTH-DAY: To a Young Lady, on

Richmond-Green, soon after her being

Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline.

BRING, bring the lyre, to usher in

the morn; [born [

Delia, the gentlest maid; to-day was

And tho' the twenty summer suns has

seen, [tain's queen, [

Tho' now among the nymphs of Bri-

Is still the gentlest maid upon the

green.

Sure guardian sylphs around her paths at-

tend!

Without a foe, and worthy ev'ry friend,

In one bright calm may each succeeding

year

Roll guiltless on, untruss'd by a care!

Till future maid's of honour have approv'd

The grove she haunted, and the stream she

lov'd:

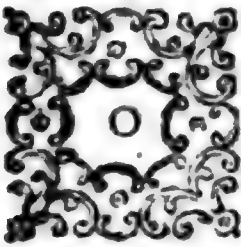
And each bright sister, envious, proclaim,

That innocence and pleasure are the same.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from York, April 23.

N Friday the 19th, about 11 at night, a shock of an earthquake, or a great explosion in the air, was felt in this city, and above 10 miles round, which continued some seconds of time. By letters from Whitby, Hull, and several parts on the sea-coasts, we are informed the same trembling was sensibly perceived, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants.

On Saturday, April 17, the sessions ended at the Old-Bailey on the Middlesex side, when five persons who were capitally convicted, received sentence of death, viz. Mary Mayne, for stealing a large quantity of goods in a dwelling house; Hugh McKabey, for a rape; Silas Dowling, for robbing Nathaniel Srent of a silver watch in Fetter-lane; John Parry, for robbing Dr. Ambrose Dawson of 2 guineas and a gold watch; and David Edem, for robbing his master in Wood-street. (See p. 187.)

On Monday, April 29, came on at the Old-Bailey, the trial of Elizabeth Canning for perjury. (See p. 138.) The council for the crown were Mr. Davy, Mr. Willes and Mr. Gascoyne; for the prisoner Mr. Morton, Mr. Nayres and Mr. Williams. The trial continued by adjournment for several days, viz. Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th of May. A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the court generally sat late. On the last mentioned day, about 10 at night, the trial ended. After the charge the jury withdrew, and were out upwards of 2 hours, when they returned and brought in their verdict, guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt; but being informed by the court, that their verdict must be either guilty or not guilty, they again withdrew, and soon after brought her in guilty, but recommended her to the mercy of the court; after which she was committed to Newgate. There were great mobs and riots, on some of these days about the sessions-house, and Sir Crisp Gascoyne was greatly insulted and abused; so that the court of aldermen offered a reward for discovering any of the rioters. On Monday, the 13th, Canning was brought from May, 1754.

Newgate to the Old-Bailey, in order to receive sentence; but 2 of the jurymen having made affidavit, that what they had done was contrary to their conscience, for tho' they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not think she was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, the council for the prisoner hereupon moved for a new trial; but the arguing this point, and on the motion for arrest of judgment, was put off till next sessions, to begin on the 30th instant, till which time the prisoner was remanded back to Newgate.

On Tuesday, April 30, came on at Guild-hall the election for representatives of this city in parliament, when the several aldermen, together with Mr. Alexander Cruden, citizen and stationer, being separately put in nomination, the majority of hands was declared for Sir John Barnard, Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Sir Richard Glyn, and William Beckford, Esq; but a poll was demanded on behalf of Sir Robert Ladbroke and Sir William Calvert, which began at half an hour after 2 in the afternoon, and ended at 5 for that day. The poll continued for 6 days after, beginning at 9 in the morning, and ending at 4 in the afternoon. It finally ended on Tuesday, May 7, immediately after which the sheriffs cast up the poll books upon the hustings, and the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor being sent for, the sheriffs declared in his presence, that the election had fallen upon Sir John Barnard, Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Sir Robert Ladbroke and William Beckford, Esq; who were declared duly elected. The number of livery that polled at this election was 5931. We shall give our readers the particulars of this memorable poll for each day, together with the totals for each of the candidates, as follows:

	Barn.	Beth.	Ladb.	Beck.	Gly.	Cal.
Tuesd.	335	329	241	273	257	178
Wed.	1032	1039	824	903	846	538
Thurs.	653	649	579	485	465	443
Friday	605	642	627	428	401	723
Satur.	326	313	386	267	222	294
Mond.	326	335	466	338	253	282
Tueid.	226	240	277	247	211	192
	3553	3547	3390	2941	2655	2650

THURSDAY, May 9.

The collection at the musick for the feast of the sons of the clergy, performed at St. Paul's this day, amounted to :851.

G G

and

and afterwards at dinner at Merchant-Taylors-hall, to 45*l.* 7*s.* which with 224*l.* 10*s.* collected at St. Paul's on the rehearsal day, makes in the whole 858*l.* 17*s.*

SATURDAY, 11.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

It being his majesty's royal intention, that the parliament, which is summoned to meet on Friday the 31st of this instant (May) should then meet and sit; the king has been pleased to direct a commission to pass the great seal, appointing and authorising his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, Thomas lord archbishop of Canterbury, and other lords, to open and hold the said parliament, on the said 31st day of this instant (May) being the day of the return of the writs of summons.

His grace the lord primate of all Ireland, the Rt. Hon. lord Newport, lord high-chancellor, and the Rt. Hon. the earl of Bebborough were sworn lords-justices of that kingdom during the absence of the lord-lieutenant.

Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart. one of the citizens in parliament for Dublin, and Thomas Read, Esq; one of the late candidates to represent that city, with several merchants and other traders, have waited on the Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, with an address to thank him for his behaviour in parliament, and upon all occasions to serve his country; to which he returned a very genteel and polite answer.

TUESDAY, 14.

This morning a fire happened at Olfon, a village about a mile from Stratford upon Avon, which burnt the houses of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Ward, with all their furniture, barns, stables and 4 or 5 other houses, with the out-houses, barns, ricks of corn, &c. and 9 horses belonging to Mr. Irons, whose loss is reckoned to amount to about 2000*l.*

WEDNESDAY, 15.

An express arrived at Edinburgh with a reprieve for Archibald M'Donald, late of Barrisdale, suspending his execution during his majesty's pleasure. When the reprieve was intimated to him he behaved with great composure, and expressed with becoming decency the sense he had of his majesty's mercy. (See p. 185.)

This night, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out at the sugar-house of Mess. Barret and Co. near Paul's wharf in Thames-street; which burnt with the utmost violence for about 3 hours before it could be got under; and consumed the house where it began, great part of a timber-yard adjoining, and also damaged 2 houses. As soon as the lord-mayer was acquainted with the calamity he went to the place, and gave the greatest encouragement to

the firemen, &c. as did also Sir Robert Ladbroke and both the sheriffs: When it was known at the tower, the commandant sent a party of the guards, who, together with the peace-officers, gave the useful people an opportunity of doing their business, and thereby prevented the fire from spreading.

SATURDAY, 18.

His grace the duke of Dorset, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, with his dutchess, arrived in town from that kingdom.

MONDAY, 20.

This day came on to be tried in the court of King's Bench, before Sir Dudley Ryder, lord chief justice of that court, assisted by the judges Wright, Dennison and Foster, a cause in which Sir Harry Frankland, Bart. was plaintiff, and the lady of the deceased Sir Thomas, defendant, in order to set aside the will of the late Sir Thomas Frankland, upon a presumption of his not being of sound mind and memory at the time of his making it. It appeared, in the course of the trial, that Sir Thomas had made 3 wills; the first in 1741, the second in 1744, and the third in 1746: In the first but a slender provision was made for his lady; by the second the family estate in Yorkshire, of 2500*l.* *per Ann.* was bequeathed to her for her natural life, after which it was to revert to the male heir of the family; by the third Sir Thomas's whole estate, both real and personal, was left this lady to be disposed of at her discretion, without any provision made for the heirs at law. This trial lasted from Monday morning till between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday night: The jury was special, consisting of men of property in the county of York, who, after withdrawing for about an hour and half, returned with a verdict in favour of the second will made in 1744; the validity of that made in 1746 being set aside.

THURSDAY, 30.

The sessions began this day at the Old-Bailey, when the adjourn'd motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial of Elizabeth Canning came on to be argued before the court, five judges being upon the bench. Nine of the jurymen being examined, severally declared they did abide by their verdict as being entirely according to their consciences, and the foreman assented the same of a tenth, who would have been present, if not necessarily hindered. The judges who sat during the whole trial gave their opinion, that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. In the end, the court proceeded to pass judgment upon her, which was, That she should suffer one month's imprisonment, and after that be transported for seven years. (See p. 235.)

M A 2.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 18. **W**ALTER Scot, of Harden, Esq; to lady Diana Home, eldest daughter to the Rt. Hon. the earl of Marchmont, in Scotland.

25. Capt. Hugh Dalrymple, of Colhome, to lady Nelly Wemyss, daughter to the earl of Wemyss.

27. Rt. Rev. Dr. John Garnett, lord bishop of Leighlin and Ferns in Ireland, to Mrs. Kelly, sister to Sir Capel Molinieux, Bart.

May 4. Dr. Le Grand, to Miss Altree, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Altree, of Norfolk-street.

William Matthews, Esq; grandson of the late governor Matthews, to Miss Brograve, of Essex.

11. Richard Garth, Esq; of Morden in Surrey, to Miss Lecheup, of Albemarle-street.

Hon. Josiah Child, Esq; only brother to the earl of Tilney, to Henrietta, only daughter to lord Luxborough.

14. Rev. Dr. Fountayne, dean of York, to Miss Mountague, of Hanover-square.

20. John Mitchell, Esq; of Arlington-street, to Mrs. Jermy of Pall Mall.

May 14. Lady viscountess Guernsey, delivered of a daughter.

16. The lady of John Pitt, Esq; one of the lords of trade and plantations, of a son and heir.

20. The lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord Cathcart, of a daughter.

21. Lady Katherine Stanhope, lady of Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq; of a son.

23. The lady of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, master of Christ's-college, Cambridge, of a son and daughter.

DEATHS.

EDWARD Cope Hopton, Esq; lately high-sheriff for the county of Worcester, and formerly member of parliament for Herefordshire.

May 3. John Blots, Esq; an eminent Stationer in Pater Noster-Row, one of his majesty's commissioners of lieutenancy for this city, and governor of Christ's and the Foundling hospitals.

Valentine Knightley, Esq; knight of the shire for the county of Northampton, which he represented in the two preceding parliaments.

4. Richard Selater, Esq; alderman of the ward of Farringdon within, into which office he was chosen in Feb. last. (See p. 92.)

9. Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, granddaughter of Mr. John Milton, our celebrated poet, in the 66th year of her age.

10. Fotherly Baker, Esq; clerk to the Haberdashers company.

Sir Edward Mansell, of Trinsaran in Carmarthenshire, Bart.

Sir James Campbell, of Aberuchill in Scotland, Bart.

16. Hon. Col. Herbert, brother to the earl of Powis, member of parliament for Lullow in Shropshire.

Jeffry French, Esq; member of parliament for Tavistock in Devonshire.

18. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Strange, Knt. master of the Rolls, and one of his majesty's most Hon. privy council.

Hon. lady Anne Shirley, aunt to the earl of Ferrers.

21. Ambrose Crowley, Esq; son of the late Sir Ambrose Crowley, Knt. proprietor of the surprising magazine of iron-works at Greenwich.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Lee, chosen lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark.—Caleb Moore, B. A. presented to the rectory of Little Thoresway in Hertfordshire.—Edward Bentham, D. D. made a canon of Christ church, Oxford.—Thomas Ball, M. A. made dean of Chichester, in the room of Dr. Ashburnham, now bishop of that diocese.—Mr. John Denne, presented by the lord-chancellor, to the rectory of Copsford, in Essex.—Horace Hamond, M. A. made a prebendary of Bristol.—Richard Hill, B. A. chosen lecturer of St. James's, Garlick-hill.—Mr. Fawconer, chosen lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw in Basinghall-street.—Dr. Free, chosen Thursday lecturer of St. Mary-hill.—John Smith, B. A. presented by Mrs. Salter, to the rectory of East-Donland in Essex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 18. Isaac Townsend, Esq; made master and one of the governors of Greenwich hospital, in the room of lord Archibald Hamilton, deceased.—Hon. Henry Edward Hay, Esq; made consul in Portugal, &c.—William Naish, Esq; consul in the islands of Madeiras.—Burrington Goldsworth, Esq; consul at Cadiz and Port St. Mary.—John Dick, Esq; consul at Leghorn.

Whitehall, May 25. The king has conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Clarke, Esq; one of his majesty's council at law, and granted him the office of master, or keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, in the room of the late Sir John Strange.

From the other PAPERS.

Earl of Leven, made one of the lords of police in Scotland, and the earl of Hopeton high-commissioner to the general assembly there, in his room.—William Brigden, Esq; elected on the 8th inst. alderman of the ward of Farringdon within, in the room of Mr. alderman Selater, deceased. (See deaths.)—Henry God-

dard, Esq; made Capt. of a company in the Hon. Col. Cornwallis's regiment of foot at Minorca.

B—KR—TS.

CHRISTOPHER Lambert of Scarborough, master mariner.—Thomas Eddingsfield and Thomas Phillips, of Fri-Bay-street, haberdashers and partners.—Reginald Worth, late of Exon, apothecary.—Herman Meyer, of Mincing-lane, merchant.

[The rest in our next.]

*A methodical Abstract of the Trial of ELIZABETH CANNING, Spinster, at the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, for wilful and corrupt Perjury, on the Trial of MARY SQUIRES, the Gypsey, in swearing that she was robbed by the said MARY SQUIRES of a Pair of Stays, value 10s. in the House of SUSANNAH WELLS at Enfield-Wash, Jan. 2, 1753.**

THAT our readers may have all the material facts relating to this trial distinctly before them, we shall first state the facts contested, or of which the witnesses on the two sides gave a contradictory or inconsistent account; and then the facts proved by the prisoner for confirming the truth of her story.

As to the contested facts, they were, 1. The alibi of Squires, or her being in another place at the time the robbery was sworn to have been committed by her. 2. The false or inconsistent account Canning had given of the room in which she was kept prisoner, and of the bed-gown, she said, she had found there. 3. That Canning was not confined in that room she said she was; and, 4. The condition she was in at her return.

And as to the facts proved by the prisoner, they were, 1. Her dining at her uncle's, Jan. 1, 1753. 2. Her mother's concern for her absence. 3. Her having been seen upon the road, both as she was carried to Enfield and as she returned. 4. The confession of Squires and Wells while in prison; and, 5. Her own character.

The witnesses were examined apart, and the gypsey, her son and daughter, placed at the bar, that the witnesses might see them.

As to the first contested fact, one witness swore, she believed the gypsey, her son and daughter, lay at her house at South-Parrot in Dorsetshire on Dec. 29, 1752; and another swore, that the gypsey and her son were at her house at Vineyard's-gap on Saturday before new Christmas, 1752†. Then George Squires, the gypsey's son, being called, deposed, that he, his mother, and sister Lucy, were at South Parrot, Dec. 29, 1752; that they went to Litton the next day, and on the

31st to Abbotsbury; where they staid until Jan. 9. that on that day they went to Portesham, from thence to Ridgeway, and on the 11th to Dochester; from whence they set out and walked almost all night, and got to another village, and the next day they lay at Morton in a barn, and on the day after at Coome; after which he could not recollect where he lay till he came to Basingstoke; then they travelled to Bagshot where they lay, and after that to Brentford, from thence to the Seven-sisters near Tottenham, and from thence to mother Wells's at Enfield-Wash; but being cross examined, he gave a very lame account how he went from Newington to South-Parrot, and named as many counties he went through as towns, without being able to name a sign or inn he lay at. However, to confirm his evidence as to his journey from South-Parrot, there were four persons from Litton deposed they saw the old woman, her son and daughter there, at the time he had mentioned; and 11 from Abbotsbury, to that of their being there from Jan. 1, 1753, to the 9th of the same; and 4 to seeing them at Portesham on the 9th and 10th; 1 at Fordrington on the 11th; 1 at Chattle on the 12th; 3 at Martin on the 13th; 5 at Coome on the 14th; 1 at Basingstoke on the 18th; 2 at Brentford on the 20th, 21st, and 22d; 2 that they were near the Seven-sisters by Tottenham on Jan. 23, 1753. And as a further confirmation, several of those who went down to Enfield to assist in apprehending them, declared, that at that very time the gypsey, her son and daughter, insisted upon their being at Abbotsbury the beginning of January.

E As to this fact, on the side of the prisoner, Canning, the following witnesses deposed as follows:

Mrs. Howard. That the first time she could recollect her having seen the gypsey, her son and 2 daughters, was, she believed, on Jan. 21, 1753, when she saw them standing at Wells's door.

F W. Headland. That on Jan. 9, 1753, he saw the gypsey telling a young man his fortune under Lomas Dean's brick-wall at the Bell at Enfield, and that he saw her again on the 12th at Wells's house, when her 2 daughters were with her, 1 of whom was buckling up her pumps which she had on. But he appeared very ignorant as to reckoning of time, not being able to tell which month Christmas was in, but only that it was in winter.

G S. Story. That he had seen the gypsey several times in White-Webb's lane, and that the last time he saw her was Dec. 23, 1752, when she was sitting within the door

* See our Magazine for last year, p. 226, 242. † New Christmas-day 1752, was on a Monday

door of Wells's house ; which day he particularly remembered, because he was that night taken ill, and was not out of his house for a month after.

W. Smith. That on Dec. 14, 1752, and for 2 nights after, the gypsey lay in his cow-house at Enfield, and that she had been about the country near him for some time.

Lomworth Dane. That he was sure he saw the gypsey pass by him as he was filling a harrow from a heap of gravel at his own door at Enfield, last Old Christmas-day was twelvemonth.

S. Arnot, who lives in White-Webb's lane, Enfield-Chace. That on Monday, Dec. 9 or 10, 1752, the gypsey asked him after a little horse she had lost, and told him her name was Squires ; and that he saw her the Sunday following.

His wife. That she saw the gypsey for the first time about a week before New Christmas, that afterwards she saw her in farmer Smith's cow-house, when she asked her about a little horse.

In short, there were no less than 20 more witnesses examined to this fact on the part of the prisoner, most of whom swore to their having seen the gypsey at or near Enfield, about the end of the year 1752, or in Jan. 1753, and before the 23d of that month ; but several of them contradicted themselves or one another, and none of them seemed to have been long or much acquainted with the gypsey.

As to the second contested fact, the first witness examined on the part of the crown was, Mr. alderman Chitty, who from his minutes gave an account of Canning's examination before him, when he issued his warrant for apprehending Wells, &c. In this account there is no mention made of Canning's having then given any description of the room she was confined in, or of any bed-gown that was in it ; but that there was in it, about a quartern loaf of bread, in 4, 5, or 6 pieces, and 3 quarts or a little more of water ; and that there were in the room an old stool or two, an old table, and an old picture over the chimney, and 2 windows in the room, 1 fastened up with boards, and the other part Do. and glass. That at the latter she made a hole by removing a pane of glass, and forcing a part open, and got out upon a shed of boards or penthouse, and so slid down and jumped upon the side of a bank on the back-side of the house, and so got into the road.

The next was Gawen Nash, butler to the Goldsmith's company, who swore, that he was with Canning before alderman Chitty, that she being there asked what sort of room it was that she was

confined in, she answered, that it was a little square darkish room, that there were boards nailed up at the window, and that thro' the cracks she could see the Hertford stage-coach which used to carry her mistress ; that there was an old broken stool or chair in the room, an iron grate in the chimney, and a few old pictures hung over the chimney ; and that she lay upon the boards. That he went down with Canning and the rest, Feb. 1, to see the warrant executed, and arrived there a little before her. That he then said to his companions, that the room in which they supposed she had been confined did not at all answer her description ; for it was a long light room with near half a load of hay in it, and a parcel of hay made up in the form of a bed, also a nest of drawers, a tub with some pollard in it, and 3 old dusty saddles ; that there was a chimney, over which stood an old dusty casement ; but no grate, nor the appearance of any grate in the chimney. That he observed the window out of which she said she had made her escape, and that there was a watering-pond within 9 or 10 feet of it. That the other window never had been boarded up, was large enough for him to get out at, and so low that he shook hands with his wife out of it ; that the casement opened and shut extremely easy, and trees growing so near it that they were almost within his reach. That Adamson rode back to meet Canning, and returned waving his hat, and saying, We are all right, for Bet says there is a little hay in the room.

John Hague and Edward Alridge, who went likewise to Enfield at the same time, gave much the same account ; and Mr. White, the marshal's man, who went down to apprehend Wells, &c. swore, that he saw 12 or 15 trusses of hay in the room, which he thought had been there a long time, that he saw a chest of drawers, a barrel of a gun, and an old musket in the room, and that when he looked into it, he was suspicious and thought Canning was mistaken, because it did not agree with the description she had given. That he looked out at the north window, and observed the ground was clay, and there lay a heap of human dung, as high as a quart pot under it, which did not appear to have been trod upon ; so that upon the whole it did not appear to him, that any body had got out at that window, neither could he observe any penthouse or shed.

As to the old bed-gown which Canning had on when she returned to her mother, Mr. deputy Molinoux swore, that he happened to be with the late lord mayor after

after Squires's trial, when Canning and Virtue Hall were examined before him, and that after the examination was over, Canning took up the bed-gown in order to take it away, as it appeared to him, but the lord mayor told her she must not, whereupon she said, it belonged to her mother. This he said surprised him a great deal, as she had said on Squires's trial, that she had taken it out of the grate in the room where she said she was confined. All this was confirmed by Mr. Read, who happened to be with the lord mayor at the same time.

Then as to this whole fact, on the part of the prisoner, E. Lyons, her master, swore, that Mr. Nash was for some time so well convinced of the truth of Canning's story that, Feb. 10, he wrote to him desiring him to appoint some person at Enfield to receive contributions for the unhappy poor girl, and wished him success; which letter was produced in court, and owned by Mr. Nash. And he further said, that he never found any doubt from Nash, Alridge or Hague till after Squires's trial.

Canning's mother swore, that when her daughter returned, she said, she had heard the name Wills or Wells mentioned in the house where she had been confined, before any body mentioned such words to her.

R. Scarrat swore, that the night Canning returned, she said, she had been on the Hertfordshire road about 8 or 10 miles from London, and upon his saying he would wager she had been at the house of mother Wells, she said, she had heard the name Wills or Wells mentioned while she was in confinement, which was in a longish darkish room, and saw a coachman whom she knew go by, through a crack of the boards in the window.

Mary Myers swore, that the night Canning returned, she said she had been confined in a room where was some hay and a pitcher with about a gallon of water, about the value of a quartern loaf, and a fire place; and that when she got out she pulled down two boards from a window, and tore her ear in getting down; and she further swore that she then saw her ear very bloody, which appeared fresh and had dropped on her shoulder.

John Wintlebury, that the night she came home she said, she had been confined on the Hertfordshire road, and had heard the name Wills or Wells mentioned in the house; and described a broken pitcher, which held about a gallon of water, in the room, and such a one he found when he went into that room.

J. Adamson, that when he rode back from Enfield to meet Canning, he did not at first tell her there was hay in the room; but after he had spoke to the coachman to make haste, he then asked her what sort of place it was she was confined in, to which she answered, an odd, or a wild sort of place, and that there was some hay, and something else which she could not remember.

W. Headland, already mentioned, swore, that after Wells and Squires were taken up, he found a piece of window lead all bloody on the ground, near the window the girl said she got out at; and that he carried it to his mother who laid it up, but it was since lost. All this was confirmed by his mother.

As to the third contested fact. Fortune Natus and his wife both swore positively, that they lay in the very room, and during the whole time Canning said she had been confined in it; and several witnesses swore, they knew, that they lodged at Wells's, and some that they lay in that room.

Sarah Howel, Well's daughter, swore, that on Jan. 8, 1753, Edward Allen, Giles Knight, and John Larncey lopped the trees over against the window of the room where Canning said she was confined, that Virtue Hall and herself were at the window at that time, and that she opened the casement herself, and it opened very easy. And the three men she named swore, they did lop those trees on Jan. 8, and talked to her and Virtue Hall who were looking out at that window. Also J. Cantrel swore that he kept a publick house near Wells's, that he saw these men lopping the trees, and that they flung clods of dirt at Hall and Howel who stood at the window of that room.

On the other side two witnesses for the prisoner deposed, that Natus's wife owned to them, that Canning had been at mother Wells's; and three witnesses deposed, that both Natus and his wife were persons of a very bad character, and neither to be believed upon their oath.

As to the fourth contested fact, Mrs. Meale the midwife swore, she went to see Canning on Feb. 2, or 3, and found her in a very weak condition: That in order to see whether she had been debauched, she desired to see the shift she came home in, which her mother produced, and she observed to the mother that there was no appearance of her having been debauched, but that it was uncommonly clean to be worn so long: That on a second visit, the shift was again shewn to her, and then she saw three spots of excrement upon it.

On the other side, Canning's mother and another woman swore to her being in a very weak condition when she came home. And Mr. Backler the apothecary, and Dr. Eaton the physician swore to her continuing in a very weak and dangerous condition for several days; to which the Dr. added, that she had not the least symptom of having been under a salivation, but appeared as one almost starved; and that he did not doubt of its being possible for a person to subsist 28 days on what she had mentioned.

Now as to the facts proved by the prisoner for confirming the truth of her story.

To the first her master swore to his giving her leave to go and dine with her uncle on New-Year's-day, 1753; and her uncle and his wife swore to her dining there on that day.

To the second her mother swore, that she advertised her daughter three times during her absence; that she consulted a conjurer in the Old-Bailey about her return; and that she fell into a fit upon seeing her return in such a wretched condition. Another woman swore to her carrying the advertisements to the printer by the mother's direction; and the mother's apprentice swore, that his mistress was under great concern on her daughter's being missed, was at prayer for her return when she returned, and fell into a fit as soon as she saw her.

To the third Robert Beals, who is one that attends the turnpike at Stamford-hill, deposed, that at the beginning of Jan. he was standing by the gate at near eleven at night, he heard a sobbing and crying on the road; it came from towards Newington, and drew nearer and nearer; at last he perceived it was two men and a young person seemingly by her crying; one said, come along, you b-h, you are drunk; the other said, how drunk the b-h is! and made a sort of a laugh, but she seemed unwilling to go. By his light he could see them, one got over the stile, and the other laid hold of one of her legs or both, and lifted them over, so that she came down upright; she hung back and fell on her breech on the step of the stile, and set out a fresh cry bitterly, as though she would go no farther; that he went nearer them, expecting she would speak to him; but there being two men, and he alone, he did not think it safe to interpose: That the one pulled her, and the other jostled her along, and so they took her out of sight towards Enfield.

Thomas Bennet deposed, he lives at Enfield near the ten miles stone, and on Jan. 29, 1753, between four and five

in the afternoon, between mother Wells's and his own house, he saw a miserable poor wretch coming along, without either gown, stays, cap, hat, or apron on, only a dirty thing, like half a handkerchief, over her head, and a piece of something on, that reached down just below her waist, with her hands lying together before her; she asked him the way to London.

David Dyer deposed, that about a quarter of a mile from Wells's, towards London, at 4 in the afternoon, 3 evenings before Wells was taken up, he saw a poor distressed creature pass by him out of a common field, described her dress much the same as the former witness had done; and upon looking at Canning, said, that he took her to be the same person.

Mary Cobb deposed, she liveth at Edmonton, that she met a person in Duck-fields, in a poor distressed condition, between the 6 and 7 miles stone, Jan. 29, just at the setting in of day-light, described her dress much the same as the two former witnesses, and on looking at Canning, said, she firmly believed it might be her, by the tip of her nose, which bore some resemblance to the person she met.

To the fourth John Ward deposed, that before Squires's trial he went to see Wells in Bridewell, and after some conversation said to her, *How could you keep the girl a fortnight?* To which she answered she was there 28 days; and that when he asked in what room, she said, you know the room well enough. And Richard Jones deposed, that he went along with Ward and heard the conversation. And Daniel Stevens deposed, that he saw Squires in New-prison, where she denied her cutting off the stays, or robbing the girl, but owned that Canning was at mother Wells's about a fortnight, and that she was there likewise.

And, lastly, as to Canning's character, Lyons her master, Meale the midwife, and in short every one examined to it gave her a very good character, no one made the least objection to it, tho' several of them had known her from her infancy.

At the trial, John Donowell, carpenter and surveyor, examined on the part of the crown, produced upon oath a plan of Wells's house, with a plan, elevations and a perspective view of the room where Canning said she was confined.

The jury at last brought in their verdict, guilty, but were at first doubtful whether the perjury was wilful or not. And the passing of sentence was deferred till next sessions, (which see p. 234.)

[The Foreign and Books in our next.]

The LONDON MAGAZINE



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JUNE, 1754.

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With the HEADS of ELIZABETH CANNING and MARY SQUIRES the Gypsy; a PLAN of the HOUSE of SUSANNA WELLS, at Enfield-Wash; and a MAP of the Western Parts of VIRGINIA.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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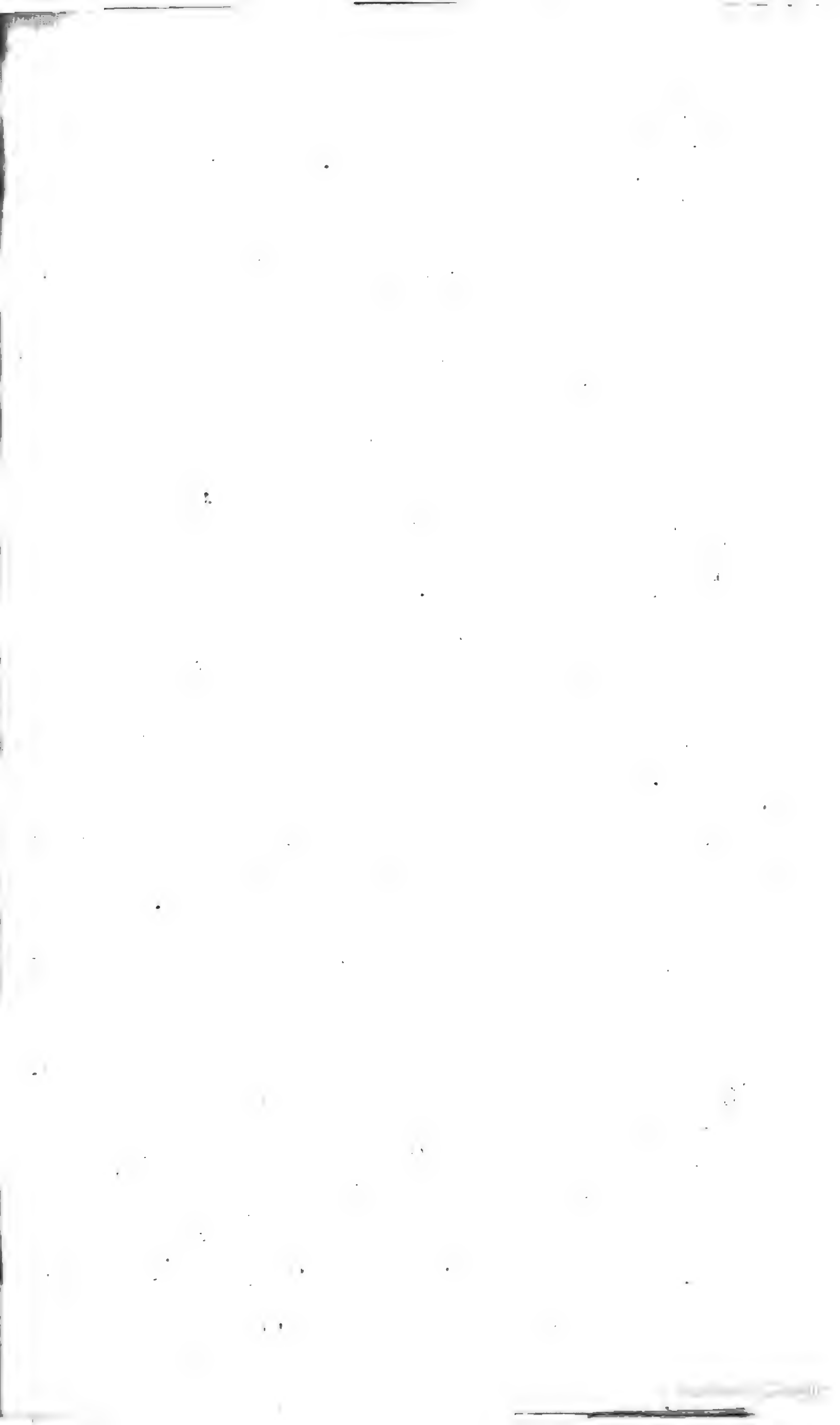
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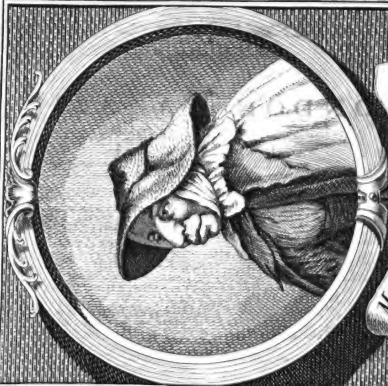
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Mary Squires the Gypsy.



Elizabeth Canning.

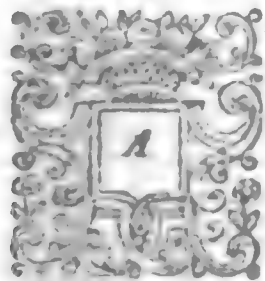


T H E

L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

J U N E, 1754.

An Alphabetical List of Places which return MEMBERS, with the MEMBERS returned for those Places respectively in the present PARLIAMENT.



ABINGDON, John Morton
 Agmondesham, William Drake, Isaac Whittington
 Ailshury, Thomas Potter, John Willes
 Aldborough, Suff. William Wyndham Ashe, Zach. Phi. Fonnereau
 Aldborough, Yorksb. William Pitt, Andrew Wilkinson
 Andover, Francis Blake Delaval, John Whitwell Griffin
 Anglesey, Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart.
 Apulby, Philip Honeywood, William Lee
 Arundel, George Colebrooke, Thomas Griffin
 Ashterton, Ld. Middleton, John Harris
 Banbury, Ld. North
 Barnstaple, John Harris, George Amyand
 Bath, Sir John Ligonier, K. B. Robert Henley
 Beaumaris, Richard Price
 Bedfordshire, Earl of Upper-Osford, Tho. Alton
 Bedford, Rob. Henley Ongley, Francis Herne
 Bedwin, Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. William Sloper
 Bereaiston, Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. John Bristow
 Berks, Penyston Powney, Henry Pye
 Berwick, Thomas Watson, John Delaval
 Beverley, Sir William Codrington, Bart. John Jolliffe Tuffnel
 Bewdley, William Henry Lyttleton
 Bishop's Castle, John Daffwood King, Barnaby Backwell
 Bletchingly, Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart. William Clayton
 Bodmin, Sir William Irby, Bart. George Hunt

June, 1754.

Boroughbridge, Sir William Murray, Knt. Lewis Monson Watson
 Boffiney, Edwin Sandys, E. Wortley, jun.
 Boston, Ld. Robert Bertie, Char. Amcotts
 Brackley, Marthe Dickinson, Thomas Humberstone
 Bramber, Ld. Malpas, Nathaniel Newnham, jun.
 Breconshire, Thomas Morgan
 Brecon, Thomas Morgan, jun.
 Bridgenorth, Will. Whitmore, John Grey
 Bridgwater, Earl of Egmont, Rob. Balch
 Bridport, John Frederick Pinney, Thomas Coventry
 Bristol, Robert Nugent, Richard Beckford
 Bucks, Sir William Stanhope, K. B. Richard Lowndes
 Buckingham, George Grenville, James Grenville
 Bury, Ld. Peterham, (Felton Hervey, Augustus John Hervey, votes equal, return not determined)
 Calne, Thomas Duckett, William Northey
 Canterbury, Sir James Creed, Knt. Matthew Robinson Morris
 Cambridgeshire, Marquis of Granby, Visc. Royston
 Cambridge Univer. Thomas Townshend, Edward Finch
 Cambridge, Visc. Dupplin, Tho. Bromley
 Camelford, Samuel Martin, John Lade
 Cardiff, Herbert Mackworth
 Cardiganshire, John Lloyd
 Cardigan, John Symmons
 Carlisle, Sir Charles Howard, K. B. John Stanwix
 Carmarthenhire, George Rice
 Carmarthen, Griffith Phillips
 Carnarvonshire, Sir John Wynn, Bart.
 Carnarvon, Sir William Wynn, Knt. dec.
 Castrisling, Thomas Howard, Charles Horatio Walpole
 Cheshire, Charles Cholmondeley, Samuel Egerton
 Chester, Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart. Rich. Grovesnor
 Chichester, Visc. Bury, John Page

H h 2 Chip-

Chippenham, Edward Baynton Rolt, Sam. Fludyer
Chipping-Wycomb, Earl of Shelburne, John Waller
Christchurch, Sir Thomas Robinson, K. B. John Mordaunt
Cirencester, Benjamin Bathurst, jun. John Dawney
Clistero, Thomas Lister, Asheton Curzon
Cockermouth, Sir John Mordaunt, K. B. Percy Wyndham O'Brien
Colebecker, John Olmuis, Charles Gray
Cornwall, Sir John Moleworth, Bart. James Buller
Corfe Castle, Henry Banks, John Bond
Coventry, Samuel Greathead, Will. Grove
Cricklade, William Rawlinson Earl, Tho. Gore
Cumberland, Sir James Lowther, Bart. Sir John Pennington, Bart.
Dartmouth, Walter Cary, John Jeffreys
Denbighsh. Sir L. Salisbury Cotton, Bart.
Denbigh, Richard Myddleton
Derbyshire, Ld. George Cavendish, Nathan. Curzon
Derby, Ld. Frederick Cavendish, George Venable Vernon
Devizes, John Garth, William Willey
Devon, Sir William Courtenay, Bart. Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.
Dorchester, Ld. Milton, John Pitt
Dorsetshire, George Pitt, Humphry Sturt
Dover, Ld. George Sackville, Will. Cayley
Derwenton, James Cope, James Hayes
Droitwich, Rob. Harley, sen. Tho. Foley
Dunwich, Sir Jac. Garrard Downing, Bart. Soame Jenyns
Durham, Viscount Barnard, George Bowes
Durham City, J. Tempest, H. Lambton
East-Grinstead, Joseph Yorke, Sir Whistler Webster, Bart.
Eaflouae, John Buller, Francis Gashay
Essex, Sir John Abdy, Bart. Will. Harvey
Evesham, Sir J. Rushout, Bart. J. Porter
Exeter, John Tuckfield, John Rolie Walter
Eye, Coulthorpe Clayton, Nich. Hardinge
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
Flint, Sir John Glynn, Bart.
Forney, Jonathan Rashleigh, George Edgumbe
Gatton, James Colebrooke, Tho. Brand
Glamorganshire, Charles Edwin
Gloucestershire, Thomas Chester, Norborne Berkeley
Gloucester, George Aug. Selwyn, Charles Barrow
Grampound, Merrik Burrell, Simon Fanshaw
Grangham, Ld. George Manners, Sir John Cust, Bart.
Grimby, William Lock, John Gore
Guildford, Gen. Richard Onslow, Sir John Elwill, Bart.
Hants. Ld. Harry Powlett, Alexander Thistlethwayte

Hartwich, John Phillipson, Wenman Coke
Hastemere, Philip Carteret Webb, J. More Molineux
Hastings, James Pelham, Andrew Stone
Haverford-West, William Edwards
Helfton, Francis Godolphin, John Evelyn
Herefordsh. Ld. Harley, Velters Cornwall
Hereford, Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, John Symmons
Hertfordshire, Paggen Hale, Charles Gore
Hertford, Nath. Brassey, George Harrison
Hedon, Charles Saunders, Peter Denis
Heybury, Pierce Acourt Ashe, William Acourt
Higbam Ferrers, John Yorke
Hindon, Bille Richards, James Dawkins
Honiton, George Yonge, Henry Reginald Courtenay
Horsbarn, Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart. Charles Ingram
Hull, Ld. Robert Manners, Rich. Crowle
Huntingdonshire, Lord Carysfort, Coulson Fellowes
Huntingdon, Edw. Mountagu, Rob. Jones
Hybe, William Glanville, Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
Ilchester, Thomas Lockyer, John Talbot
Ipswich, Edward Vernon, Samuel Kent
Killington, Sewallis Shirley, John Sharpe
Kent, Lewis Monson Watson, Robert Fairfax
Knareborough, Rich. Arundel, Sir Henry Slingby, Bart.
Lancashire, Ld. Strange, Peter Bold
Lancaster, Francis Reynolds, Edw. Marton
Launceston, Sir George Lee, Knt. Humphry Morice
Leicestershire, Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart. Edward Smith
Leicester, George Wrighte, James Wigley
Leominster, Sir Cha. Hanbury Williams, K. B. Richard Gorges
Liskard, Edmund Nugent, Philip Stanhope
Leiston, James Edward Colleton, Sir Thomas Clarke, Knt.
Liverpool, John Hardman, Tho. Salisbury
Lewes, Sir Fra. Pool, Bart. Tho. Sergison
Lincolnsh. Rob. Vyner, Tho. Whichcot
Lincoln, George Monson, John Chaplin
Litchfield, Viscount Trentham, Tho. Anson
London, Sir John Barnard, Knt, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Slingby Bethell, Wm. Beckford
Ludlow, Richard Herbert dead, Henry Bridgman
Ludgershall, Sir John Bland, Bart. Tho. Hayward
Lyme, Francis Fane, Thomas Fane
Lymington, Sir Charles Powlett, K. B. Harry Burrard
Lynn-Regis, Sir John Turner, Bart. Horatio Walpole, jun.
Maldstone, Ld. Guernsey, Gabriel Hanger
Malden, Rob. Colebrooke, John Bullock
Malsbury

Malmesbury, *Ld.* George Bentinck, Brice Fisher
Malton, John Mostyn, Henry Finch
Marlborough, Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. John Ward
Marlow, Daniel Moore, Cha. Churchill
Melcomb Regis. See *Weymouth*
Merionethshire, William Vaughan
Middlesex, Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. George Cooke
Midhurst, Sir John Peachy, Bart. John Sargent
Milbourn-Port, E. Walter, T. Medlycott
Minehead, Cha. Whitworth, Dan. Boone
Mosmouth, Benjamin Bathurst, sen.
Monmouthshire, William Morgan, Capel Hanbury
Montgomeryshire, Edward Kynaston
Montgomery, William Bodville
Morpeth, Thomas Duncombe, Robert Ord
Newark, John Manners, Job Staunton Charlton
Newcastle, Staff. Bapt. Leveson Gower, John Waldegrave
Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. Matthew Ridley
Newport, Hants, Thomas Lee Dummer, Ralph Jenison
Newport, Corrup. John Lee, Ed. Bacon
Newton, Lanc. Peter Legh, Randle Wilbraham
Newton, Hants, Sir John Barrington, Bart. Harcourt Powell
Norfolk, George Townshend, Armine Wodehouse
Northallerton, Edwin Lascelles, Daniel Lascelles
Northamptonshire, Sir Edm. Isham, Bart. Valentine Knightley, dec.
Northampton, George Compton, Charles Montagu
Northumberland, Sir William Middleton, Bart. Sir Henry Grey, Bart.
Norwich, *Ld.* Hobart, Ho. Walpole, sen.
Nottinghamshire, *Ld.* Robert Sutton, John Thornhagh
Nottingham, *Ld.* Howe, Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart.
Oakhampton, Sir George Lyttleton, Bart. Robert Vyner, jun.
Orford, Henry Legge, John Offley
Oxfordshire, *Visc.* Wenman, Sir James Dashwood, Bart. *Visc.* Parker, Sir Edward Turner, Bart. Double return
Oxford Uni. Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Perogine Palmer
Oxford City, Robert Lee, Thomas Rowney
Pembrokeshire, Sir William Owen, Bart.
Pembroke, Lewis Barlow
Penryn, Rich. Edgcumbe, Geo. Boscawen
Peterborough, Edward Wortley, sen. Matthew Lamb
Petersfield, William Gerard Hamilton, William Beckford

Plymouth, *Visc.* Barrington, Sam. Dicker
Plympton, George Treby, William Baker
Pontefract, *Visc.* Galloway, Sambrooke Freeman
Poel, Sir Richard Lyttleton, K. B. Joseph Gulston
Portsmouth, Sir William Rowley, Kat. Sir Edward Hawke, K. B.
Preston, Nicho. Fazakerly, Edm. Starkie
Quezenborough, Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Cha. Frederick
Radnorsh. Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt. Radnor, Thomas Lewis
Reading, *Visc.* Fane, William Strode
Ratford, John White, John Shelly
Richmond, Earl of Ancram, John Yorke
Rippon, William Aislacie, Sir Charles Vernon, Knt.
Rochester, John Byng, Nicholas Haddock
Romney, Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. Henry Furness
Rutlandsh. *Ld.* Burghley, Thomas Noel
Rye, Phillips Gybbon, George Onslow
Ryegate, Charles Yorke, Charles Cocks
Salisbury, *Visc.* Duncannon, Geo. Clinton
Sandwich, J. Cleveland, Claud. Amyand
Surum Old, *Visc.* Pulteney, Thomas Pitt
Surum New, William Bouverie, (Julius Beckford, William Poore; double return.)
Scarborough, William Osbaldeston, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.
Seaford, Wm. Hall Gage, Wm. Haye
Shafisbury, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart. James Brudenell
Shoreham, Robert Bristow, Rich. Stratton
Shrewsbury, Robert More, Thomas Hill
Shropshire, Sir John Astley, Bart. Richard Lytler
Somersetshire, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Bart. Thomas Prowie
Southampton Town, Ant. Langley Swymmer, Hans Stanley
Southwark, Wm. Belchier, Wm. Hammond
St. Albans, James Grimston, James West
St. Germain's, Ed. Elliot, Ant. Champion
St. Ives, George Hobart, James Whitshed
St. Mary's, Robert Nugent, Hen. Conway
St. Michael, Rob. Clive, John Stephenson
Staffordshire, Wm. Leveson Gower, Wm. Bagott
Stafford, Wm. Chetwynd, sen. Wm. Rd. Chetwynd
Stamford, John Harvey Thursby, Robert Barbor
Steyning, Hitch Young, Alexander Hume
Stockbridge, John Gibbons, George Hay
Sudbury, Tho. Fonnerau, Tho. Walpole
Suffolk, Sir Cordel Firebrace, Bart. John Affleck
Surrey, ARTHUR ONSLOW, Thomas Budgen
Sussex, Thomas Pelham, John Butler
Tarworth,

Tamworth, Tho. Villiers, Sir Rob. Burdett, Bart.

Tewkesbury, Rich. Rigby, Jeff. French, dec.

Tisbury, Ld. Carpenter, J. Halliday, dec.

Tewkesbury, John Martin, jun. Nicholson Calvert

Tetford, Ld. Harry Beauclerk, Charles Fitzroy Scudamore

Thirsk, Thomas Frankland, Roger Talbot

Trenton, Sir William Yonge, Bart. and K. B. Henry Pelham

Tisbury, Sir J. Strange, Knt. dec. Browne Trist

Tregony, Wm. Trevanion, John Fuller

Truro, Edward Boscawen, John Boscawen

Wallingford, Richard Nevil Aldworth, John Harvey

Warrham, John Pitt, Wm. August. Pitt, Henry Drax, Tho. Erie Drax. Double return

Warwickshire, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. William Craven

Warwick, Earl of Hillsborough, Henry Archer

Wells, Ld. Digby, Charles Tudway

Wendover, Earl Verney, John Calvert

Wendover, William Forester, Brook Forester

Webb, Savage Mostyn, John Crafter

Westbury, Chauncy Townsend, Peregrine Bertie

Westlow, John Frederick, William Noel

Westminster, Edward Cornwallis, Sir John Croft, Bart.

Westmorland, Sir George Dalston, Bart. John Dalston

Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis (jointly send four) Ld. John Cavendish, Geo. Dodington of Horsington, Welbore Ellis, John Tucker

Witchcomb, William Powlett, Thomas Townshend, jun.

Wigan, Richard Barry, Sir William Meredith, Bart.

Wilton, Rob. Herbert, Wm. Herbert

Wiltshire, Sir Robert Long, Bart. Edward Popham

Witchelsea, Tho. Orby Hunter, Arnold Nesbitt

Witchester, Marquis of Carnarvon, Henry Penton

Windsor, Henry Fox, John Fitzwilliam

Woodstock, Visc. Bateman, Anthony Keck

Worcestershire, John Bulkeley Coventry, Edmund Pytts

Worcester, Thomas Vernon, Henry Crabb Boulton

Wotton-Basset, Thomas Estcourt Cresswell, John Probyn

Yarmouth, Norf. Sir Edw. Walpole, K. B. Charles Townshend

Yarmouth, Hants. T. Holmes, H. Holmes

Yorkshire, Visc. Downe, Sir Conyers Darcy, K. B.

York, Sir John Armytage, Bart. George Fox Lane

SCOTLAND, Shires and Stewartries.

Aberdeen, Ld. Adam Gordon

Air, James Muir Campbell

Argyle, Dugald Campbell, jun.

Banff, James Duff

Berwick, Alexander Hume Campbell

Bute and Cathness, John Scott

Clackmannan and Kinross, Rob. Colville

Dumbarton, Gen. John Campbell

Dumfriess, Ld. Charles Douglass

Edinburgh, Robert Dundas

Elgin, Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart.

Fife, James St. Clair

Forfar, Earl of Panmure

Haddington, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.

Inverness, John Campbell, jun.

Kincardin, Sir James Carnegie, Bart.

Kirkcubright, John Mackye

Lanerk, James Vere

Lindlithgow, Charles Hope Weir

Nairn and Cromartie, Sir J. Gordon, Bart.

Orkney, James Douglas

Peebles, John Dickson

Perth, Ld. John Murray

Renfrew, William Muir

Ross, Kenneth Mackenzie, called Ld. Fortrose

Roxburgh, Walter Scott

Selkirk, Gilbert Elliott, jun. of Minto

Stirling, James Campbell

Sutherland, George Mackay

Wigtown, John Stewart

ROYAL BURGHS.

Aberdeen, &c. David Scott

Air, &c. James Stuart Mackenzie

Craill, &c. Sir Harry Erskine, Bart.

Dumfries, &c. Archibald Douglass

Dysart, &c. James Oswald

Edinburgh, William Alexander

Elgin, &c. William Grant

Forfar, &c. Thomas Leslie

Fortrose, &c. John Campbell

Glasgow, &c. Lieut. Coll. John Campbell

Haddington, &c. Andrew Fletcher, jun.

Innerkithen, &c. George Haldane

Kirkwall, &c. Sir Harry Monrow, Bart.

Selkirk, &c. John Murray

Wigtown, &c. John Hamilton

Account of controverted Elections, with the Number of Votes.

BEEKING.

ABINGDON: John Morton 113

Henry Thrale 100

CORNWALL.

Newport, John Lee 145

Edward Bacon 144

Jeffery French 60

Richard Rigby 59

St. Michael, John Stephenson 30

Richard Clive 30

Simon Lutterell 25

Richard Huffer 25

DEVON.

DEVONSHIRE.	
<i>Hendon</i> , Henry Reginald Courtenay	482
George Yonge	334
John Duke	295
Mr. Duke demanded a scrutiny but afterwards declined it.	
<i>Totness</i> , Sir John Strange, Knt.	48
Browse Trist	46
Arthur Champernoun	43
Charles Taylor	36
DORSETSHIRE.	
<i>Wareham</i> , Henry Drax	} Double return.
Thomas Erle Drax	
John Pitt	
William Aug. Pitt	
ESSEX.	
<i>Malden</i> , John Bullock	409
Robert Colebroke	399
Richard Savage Lloyd	326
<i>Colchester</i> , John Olmyus	573
Charles Gray	514
Isaac Martin Rebow	497
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
<i>Glouc. City</i> , Charles Barrow	
George Augustus Selwyn	
P. Snell, after having demanded a poll, declined it.	
HEREFORDSHIRE.	
<i>Hereford City</i> , Charles Fitzroy Scudamore	
John Symmons	
James Peachy, gave it up after a few hours poll.	
<i>Weobly</i> , Savage Mostyn	80
John Crafter	80
Ld Carpenter	} no candidates
Vanf. Hudson	
	3
	4
HERTFORDSHIRE.	
Pagen Hale	1925
Charles Gore	1727
Edward Gardiner	1359
KENT.	
Hon. Lewis Watson	5235
Hon. Robert Fairfax	5137
Sir Edward Dering, Bart.	2959
<i>Maidstone</i> , Ld. Guernsey	} by a majority of
Gabriel Hanger	
	220 ag. A. Hume
LEICESTERSHIRE.	
<i>Leicester</i> , James Wigley	1295
George Wrighte	1238
Major Mitford	986
LANCASHIRE.	
<i>Wigan</i> , Hon. Richard Barry	
Sir William Meredith, Bart.	
Ld. Pollington	} declined the evening
Mr. Pool	
	before the election.
MIDDLESEX.	
<i>London</i> , Sir John Barnard, Knt.	3553
Slingsby Bethell	3547
Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	3392
William Beckford	2941
Sir Richard Glyn, Knt.	2655
Sir William Calvert, Knt.	2650
Sir Crisp Gascoyne declined	
<i>Westminster</i> , Hon. Col. Edward Cornwallis	3355

Sir John Croffe, Bart.	3184
Earl of Middlesex	209
Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe	261
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	
<i>Brackley</i> , Marthe Dickinson	33
Thomas Humberston	18
Henry Vernon	15
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.	
<i>Nottingham</i> , Ld. Visc. Howe	980
Sir Willughby Aston, Bart.	924
John Plumtre	915
The whole number polled was 1858.	
<i>Newark</i> , William Manners	381
Job Staunton Charlton	361
Delaval	350
NORTHUMBERLAND.	
<i>Berwick</i> , Thomas Watson	374
John Delaval	307
John Wilkes	192
OXFORDSHIRE.	
Ld. Visc. Wenman	2033
Sir James Dashwood, Bart.	2011
Ld. Visc. Parker	1921
Sir Edward Turner, Bart.	1893
A scrutiny was demanded and granted in favour of the two last.	
Objections to Ld. Wenman's votes	346
Do. to Sir James Dashwood's	347
Scrutiny not finished. Double return.	
STAFFORDSHIRE.	
<i>Litchfield</i> , Ld. Visc. Trentham	204
Thomas Anson	187
Sir Henry Every, Bart.	176
SOMERSETSHIRE.	
<i>Bridgewater</i> , Earl of Egmont (stood single)	119
Of which 104 were single votes; and of the corporation, which consisted of 24, 18 polled for his lordship.	
Robert Balch	114
Rt. Hon. George Dodington	105
A scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Dodington, but declined.	
<i>Bristol</i> , Robert Nugent	2601
Richard Beckford	2245
Sir John Phillips, Bart.	2165
<i>Minehead</i> , Charles Whitworth	283
Daniel Boone	178
Henry Skiffner	145
<i>Wells</i> , Ld. Digby	151
Charles Tudway	149
Francis Gwynn	64
SHROPSHIRE.	
<i>Bishop's-Castle</i> , John Dashwood King	110
Barnaby Backwell	94
J. Saak Hawkins Brown	39
Sir Robert Cornwall, Bart.	25
SURREY.	
<i>Southwark</i> , William Belchier	773
William Hammond	575
Sir Crisp Gascoyne	521
<i>Haslemere</i> , J. More Molineux	70
Philip Carteret Webb	70
Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe	44
Peter Burrell	45
SUSSEX.	

SUSSEX.	
Arundell, George Colebroke	129
Thomas Griffin	125
Theobald Taaffe	38
SUFFOLK.	
Ipswich, Edward Vernon	
Samuel Kent	
Sir Richard Lloyd declined on the day of election.	A
Sudbury, Thomas Fonnereau	625
Thomas Walpole	542
Richard Rigby	229
WARWICKSHIRE.	
Coventry, Samuel Greathead	1191
William Grove	850
—— Hewitt	817
WESTMORELAND.	
Appleby, On the Thanet interest	
Col. Philip Honeywood }	121
William Lee }	
On the Lowther interest	
Sir J. Ramsden }	108
—— Norton }	
WILTSHIRE.	
New Sarum, Hon. Wm. Bouverie }	Double return.
Julines Beckford }	
Edward Poore }	
Wootton-Basset, John Probyn	122
Thomas Estcourt Creswell	122
Ld. Drumlanrig	97
Robert Neale	96
WORCESTERSHIRE.	
Evesham, Rt. Hon. Sir John Rush- out, Bart.	220
John Porter	180
Edward Rudge	120
YORKSHIRE.	
Hedon, Capt. Saunders }	97
Capt. Denis }	
Samuel Gumley }	31
Luke Robinson }	
Beverley, Sir Wm. Codrington, Bart.	700
J. Joliffe Tuffnell	562
M. Archer Newton	456
W A L E S.	
Anglesey, Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart.	231
—— Meyrick	126
Breconsh. Thomas Morgan	682
—— Gwynn	453
S C O T L A N D.	
Sterling, James Campbell, by a majority of one vote, which was his own, against Mr. Haldane.	F
[An alphabetical List of the MEMBERS in our next.]	

THE WORLD of June 6, endeavours to shew, that the present age is not, upon the whole, worse than former ages; and then mentions the reigning vices of the present times, as luxury, gaming, and corruption; but observes, that humanity, charity, and the civilities of life, never abounded so much as now: After which, the writer concludes thus:

There is a folly, indeed (for I will not call it a vice) with which the ladies of this age are particularly charged; it is, that not only their airs and their dresses, but even their faces are French. I am sorry to say it, what by travelling abroad, and by French milliners, our politest assemblies seem to be filled with foreigners. But how will it astonish many of my readers to be told, that while they are extolling the days of good queen Bess, they are complimenting that very reign in which these fashions were originally introduced! I shall make good my assertion by publishing an authentick letter, written by that subtil minister Sir William Cecil (afterwards lord Burleigh) to Sir Henry Norris, Q. Elizabeth's ambassador at the court of France. This letter was originally printed in the year 1663, among a collection of state letters called *Scrinia Ceciliana*, or *Mysteries of government*, and is as follows.

S I R,

The queen's majesty would fain have a taylor that had skill to make her apparel both after the French and Italian manner; and she thinketh that you might use some means to obtain some one such there as serveth that queen, without mentioning any manner of request in the queen's majesty's name. First to cause my lady your wife to use some such means to get one, as thereof knowledge might not come to the queen mother's ears, of whom the queen's majesty thinketh thus; that if she did not understand that it were a matter wherein her majesty might be pleased, she would offer to send one to the queen's majesty: Nevertheless, if it cannot be so obtained by this indirect means, then her majesty would have you devise some other good means to obtain one that were skilful.

Yours in all truth,

W. Cecil.

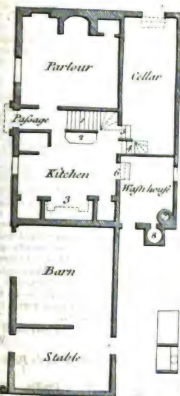
References to Mrs. WELLS's House. See the PLAN.

1 Stair-case. 2 Dresser. 3 Chimney. 4 Stairs into the room from the kitchen. 5 Stairs into the cellar. 6 The stairs into the wash-house. 7 A copper. 8 An oven. 9 A chest of drawers. 10 The window in the north end of the room. 11 The window in the east side of the room. 12 The chimney. 13 A head-way into the wash-house. 14 Old pulleys for a jack.

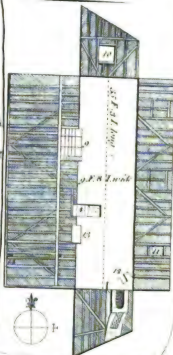
N. B. The bottom of the windows, No. 10 and 11, is 9 feet one inch from the ground without side. The room or workshop is over the cellar and wash-house.

J O U R-

A Scale of Feet for the Plan & Room

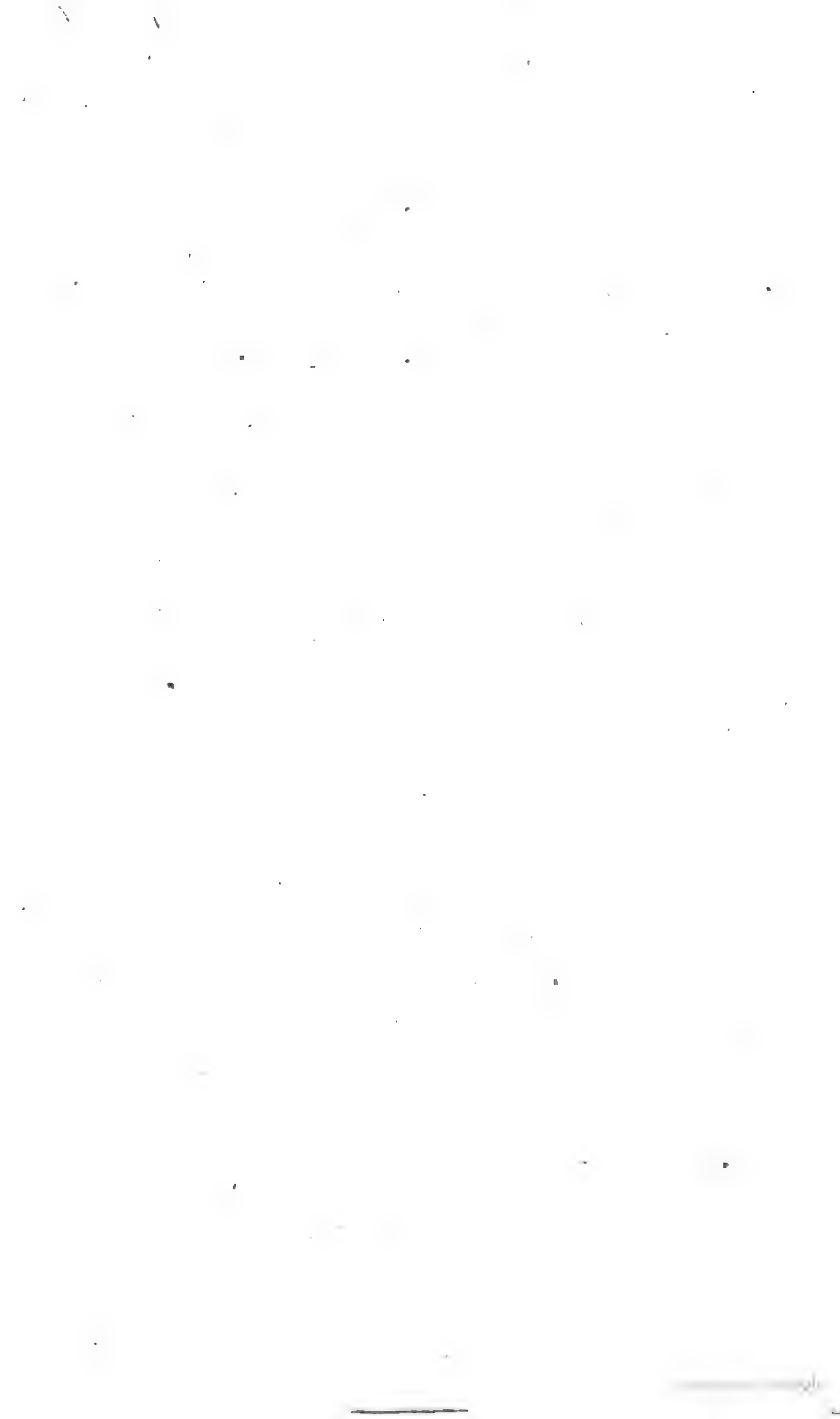


A Plan of the Room
with Elevations
of the Sides and Ends.



A Plan
of the House of
Susanna Wells
at Enfield Wash





JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 208.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speech I shall give you, was that made by A. Posthumus, which was to this Effect.

My Lords,

I RISE up to agree with the noble duke who presented this bill, and with the noble lord who spoke last, so far as to think, that the law passed last session for enabling us to naturalize the Jews, ought to be repealed; and in this I can agree with the greater freedom, as I then openly declared against the bill's being passed into a law; but then I think the repeal ought to be general, and without any such exception or proviso as the noble duke has been pleased to insert in this bill; for with such a proviso, if it remains in the bill, I shall oppose as much as I can its being passed into a law, because I should rather chuse to have the law passed last session to stand without a repeal, than that it should be repealed with such an exception, and my reason is very evident: Whatever opinion the noble duke may have of our common law, with respect to Jews born in this kingdom, I must think, and I have the best authorities for my opinion, that no Jew born here can be deemed a natural-born subject whilst he continues to be a Jew, or intitled as such to purchase and hold any real estate longer than our sovereign pleases to allow him to hold or possess such a purchase. This was, this is still, I think, the common law of this kingdom; but as this has been lately brought into doubt by the opinion of some of our modern lawyers, who seldom give themselves the trouble of studying our ancient records, and much less the constitution of our

D— of B—.

June, 1754.

government, I shall be against inserting in an act of parliament any clause or proviso, or any words that might seem to confirm or establish their opinion, which would be the effect of the exception or proviso proposed by this bill; for it is a known rule in law, that *Exceptio firmat regulam in casibus non exceptis*; therefore to enact, or rather to leave it enacted, that no Jew tho' born in this kingdom, whilst he continues a Jew, shall purchase or hold any real estate relating to the church, is in effect to enact, that such Jews may purchase and hold all other sorts of real estates, which would, I think, be of the most dangerous consequence to our government both in church and state.

C I say, my lords, both in church and state; for the reverend bench must not imagine that the former would always be preserved by our laying the Jews under a disability to purchase any thing relating to the church, if at the same time we disempower them to purchase all the lay fees in the kingdom. Their power will increase with their property, and as their power increases their privileges will increase. Even at this time they are indulged with the privilege of having publick synagogues, tho' expressly contrary to law; and after a great number of them have been naturalized by being born here, or by the American act, we could hardly refuse establishing this privilege by a new toleration act in their favour. The next boon they would probably obtain, would be a general naturalization of all their brethren; and then I may venture to prophesy, that the Jews would be the highest bidders for every land estate brought to market in this island, by which means they might at last get possession of all

the lay fees in the kingdom. As dominion always will follow property, could we in this case expect, they would submit to continue under the disability now proposed to be laid upon them with regard to estates relating to the church? No, my lords, they would not only repeal this law, but every law for establishing Christianity, and establish Judaism in its stead. They might then call this island their own land, and whatever respect some of the superstitious among them might retain for their prophecies, every sensible man would think, they had made a happy exchange; for this island flows as much with milk and honey as the land of Canaan ever did, and it is more secure by being less liable to be invaded by powerful neighbours.

This, I know, my lords, may be deemed chimerical at first view; but will not appear quite so chimerical, if we consider that the first body of Saxons called over to this island, did not amount to above 2 or 3000 men, and yet in less than 150 years that nation, tho' not near so well united among themselves as the Jews are, made themselves masters of the greatest and most fertile part of this island; nor let it be objected, that the Jews are not a warlike people as the Saxons were, for a change of circumstances, with a few proper regulations, may produce an intire change of manners; and tho' nothing of this kind should happen, if they have the sole or the greatest command of money, they may prevail with one half of the natives to assist them in subduing the other, for we know the power of money in politicks as well as in war. Thus it must appear not to be altogether impossible to imagine, that the Jews may by this scheme of naturalization, which we now seem to be so fond of, make themselves at last the chief masters of this island, and if they should, no one can suppose they would submit to be governed

by the royal family now upon our throne.

My lords, I shall readily grant, that a people may be in such circumstances as to render a naturalization of some sort of foreigners not only proper but necessary. After a general devastation by war, famine, or pestilence, a naturalization of foreigners may be necessary, or in the infancy of trade in any country a naturalization of foreign merchants, manufacturers and artificers may be necessary; but in all cases of naturalization these two rules ought in prudence to be observed: First, not to naturalize at once, or in a short time, such a number of foreigners as may, by uniting together, become any thing near to an equal match for the natives. And, secondly, never to naturalize such foreigners whose latest progeny must always continue a people separate and distinct from the people that naturalized them. As to the first of these two rules, I am sure, it stands in need of no illustration; but as to the second, I shall suppose, that for strengthening our sugar colonies, and for peopling them with subjects instead of slaves, a scheme were proposed for naturalizing all the Blacks born in any of them without any other condition whatsoever: I will say, that our adopting such a scheme would be ridiculous, because their progeny would always continue to be a distinct people; but if the conditions were added, that no such Blacks should be naturalized unless they declared themselves Christians, and that no such black man should be naturalized unless he married a white woman, nor any black woman unless she married a white man, the ridicule of the scheme would be very much softened, because their progeny would in time unite and coalesce with the rest of the people: It might a little alter the complexion of the people of these islands; but they would

all become the same people, and would look upon themselves in no other light than as subjects of Great-Britain. This must shew the imprudence, and even the ridiculousness, of our adopting the doctrine, that all Jews born here are to be deemed natural-born subjects; for their latest posterity, whilst they continue Jews, will continue to be, and will consider themselves as a people quite distinct and separate from the ancient people of this island; and an increase of their number will not, I am sure, be an inducement for any of them to embrace the Christian religion: On the contrary, it will have an opposite effect: The fashion in this country at present seems to be, to profess our being free-thinkers; and I do not know but that in the next age the fashion may be, to profess our being Jews; for nothing is more liable to change, nothing can be less governed by reason, than what we call fashion, and it generally starts from one extreme to the other; consequently, might start from Libertinism to Judaism, which I look upon as the two opposite extremes, because of all enthusiasts the Jews have shewn themselves the most obstinate.

I hope, my lords, I have now given a good reason for my being against inserting any clause, or any words in an act of parliament, that may seem to countenance the modern opinion of a Jew's becoming a natural-born subject, to all intents and purposes, by being born in this kingdom, and even tho' he should obstinately persist in the profession of the Jewish religion. I am so far from thinking that this opinion ought to be established, that I think the American act, so far as relates to the

naturalization of Jews, ought to be repealed. We know how artfully that part of the act was introduced: We know that it was passed by surprise, or rather, I may say, by stealth; for nothing relating to the Jews ever appeared in the votes, nor does now appear in the title of the act*. But even that act alone, if it stands, may in time bring upon us an inundation of Jews, all claiming, and declared by act of parliament, to be natural-born subjects of Great-Britain, which, in my opinion, might be of the most dangerous consequence. I shall grant, that such Jews as have already gone thither, or have been at some expence in preparing to go thither, in pursuance of that act, have in some measure the publick faith engaged for their naturalization; but it is to them only that the publick faith can be supposed to be any way engaged; and therefore I think that act may and ought to be restrained to such Jews as are now there, and such as shall go thither in a year or two after the restraining act shall pass. Such a restraint would no way invalidate the late act with regard to foreign protestants; but on the contrary would strengthen it, and would be a new encouragement for others to go and settle in our plantations; for whatever some of our modern English protestants may think, I am convinced, that there is not a foreign protestant in Europe or America, who does not take it amiss to find Jews put upon the same footing with them by our legislature. And it cannot be said, that we never repealed or altered any law, under which private men might have acquired a right, or were intended at least to acquire a right; for in the very

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* See our Mag. for last year, p. 523, observ. 4.

N. B. It is said, that in 1740, when the American bill was brought in, extending at first to foreign protestants only, the Jews applied to the then prime minister to have it extended to them, but that his answer was, No, gentlemen, if such a thing should be proposed by me or any of my people, the gentlemen in the opposition would oppose it, and make it a handle for raising a clamour against me; but if you can prevail with them to propose it, I will either not oppose it, or so faintly that it shall be agreed to. This artful advice they followed, and so got the bill passed as it now stands.

first year of his late majesty's reign we passed an act for raising 910,000*l.* by the sale of redeemable annuities at 6*l.* *per cent. per annum*, and yet in the same session we departed from that scheme, and by another act proposed to raise that sum by the sale of A redeemable annuities at 5*l.* *per cent. per annum*, which accordingly was carried into execution, without any regard to the contractors under the first, many of whom, we may suppose, had called in the money they had upon other securities, in order B to lend it upon the first act, in which they were certainly disappointed by the passing of this second act. But what I now propose with regard to the Jews does not go so far, because the repeal or restraint I propose, is not to extend to such Jews as have already gone to America, or put themselves to any expence in preparations for going to settle there.

The people will therefore, in my opinion, my lords, be in the right, if they insist likewise upon the repeal of the American act so far as relates to such Jews as have not gone, or are not now preparing to go to America; and we have no occasion to be afraid that this will prevent them from going there for the future; for where there is money to be got by trade, we may assure ourselves there will be some Jews, and where there is the most money to be got, there will be the greatest resort of that people, if they can live with any tolerable security. But if our people either at home or in America should once begin to suspect, that the Jews are forming schemes for becoming their masters, their security will then be precarious in America as well as here, let the government take what measures it will for their protection; for I should be sorry to think that none but Jacobites and fools had joined in the present clamour against the act which is now to be repealed: I say Jacobites and fools; for if there was no real ground for being displeased

with the act: If it was made use of only by the Jacobites as a hob-goblin for frightening the people, and raising discontents against our present government, then every man that joined in the clamour was either a Jacobite or a fool, in which case we must suppose, either that there is a much greater number of Jacobites in the kingdom than I hope there is, or that the people of this country are more generally fools than I ever took them to be. But the truth is, that people even of the best sense and most undoubted affection to our present happy establishment, were afraid of the inundation of Jews that would be brought upon us by that act, and the doctrine thereby established; and this, joined to their other causes of discontent, made the clamour so violent and so universal; for whatever the noble lord who spoke last may think, I am sorry to say, that this Jews act is not the only weapon the Jacobites have against the present government: D The present load of debt which the nation labours under, and which every year drains it of such a monstrous sum of money, for paying the interest due to the publick creditors who live beyond sea, is a weapon that will, I fear, grow every year more keen: E The multitude of taxes which the people groan under, and which so evidently contributes to the decay of our trade and manufactures, is another weapon that will likewise, I fear, grow every day more keen: The terrors of a numerous standing F army, and the many oppressions and insults the people are thereby exposed to, is a third: And the incroachments daily made by uncontrolled bribery and corruption, upon the freedom of elections, is a fourth, that receives a new whetting upon the choice of every new parliament. G I could mention several others, but shall only add, that if this bill passes in its present form, it will be a fifth; because it will be a new confirmation

firmation of that modern doctrine, that every Jew born in the British dominions is, to all intents and purposes, a natural-born subject, and intitled to all the rights and privileges of an Englishman, which doctrine is, in my opinion, of much A more dangerous consequence than the act which is by this bill to be repealed, and I am fully convinced, that every sensible man in the kingdom will join with me in opinion.

For this reason, I hope your lordships will take time to consider of B this bill, before you pass it into a law. As it is now so early in the session, there is surely no occasion for any hurry. Before it be passed, I think, the opinion of the judges ought to be asked upon the question, whether a Jew, continuing to pro- C fess the Jewish religion, becomes, to all intents and purposes, a natural-born subject of Great Britain by being born in any part of the British dominions? For if this question should be answered in the affirmative, I shall be for leaving out the ex- D ception or proviso now contained in the bill, and adding a clause for disabling any Jew, while he continues to profess the Jewish religion, to purchase or hold any estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, E above a leasehold for a certain number of years; or to vote at an election of any magistrate, officer, or member of parliament; and I may propose this with the greater confidence, as we have a precedent for the first part of it among our ancient statutes, if there be any truth in P what our historians have told us of it; for as to the second part of what I propose, there was not at that time, nor ever, I believe, till very lately, so much as a thought, that a Jew could have a right to vote at any election.

The next that spoke in this Debate was M. Agrippa, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

E— of G—.

My Lords,

I SHALL admit that the clamour raised against the act passed last session in favour of the Jews, has been pretty universal, but as to the cause of that clamour I happen to be of a different opinion from every lord who has yet spoke upon the subject: I am far from thinking that this cause was of such a serious nature as any of their lordships seem to think: On the contrary, I believe, the clamour was chiefly if not entirely owing to the act's happening un- luckily to get a wrong title; for if instead of calling it an act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, it had been intitled an act to prevent the profanation of the holy sacra- C ment of the Lord's Supper, I believe, no objection would have been made to the act, but on the contrary every man would have applauded our zeal for the honour of the religion we profess; and this would, I think, have been as proper a title as the other; for surely it is a profa- D nation of that awful ceremony of our religion to admit a Jew to partake in it, before we are well assured of his having embraced the Christian faith; and that such a thing may happen we are well as- E sured, because it did actually happen in king William's time, when three Jews were naturalized by parliament, who before and after pro- fessed themselves openly of the Jewish religion, and yet we must suppose, that they were admitted to partake P in that sacrament before any bill could be offered for their naturalization. I shall not say that they were guilty of any profanation, because they could not think that there was any thing holy or religious in the ceremony; but in him who ad- G ministered the sacrament to them it was a very great profanation, and a crime of such a heinous nature, that the repetition of it ought to be prevented by some means or other.

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For this purpose, my lords, the act passed last session would certainly be the most effectual; but since the people do not like it, I am quite easy about its being repealed, and equally indifferent how far that repeal may be extended. You may A repeal the whole if you please, or you may repeal only a part: I shall not give myself the trouble to differ with any of your lordships upon this head, because I do not think religion any way concerned in the question. If religion were really concerned, I B am sure, the legislature would not vary, nor ever alter what they have established, for the sake of pleasing a few humourous people. But the word religion is often applied to things in which religion has not the least concern; and in such things C the legislature may and often do vary according to the humour of the times. Of this the occasional conformity bill and the schism bill are recent examples. Both the contending parties pretended that religion was intimately concerned, and each D insisted that it was upon his side of the question. One side contended, and some of them perhaps really believed, that the church was in the utmost danger, and that it would be impossible to preserve our established religion, if both these bills were not E agreed to; and the other contended, in which many of them too, I believe, were serious, that the passing of either of these bills would introduce popery and put an end to the protestant religion. Yet both these bills were passed without any bad consequence F to the protestant religion; and both have been long since repealed without any dagger, but with, I believe, a very great advantage to our established church.

Upon all such occasions, my lords, both sides are apt to grow too warm, G but when they have time to consider seriously and deliberately the nature and consequences of the dispute, both sides generally, upon cool reflection,

become ashamed of the part they have acted in it; and the very same thing I am confident would happen, even tho' the act passed last session should stand unrepealed. The christian religion can never be brought into any danger by a naturalization of Jews: I should not think myself a true Christian, if I but supposed that my religion stood upon such a precarious foundation. Nor do I think that Christianity can suffer, or that our church can be brought into any danger, by a total repeal of that act; for suppose that Jews born here should be capable of purchasing advowsons, which is a question I shall not take upon me to decide, and should be thereby intitled to present to a benefice, the church could not thereby be brought into any danger; for the Jew patron must present a clerk properly qualified, not only as to his religion and learning, but as to his life, morals, and character, because the bishop has a power to examine him as to his religion and learning, and to require sufficient testimonials as to his life, morals, and character; and if he is not fully satisfied upon every one of these heads, he may reject the clerk so presented; and would be more apt to reject him if presented by a Jew, than if presented by a Christian; from whence we may suppose, that no clergyman would be ever presented by a Jew, but such as could stand the most strict scrutiny, and that therefore such cures as were in the gift of Jews would be at least as well supplied as any other in the kingdom.

That the care of having proper and well qualified clergymen presented to, and established in every church benefice, is by our ecclesiastical constitution chiefly intrusted to the bishop of each respective diocese, is evident from this, my lords, that a minor, an infant, is by our law allowed to present without the consent of his guardian. Surely,

it cannot be supposed, that a boy of 8 or 10, or even of 15 or 16, can judge whether a clerk be properly qualified, either as to his morals, learning or religion; but of all this the judgment is left to the bishop, and since the minor or infant cannot injure himself, because no advantage can be made of a presentation to a benefice already become void, therefore the law allows him to present without the consent of his guardian. It is therefore evident, that the interest of religion can no way suffer by a Jew's having a right to present to a church benefice; and that the Christian religion allows of presentations made by those that are not Christians is plain from what is now practised within the dominions of the grand seignior; for in that empire, especially in the European part of it, there are many Christian bishops, and a great many more Christian churches than Mahometan mosques: The bishops indeed are allowed, I believe, to present to most of the churches within their respective dioceses; but the sultan himself, or his ministers, appoints all the bishops, and the Christians seldom complain of unfit or unqualified persons being appointed. On the contrary, they are generally better qualified than the bishops appointed by the Roman pontiff.

Thus your lordships may see, that I must be very indifferent whether you repeal the late act in whole, or in part only, or whether you repeal it at all or no. But as to the act for the naturalizing of such Jews as shall go and settle in our plantations or colonies in America, the question is of quite another nature. I really doubt whether you can repeal it; for it is of a stronger nature than any common act of parliament: It is a sort of *pactum conventum* between the publick and the Jews that are or may be intitled to the benefit of it. When the publick offers terms to private men by act of parliament,

and the latter accept of those terms, and perform their part of the conditions required, such an act becomes a *pactum conventum* between the publick and those private men, and to them the publick faith is engaged, that such an act shall never be repealed or altered without their consent. We must therefore be extremely cautious in what we do with respect to that act, because the security of all our publick funds, and consequently the publick credit, stands upon the very same foundation, and the great regard the legislature has always shewn to the publick faith in this respect, has enabled us to make so great a reduction of the interest payable to the creditors of the publick, and may enable us to make a yet farther reduction, if we still continue to shew the same regard to the publick faith; but nothing can be more ticklish than credit either publick or private, and that may without doors be thought a breach of publick faith, which may within be thought a very innocent, perhaps a very just regulation; for which reason, I am convinced, that no money was advanced, or contracted to be advanced, upon the first of the two acts mentioned by the noble duke, or that those who advanced it, or contracted to advance it, agreed to accept of 5l. *per cent.* for their money, before the second act was thought of; therefore what was then done can be no precedent for our repealing or restraining the American act without the consent of those who have become contracting parties under it.

And, my lords, as to the inundation of Jews, which the noble duke seems to think we are threatned with from that act, experience may convince us, that there is not the least ground for any such apprehension; for tho' it be 14 years since that act was passed, it will be found upon inquiry that very few Jews have as yet come home to claim the benefit of it. As little do I fear the terrible consequences

quences that seem to be apprehended from the Jews that have been, or may hereafter be born here, should it even be determined, that they become thereby natural born subjects of this kingdom to all intents and purposes; because we can put a stop to the increase of their number whenever we please, and therefore I do not think we have at present any occasion for putting such a question to the judges as his grace was pleased to propose.

The last that spoke in this Debate was T. Octocius Crassus, whose Speech was to the following Effect.

My Lords,

AS there is no precept of christianity that forbids us to allow the Jews to live amongst us, I thought religion very little concerned in the question, whether they should be permitted to be naturalized, without being under any necessity to do what even they cannot think right for them to do; for tho' they may not think it a profanation of any religious institution to partake of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper, yet they must think it immoral to dissemble so far as to pretend to be Christians, which they must do before the most profligate clergyman will administer it to them. Therefore if religion was any way concerned, it was in favour of the bill brought in last session, and from daily experience I was convinced, that the most successful, and I am sure, the best way of making converts, is to treat those who differ from us with that mildness and universal benevolence which our holy religion so strongly recommends. This induced me to give my consent to the passing of that bill into a law, especially as care had been taken to prevent any Jew naturalized by that act, or by any other method, from intermeddling in any affairs relating to the church, which

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I looked upon as a considerable point gained in favour of our religion, as many Jews may become naturalized by means of the American act, and as several considerable lawyers have given it as their opinion, that a Jew born here is to all intents and purposes a natural-born subject, and intitled to all those rights and privileges which any other subject, who is not of the established church, is by his birth intitled to.

This, my lords, was then my opinion, and I have not yet met with any good reason for altering my opinion; but as the act has given offence to so many of our Christian brethren, and as I do not think it a matter of very great importance either to religion or the state, I shall in this case be ready, as I shall always be in cases which I do not think of the utmost importance, to sacrifice my opinion to the satisfaction of my Christian brethren. For this reason I shall be ready to consent to the repeal of that part of the late act which permits Jews to be naturalized, but I cannot consent to the repeal of that part of it which disables any Jew to purchase advowsons, or any thing that may give him a right to intermeddle in affairs relating to the church; and therefore I cannot agree to the leaving out the exception or proviso contained in the bill now before us; for tho' no Jew should ever be naturalized by parliament, yet many of them will certainly be naturalized by means of the American act, and if all Jews born here are to be deemed natural-born subjects, we can make no doubt but that many of them will purchase land estates with advowsons annexed, and they may purchase presentations, with a view to present such clerks as will underhand favour their religion, or such as they think will by their conduct bring a scandal upon Christianity.

The noble lord who spoke last was pleased to say, that this may be pre-

vented by the bishop, who has a power to enquire into the character and qualifications of every clerk presented to him, and to reject such as are deficient either in character or learning. 'Tis true, my lords, the bishop has such a power; but as to character we are often imposed on by false testimonials which are generally too easily obtained; and a bad character in general will not be a good plea upon a *quare impedit*. Some particular vice or crime must not only be set forth but proved, otherwise the bishop will be cast in the suit, and obliged not only to pay costs but to accept of the clerk to be presented. Now a clergyman may be a very vicious man, and even a man of bad character, tho' it be not possible to prove any particular crime, or any immoral behaviour against him, as all men, especially gentlemen, are unwilling to become informers; therefore the bishop may be forced to accept of the clerk presented, tho' he knows him to be a man of a bad character; and such clergymen the Jews will probably chuse to present, in order to bring the more scandal upon Christianity.

Then, my lords, as to the qualifications of the clerk presented, the bishop may, and indeed ought to examine him, and if he finds him very ignorant he may and ought to reject him; but in this case likewise a *quare impedit* may be brought against the bishop, and tho' it has been decided, that illiterature is a good plea to such an action, yet whether it is so or not is a question in law that is not yet absolutely settled, and may perhaps be determined against the bishop. Thus your lordships must see, that bishops are now liable to great vexation upon their refusing such clerks as are presented to them, and they would become liable to a great deal more, should Jews get themselves possessed of many advowsons. The bishop, for the sake

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of his character, would be obliged to refuse every clerk presented by a Jew, if there were the least appearance of an objection to his character or qualification, otherwise the people would accuse him of combining with Jews to bring a reproach upon Christianity; and in every case the Jew would certainly bring his action of *quare impedit*.

But now, my lords, suppose that every Jew patron should take care to present a clergyman of the most undoubted qualification and unblemished character; yet his being presented to the living by a Jew would be a derogation to his character among the people, as we may certainly suppose from the popular clamour raised against the act now proposed to be repealed; and this would prevent his having that weight and authority among the people of his parish, which every clergyman ought to have. Then, my lords, let us consider, that in this kingdom there are many donatives over which, if they have not been augmented, the bishop has no power, either as to the presentation or as to visitation? Nay, he cannot so much as compel the patron to present or fill up the vacancy, any other way than by ecclesiastical censures, which are now but too little regarded by Christians, and would certainly be held in contempt by Jews; therefore we may suppose, that if they should acquire a right to such donatives, they would never fill up the vacancies, but apply the income to the support of their own Rabbi's.

I shall admit, my lords, that in Turkey all the dignitaries of the Christian church are appointed by the grand seignior or his bashaws. This all Christians, I hope, lament, tho' those under the Ottoman power are forced to submit to it; but none of the Turkish bashaws ever trouble their heads with the nomination or appointment of parish priests; and if the Christians in Turkey were forced

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forced to submit to this likewise, I hope, it would be no argument for our willingly submitting, or rather chusing to have our parish priests appointed by Jews. I am sure, the Turks would be far from looking upon any man as a true Mussulman, if he proposed that the Imam or Sheik of any of their mosques should be chosen or named by the Christians. As little should we allow our parish priests to be named either by Turks or Jews; and therefore, I hope, your lordships will not leave out the exception or proviso contained in the bill now under your consideration.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*] B



The INSPECTOR, N^o. 171.

PLATO has made the fine disciple of his master, convinced at length of the obligations he had to his assiduity, and the advantages he should receive from his advice, tell him they would hereafter change parts; and that he will follow the philosopher, and court his conversation with the same earnestness and eager delight, with which he had hitherto solicited his. "If it shall be so, replies Socrates, what is reported of the stork, my dear Alcibiades, may be said of the affection which I bear to you; for after it has produced and nourished a little winged love in its bosom, that little love shall take its turn to cherish, and support the parent in its old age."

Extravagant as this passage may have appeared to some, and idle as it may have seemed to others, it gives the credit of a considerable antiquity, and of received opinion in that time, to a relation which has travelled down thro' all the succeeding ages, and is one of the most remarkable that respect the animal world.

It would not be difficult to trace this account of the affection, the piety, as it has been called, of the stork to its parents, to a much earlier period than that of these philosophers. Those who are acquainted with the oriental languages will easily perceive, that the name by which this bird is called in the Old Testament (*Hafda*) signifies the bird of filial affection; and among the fabulous writers of the Greeks, we find the very earliest representing the matter as well known, or at least perfectly believed, according to the custom of that time, by a metamorphosis.

They say, when Cœus, a brother of that Saturn who is the Il of Sanchoniathon, would have preserved his father

Uranus from the outrage of that unnatural son, he perished by a wound from the instrument with which the brother was about to execute his purpose on their father, and that Fate (that something which they made to preside over their very delities) transformed him to a stork, a bird that for ever preserves the same filial reverence and virtue.

From that time, which, if we subscribe to the opinion of Eusebius, who calls the Il of Sanchoniathon the Jacob of Moses, carries us back more than 3000 years, we find the opinion delivered down in fables, emblems, and metamorphoses to every generation. Among those who have given their relation without the ornaments or the exaggerations of poetry or fable, the most candid is Burcherodde, a Dane: His account is the most full and particular of all that have been written, and he appears a person of gravity and of fidelity. He tells us, he relates what he has seen.

"Storks build, says he, in the Prefecture of Eyderstede, in the southern part of Jutland: And men may be taught by looking upon them. They are large birds like herons, of a white colour, with black wings and red feet. In a retired part of Eyderstede, some leagues from Tonnin-gen, toward the German sea, there are clusters of trees: Among these they build; and if any creature comes near them in the nesting season, which lasts near three months, they go out in a body to attack it. The peasants never hurt them, and they are in no fear of them."

The two parents feed and guard each brood: One always remaining on it while the other goes for food: They keep the young ones much longer in the nest than any other bird; and after they have led them out of it by day, they bring them back at night; preserving it as their natural and proper home.

When they first take out the young, they practise them to fly; and they lead them to the marshes, and to the hedge side, pointing them out the frogs and serpents, and lizards or newts, which are their proper food: And they will seek out toads which they never eat, and take great pains to make the young distinguish them." This circumstance is countenanced by Linnæus, who, mentioning the food of the stork, expressly says, "that tho' they eat frogs, they avoid toads."

"In the end of autumn, not being able to bear the winter of Denmark, they gather in a great body, about the sea coasts, as we see swallows do, and go off together; the old ones leading, the young brood in the center, and a second body of old

old behind. They return in spring, and they betake themselves in families to their several nests : The people of Tonningen, and the lesser towns upon the coast, gather together to observe them come ; for they are superstitious, and form certain presages from the manner of their flight : At this time it is not uncommon to see several of the old birds, which are feeble and tired with the long flight, supported at times upon the backs of the young ones : And the peasants speak it as a certainty, that many of these are, when they return to their home, laid carefully in the old nests, and fed and cherished by the young ones, which they reared with so much care the spring before."

These are the little winged loves of Socrates, which repay with piety and gratitude the obligation they received ; not knowing at that time what or how great it was.

If Aristotle in his wonders, or Pliny in his history, contradict this relation in any part ; or if the fabulists, to make it more strange, carry it out of nature, men would do well to laugh at their wildnesses, not to discredit what is delivered soberly. If in Italy, where they are strangers, none, as Pliny affirms, ever saw them coming or going, but they were always found or missed at once ; it is not to be doubted from that circumstance, that in Denmark, where they are native and familiar, they may do both openly ; nor is there any cause why they who rightly laugh at the prognosticks of their residence to states and kingdoms, should doubt the rest. They were of old held sacred in Thessaly, as they are now in the Low Countries ; but with somewhat better reason. The people of this time make it criminal to kill them, because they think them guardians to their liberty ; antients, because they destroyed serpents.

If the account this gentleman gives be singular, it is in no part unnatural. We see innumerable instances of what we call instinct ; and who shall say this is too great for credit ? Who shall lay down the laws to determine where the gifts of a Creator to his creatures shall stop ; or how they shall be limited ?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Accidentally took up, the other day, a little book in a bookseller's shop, intitled, *Remarks on the advantages and disadvantages of France and of Great-Britain with respect to commerce, &c.* This book had been advertised, and is published, as a translation from the French original,

which was perhaps pretended as a recommendation to its being read by the *Beau Monde* of this country ; but with me was a good reason for my not being at the pains to read it, and much more for my not being at the expence, small as it is, to purchase it, as I am no great admirer of the French authors upon any subject which requires deep penetration, and a solid judgement, because upon such subjects they are generally either skimmers or phantastical. But before I had read three pages, I saw, that it was a book that ought not only to be read but seriously considered by every Englishman, therefore I paid for it, and have since perused it with attention.

Whatever truth there may be in its being a translation, it raised in me a very melancholy reflection ; for if true, I was sorry to find any Frenchman, especially one in employment at court, so well acquainted with the forts and foibles of this nation, and with the most effectual means for increasing the wealth and power of a state ; and if a pretence only, it gives me a most contemptible opinion of our present generation, that a gentleman who writes any thing really serious, useful and instructive, should be obliged to publish it, as a translation from the French, in order to recommend it to the perusal of people of fashion in this country, at a time when silly novels and romances are read with avidity, not by little masters and misses, but by dignified senators and noble matrons, and have so much ingrossed the conversation in every polite assembly, that I have heard some ladies of good sense excuse their reading them, by saying, lord ! If one had not read such a thing, one should have nothing to say in company. This may be an excuse for ladies ; but can it be an excuse for a gentleman ? For my part, I should be more ashamed of bearing a part in such a conversation, than of hearing a part in a conversation among boys talking about their marbles, or entertaining one another with accounts of Robin Hood and Little John, the Seven wise men of Gotham, or the Old wife of Bath.

But whatever be the reigning taste in town, I hope, there is more solidity and common sense in the taste of your country readers ; and that they may judge for themselves, I have sent you two extracts from this little book, for their perusal, one of which relates to the disadvantages France now labours under, and the other to the advantages which England naturally enjoys, in both of which I most heartily agree with this author, tho' I do not in every thing agree with him, particularly

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in what he says about the naturalization of foreigners, on which subject I may perhaps hereafter send you some remarks.

The first extract is by the author intitled, *Disadvantage to France in the distributive Oeconomy of Property*; and is as follows:

"The unequal distribution of property thro' the different conditions of life, is one of the principal ties of society, and the most powerful cause of the subordination between the members of it, from the sovereign down to the lowest subject. Luxury is the necessary effect of it, and at the same time a remedy to it; it is by this means, if right managed, that money circulates, and carries life through all the parts of the body-politick.

But this unequal distribution of property may be so excessive, or faulty, as that excessive wealth in one class of the state, may cause in the other part an excessive poverty. As there is nothing but the land, or trade, that can produce in the state a value that did not before exist in it, all excessive fortunes, which do not proceed from those spring-heads, cannot but be formed at the expence of the trader; or the land improver: which must be a sort of imposition on those two classes, prejudicial to cultivation, and industry. Besides, the excessive proportion of overgrown fortunes, is, in its nature, little favourable to the consumption of provisions and merchandize. The head of a family of twenty thousand pounds sterling a year will not consume so much wine, for example, as twenty families of a thousand a year each. The dissipation and waste in such an house of the necessities of life, will not balance the deficiency of consumption by the mechanicks, and peasants, deprived of the means of it.

If a number of such enormous fortunes should start up; and not be distributed, in due proportion, over all the parts of the kingdom, the effect of them will be yet more pernicious. There will necessarily result from it a mis ordered distribution of subjects: The inhabitants will be drawn from all parts of the kingdom towards that spot of it, in which the wealth of the state is concentrated, and the evil will grow boundless, if these men quit those professions, which may be termed of the first necessity, to take up trades which shall produce nothing to the state, or which have only for object a ruinous consumption; and such are all those which are maintained by an excessive luxury. This is what has happened in France.

France concentrates in Versailles, and Paris, as in a single point, all the powers which can attract mankind; to court, on

account of the greatness, and honours, which can be attained no where else, and which are for none but those who live at it; to Paris, in which are not only all the treasures of the state, but where all those subjects of the state reside who are rich, either through the publick, or their own private revenue: So that all the wealthy have fixed their habitation in this town, from a preference owing to the neighbourhood of the court.

A portion so considerable of the riches of the state, as well as of the subject, permanently fixed in one spot, cannot diffuse its influence but to a certain distance. The neighbouring lands, and such as could send their produce to that market, might feel the benefit of it, respectively in proportion to their distance. The same may be said of the manufactures necessary to the demands of life, or of luxury. The lands and the manufactures which want the convenience of carriage thither, have been neglected, or deserted, for want of a sufficient consumption on the spot, or at proper distances. Necessity has drawn to town the inhabitants of the country, and luxury has employed them to excess, in all the necessary as well as superfluous professions. Thence an enormous number of footmen, and servants of all ranks, perukemakers, artificers, and professors of the most frivolous arts, pettyfoggers, and other sharpers; a number which goes on encreasing every day, to such a degree, that to restore that oeconomy which should be observed in the well-peopling of a nation, Paris ought to send colonies to all the parts of the kingdom, which have been dispeopled for its sake.

It may also be averred, that the distribution of property is ill regulated, when one sees the land-owners, occupying, in town, sumptuous palaces, whilst their family-seats, their farms, their villages are going to ruin: When the produce of the provinces has no demand, or consumption, because they live no longer on their estates, than serves them to rack wherewith to live in town; when a fertile kingdom is reduced to want grain, because the labourer is forced by his poverty to come to town to serve the wants or fancies of the rich: In short, when the rich have no other way of luxury left than consuming without measure, in furniture of all sorts, that gold and silver, of which the cultivation of land stands in need. Luxury well ordered breeds a beneficial consumption: Excessive luxury is a destructive abuse. It is the luxury of Cleopatra."

I believe every one who reads this will agree with me in thinking, that we have more reason to be afraid of the unequal distribution of property in this kingdom, than they have in France; because the people of this country have not only all the temptations to resort to London, but a great many more than the people of France have to resort to Paris; for, 1. Our parliament consists of members sent from all parts of the united kingdom; and as it now sits every year, and every year continues sitting for so many months, almost all the members of both houses are in some measure obliged to bring their families to town, and to have their most constant residence in or near London. Whereas the members of the parliament of Paris are not near so numerous, and represent, if I may call it so, but one province of France. 2. London, by means of our trading companies, and several other advantages, is become the *emporium* not only of our government, but of our trade and commerce; which is far from being the case with regard to Paris. And 3. All law-suits of any consequence in England, must be brought to London to be determined in the first instance; which is not the case in France.

The reader therefore must observe, that our author does not mention this disadvantage as one which France labours under and England does not: On the contrary, I believe, he mentions it chiefly as a warning to us, to provide against its many fatal consequences.

The other extract I have sent you, is by our author intitled, *Of the natural Form of Great-Britain*; which is as follows:

"According to the computation of Mr. Edmund Halley, England, the first, and the greatest of the two kingdoms in Great-Britain, contains about forty millions of square acres: And the form of it is such, that no point of land in it, the most distant from the sea-coast, is farther than seventy miles from it.

It is obvious to conceive how an extent so happily proportioned must be favorable to its inland-trade between its different provinces, as well as to the external commerce of the natural productions, and manufactures, and consequently to population.

As an island, Great-Britain possesses a great number of maritime provinces, which is, in course, attended with the most natural disposition for having a great number of seamen, fishermen, &c.

The sea is her natural bulwark, her ships are her forts, at once offensive, and defensive, in which they have the advantage of fortifications built upon fron-

tiers: A great one this for her, and a great necessity for her preserving the superiority of her navy, so as to be even more in the case of attacking, than barely standing on her defence.

The most maritime power was naturally the properest to become the most commercial one, whilst her commerce, and marine, ought naturally to procure reciprocally one another's augmentation.

As a maritime, and commercial power, war must be less chargeable to her than to any other power; whilst France keeps on foot 400,000 men armed, Great-Britain scarce employs 100,000 men by sea and land, who are scarce missed out of the cultivation of the land, and the manufactures. Whilst she preserves her superiority at sea, she can, at the same time, carry on her trade in her natural productions and her manufactures: So that in war she is certainly the power which spends the least, and gains the most.

As an island, possessing a sufficient extent of fertile country, she might justly renounce the spirit of conquest, and has not been tempted to add to her continent, other countries, by any convenience of adjacency. A disposition this favourable to the spirit of her commerce, as well as to her constitution and tranquillity. In a state, the territories of which are of a considerable extent, the constitution preserves itself difficultly without disturbances. (Be this said, without any application of it to our possessions in America, which are rather acquisitions of commerce, than of conquest.)

The solitary, and insular existence, for which Great-Britain is beholden to nature, has happily freed it from various dependences, incident to the neighbourhood of other countries. For example, she will not permit France to get possession of the Austrian Netherlands, but she does not fear this event personally, as Holland must. France may transport her victorious artillery before every place in Germany and Holland: But England will never be afraid of France, whilst the French navy shall be in no condition to be feared.

But what is become of this so invaluable independence, since a king of Great-Britain possesses dominions which give him an interest foreign to that of the nation: Dominions which he must defend, which he wants to aggrandize, which he enriches with his savings: Dominions, in short, which give to a king of England, a revenue, and troops which he does not hold from the nation?"

I believe every one will agree with this author as to the many advantages we derive from our situation, and particularly, that

that we have nothing to fear from France, whilst the French navy is in no condition to be feared: How assiduously then, how vigorously ought we to guard against every incroachment made by the French, that may tend to lessen our naval power, or to increase their own. In consequence of this maxim I will say, that we ought to be more afraid of their possessing themselves of the neutral islands in the West-Indies, than of any possessions they can acquire in the East; because the seamen employed in the West-India trade will always be more in number, and more ready at hand for the service of the government, than those employed in the East-India trade. And we ought to be more afraid of their making a settlement in the bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the river of St. John, than of any settlement they can make upon the river Ohio at the back of Virginia; because the latter can never make any addition to their naval power, but the former will greatly increase their number of seamen, as it will give them a communication by sea with their colonies in Canada, much more easy and safe than that by the river St. Lawrence, and will enable them to furnish not only their own but the Spanish islands in the West-Indies with all sorts of lumber.

I am far from saying that we ought, or may suffer them to attempt any unjust incroachments upon us in the East-Indies, or in any other part of the world, but we ought always to oppose, with the greatest vigour and quickest resentment, those that may tend most to increase their number of seamen; and this opposition ought to be carried on, not in a private or partial manner by a company or a plantation, but in a national manner by an open war; for this, we may foresee, it will come to at last, and the sooner we begin the better chance we shall have for ending it with success, especially if at the same time we do not engage ourselves as principals in any war upon the continent of Europe. I am, &c.

From the CONNOISSEUR, May 30.

AN information was the other day laid before a magistrate by a fellow of the society of antiquarians against one of his brethren, for a robbery. The prosecutor deposed upon oath, that the other called upon him to see his collection of medals, and took an opportunity of stealing a leather purse formerly belonging to the celebrated Tom Hearne, in which were contained, (besides an antique piece of copper-money, place, date, name, figure, and value unknown) a pair of breeches of Oliver Cromwell, a Denarius

of Trajan worth 50s, and a queen Anne's farthing value 5l. He was with much ado dissuaded from carrying on his suit, as the magistrate convinced him, that however highly he might rate his own treasures, a jury who were no virtuosi, would consider a farthing merely as a farthing, and look upon a copper coin of a Roman emperor as no better than a king George's half-penny.

I cannot indeed, without great concern, as a Connoisseur, reflect on the known dishonesty of my learned brethren. Their scandalous practices, wherever their darling passion is interested, are too notorious to be denied. The moment they conceive a love for rarities and antiques, their strict notions of honour disappear; and taste, the more it establishes their veneration for virtù, the more certainly destroys their integrity; as rust enhances the value of an old coin by eating up the figure and inscription.

CMost people are masters of a kind of logick, by which they argue their consciences to sleep, and acquit themselves of doing what is wrong. The country squire, of confirmed honesty in all other respects, thinks it very fair to over-reach you in the sale of a horse; the man of pleasure, who would scorn to pick your pocket, or stop you on the road, regards it rather as gallantry than baseness to intrigue with your wife or daughter; while the pick-pocket and highwayman value themselves on their honour in being true to their gang. In the same manner the virtuoso does not look on his thefts as real acts of felony, but while he owns that he would take any pains to steal an old rusty piece of brass, boasts that you may safely trust him with untold gold: Tho' he would break open your cabinet for a shell or a butterfly, he would not attempt to force your escritoire or your strong box; nor would he offer the least violence to your wife or daughter, tho' perhaps he would run away with the little finger of the Venus de Medicis.

EUpon these principles he proceeds, and lays hold of all opportunities to increase his collection of rarities: And as Mahomet established his religion by the sword, the connoisseur enlarges his museum, and adds to his store of knowledge, by fraud and petty larceny.

GIf the libraries and cabinets of the curious were, like the peacock in the fable, to be stripped of their borrowed ornaments, we should in many see nothing but bare shelves and empty drawers. I know a medalist who at first set up with little more than a paltry series of English coins since the

reformation, which he had the good luck to pick up at their intrinsic value. By a pliant use of his fingers he soon became possessor of most of the Traders, and by the same sleight of hand he in a short time made himself master of great part of the Cæsars. He was once taken up for coining; a forge, a crucible, and several dyes being found in his cellar: But he was acquitted, as there was no law which made it high-treason to counterfeit the image of a Tiberius or a Nero; and the coin which he imitated was current only among virtuosos.

I remember another, who picqued himself on his collection of scarce editions and original manuscripts, most of which he had purloined from the libraries of others. He was continually borrowing books of his acquaintance, with a resolution never to return them. He would send in a great hurry for a particular edition, which he wanted to consult only for a moment; but when it was asked for again, he was not at home, or he had lent it to another, or he had lost it, or he could not find it; and sometimes he would not scruple to swear, that he had himself delivered it into the owner's hands. He would frequently spoil a set by stealing a volume, and then purchase the rest for a trifle. After his death his library was sold by auction; and many of his friends bought up their own books at an exorbitant price.

A thoroughbred virtuoso will surmount all scruples of conscience, or encounter any danger to serve his purpose. Most of them are chiefly attached to some particular branch of knowledge, but I remember one who was passionately fond of every part of virtù. At one time, when he could find no other way of carrying off a medal, he run the risk of being choked by swallowing it, and at another broke his leg in scaling a garden wall for a tulip root. But nothing gave him so much trouble and difficulty as the taking away pictures and ancient marbles; which being heavy and unweildy, he often endangered his life to gratify his curiosity. He was once locked up all night in the duke of Tuscany's gallery, where he took out an original painting of Raphael, and dextrously placed a copy of it in the frame. At Venice he turned Roman Catholick, and became a Jesuit, in order to get admittance into a convent, from whence he stole a fine head of Ignatius Loyola; and at Constantinople he had almost formed a resolution of qualifying himself for the seraglio, that he might find means to carry off a picture of the grand seignor's chief mistress.

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The general dishonesty of connoisseurs is indeed so well known, that the strictest precaution is taken to guard against it. Medals are secured under lock and key, pictures screwed to the walls, and books chained to the shelves; yet cabinets, galleries, and libraries are continually plundered. Many of the maimed statues at Rome perhaps owe their present ruinous condition to the depredations made on them by virtuosos: The head of Henry V. in Westminster Abbey was in all probability stolen by a connoisseur; and I know one who has at different times pilfered a great part of queen Catherine's bones, and hopes in a little while to be master of the whole skeleton. This gentleman has been detected in so many little thefts, that he has for several years past been refused admittance into the Museums of the curious; and he is lately gone abroad with a design upon the ancient Greek manuscripts lately discovered at Herculaneum.

It may seem surprising that these gentlemen should have hitherto been suffered to escape unpunished for their repeated thefts, and that a virtuoso who robs you of an unic of inestimable value should even glory in the action, while a poor dog who picks your pocket of sixpence shall be hanged for it. What a shocking disgrace would be brought upon taste, should we ever see the dying speech, confession, and behaviour of a connoisseur related in the account of malefactors by the ordinary of Newgate! Such an accident would doubtless bring the study of virtù into still more contempt among the ignorant, when they found that it only brought a man to the gallows; as the country fellow, when he saw an attorney stand in the pillory for forgery, shook his head, and cried, "Ay, this comes of your writing and reading." It were perhaps worthy the consideration of the legislature to devise some punishment for these offenders, which should bear some analogy with their crimes; and as common malefactors are delivered to surgeons to be anatomized, I would propose that a connoisseur should be made into a mummy, and preserved in the hall of the Royal Society, for the admiration of his brethren.

The INSPECTOR. N^o. 177.

To the AUTHOR.

YOU was at Nando's last night, when the snivelling fellow who had abused a returned member, boasted his invitation to dine with 'squire what's-his-name: And you saw the rival author-ling, who sat by, lick his lips and pine at

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at the sound. You should pity these people. I pity them from my soul: And to set the hungry satirist upon an equality with the feasting favourite, I'll tell him what will be the consequences of this honourable visit. I can guess very well, for I remember what happened to myself. I dined with a lord once; and not one of all the 600 plagues the old Greek recounts but happened to me.

These people of quality, because they have no understanding, suppose they shall get the credit of some, by countenancing those that have. It is a right custom: It is the best thing they are good for: But if they would get the praise of men of sense, they must find another way of bestowing their favours: Eating and drinking are not the matter.

I shall not moralize: I design to give you the story. A great man heard his wife say something was well written that he was told was mine; and he sent for me to dine with him. They think, because they have titles, they are to command us. I knew nothing of the man: And I threw his card in the fire: But they advised me to go. One offered to lend me a suit of cloaths, but I did not care for obligations: I sent to the shed where they let them out to hire, and I was transformed into a lord in a quarter of an hour. Ovid has not given so quick or so compleat a metamorphosis.

I sat down where they had me, and I talked in my usual way, for I know not a word of their vocabulary of compliments. They had me help myself, and I cut some veal that was swimming in a dish of broth. They told me the soup was to be eaten: And I could see a powdered idiot laugh at me. I told him, it was very well if he did it to shew his teeth; else if I liked the meat and he the broth, there was for both of us; and I saw no jest in the matter.

It was well I seized upon this, for there was not another thing in the 20 dishes, I could call by its name; or that any body else chose to call so. I stared at every thing, for every thing was new to me; and I suppose I had as much pleasure in the admiration, as the company in rallying my amazement. These sort of people's severity never goes farther than a laugh; and I told them, I was not out of humour about it. I could see every body's eyes were upon me: They connect beggary with understanding (much good may the reflection do them) and I could see they thought it a new thing to me to dine with a table-cloth.

The respect the master of the enter-

tainment shewed me, rendered me hated by half the company. I heard their whispers. One turned his back upon me, and took out his snuff-box; Another looked me full in the face, and burst into a laugh, which was joined by the whole assembly; I told them I had no reason to know it was not at my expence, but that I did not see I had done any thing ridiculous: However, laughing had been called the characteristic of the human species; and I thought they were prudent to stick to the only thing that could possibly distinguish to what genus they belonged.

My lord smiled, and said they deserved all my severity; but I could see one of them very angry: And I told the mannikin, "Dogs could snarl, it was no proof of his species." The laugh was upon this gentleman, for I saw they were very well pleased to insult one another. But they were all afraid of me, and one has little quarter to expect in such cases. All people hate what they fear, especially if there be any superiority. What the devil does my lord mean, says one, by inviting a dirty fellow to abuse us? Every table in England will be open by and by to these authors, says another: A fine recommendation truly, replies a third: Because a fellow can say rude things he is to be admitted into good company: You are right, rejoins a fourth, closing the argument, wit is nothing in the world but having no manners.

I was all this time eating; and I did not think it worth while to disturb myself. I could not wonder people had foolish notions of things they did not understand; and as I had trampled upon the whelps, I must expect their yowling.

How the rascal crams! says one of them, loud enough for me to hear, for I could perceive they had the impudence to think they deserved notice, and were out of humour because I despised them. Butler! calls out another, you have bricks enough, I hope, in the pantry? The gentleman never seems to have eat French bread in his life before: No, not in a dream, I'll swear for him, replies his motley companion; and addressing himself immediately to me, We have a dispute, says he, whether a man can dream of things he never was acquainted with when he was awake. It has been a debate, said I, these 2000 years, whether a man can dream of writing who cannot read: Plato has left it undetermined, perhaps you can decide for him.

We had dined in about two hours, and my cloaths grew uneasy to me: They drank, and as they grew drunk, they grew

grew happy. I would have given five pound for my night-gown. I could relish nothing. I wished they would cry fire, that I might get away without ceremony. They took little notice of me till it came to my turn to give a toast; and here I was as much at a loss as they would have been for an argument. I heard them give 20 names I know nothing of, Fanny this, and poor Lucy t'other. They told me I must give somebody, and it must be a woman, and a demirep: I really did not understand the word; but when one of them pressed me, whom I knew a little, and whose family I had a respect for, tho' I despised the fellow himself, You have put me in mind, said I; I had forgot my old acquaintance; I'll drink your mother and your three sisters.

I do not know how it was, but we parted very much out of humour. I would have given the footman sixpence, but he laughed in my face, and said they never took any thing of such as me! I knocked him down, and bad him tell his master, it was for his disinterestedness; a vice in footmen.

I suppose you won't imagine I visited any more great men: Tell the man that envied his rival the story; and perhaps he will be less out of humour with his fortune.

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of last PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 221.

SUCH was the unanimity of this session, that all the resolutions, both of the committee of supply, and of ways and means, were, as we have said, agreed to without any remarkable opposition, and the land-tax act, the malt-tax act, and the mutiny-act were all passed by Dec. 17, and received the royal assent on the 20th. As to the coinage bill, it was not ordered till Jan. 17, when the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, relating to the coinage, were agreed to, and it was passed without opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session, having been delayed on purpose to receive the clause relating to the duty of 20s. per tun of brandy, wines, and spirits, before mentioned; and as to the sinking fund bill, it was not ordered till Feb. 28, when the resolutions of the committee of ways and means relating to that fund, &c. were agreed to: The next day it was presented to the house: March 17, a clause of appropriation was added by the committee upon it; and having passed both houses without opposition, by the June, 1754.

20th, it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As to the other affairs relating to the supply, we shall observe, that, Feb. 7, a petition from the commissioners for building Westminster bridge was presented to the house and read, setting forth, That they could not make an effectual and constant provision for maintaining, cleaning, watching, lighting, paving and gravelling the said bridge, and for preserving the same from annoyances and other damages, nor completely execute several of the trusts reposed in them, without further sums of money than what was then in their hands; and therefore praying for such further sums as to the house should seem meet. This petition was referred to the committee of supply, and thereupon was founded the fourth resolution of that committee of Feb. 20.

The 6th resolution of the committee of supply of Feb. 6, was founded on petitions from the commissioners appointed within the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, for making and keeping in repair a road proper for the passage of troops and carriages from Carlisle to Newcastle; both which petitions were, on Jan. 18, presented and read, setting forth, That they could not finish the said road, or completely execute the powers vested in them, without a further sum of money, and therefore praying for such further sum as to the house should seem meet.

The 5th resolution of the said committee of Feb. 20, was founded on a petition from several merchants, owners of outlanding bills of exchange, and certificates, drawn from Georgia, for values supplied for the use of the provincial troops and vessels there, between Michaelmas 1743, and Michaelmas 1747, by order of the commanding officer, setting forth, That after many applications to Mr. Thomas Marriot, agent and paymaster of the said provincial troops and vessels, for payment, they had upon his refusal applied to the lords of the treasury, who answered, that no cognizance could be taken of their case, until Mr. Marriot's account of these services was exhibited into the auditor's office, and there examined and stated; that they then applied to the auditor's office, to have their claims properly ascertained, and the auditor having annexed to his state of the said account to the lords of the treasury, a list of the particular sums so drawn and certified, and remaining unsatisfied, amounting to the sum of 15,497l. 3s. 2d. 1/2, the petitioners, thereupon, applied to their lordships for payment, and the said state

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being by their lordships referred to the paymaster of the army and secretary at war, they had reported in favour of the petitioners, but that there was no money remaining applicable to this service; therefore praying such relief as to the house should seem meet. This petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine and state to the house the matters of fact; and their report being referred to the committee of supply, the resolution was not only agreed to, but some of the members complained of the trouble and delay the petitioners had met with in recovering their money, as being of great prejudice to the publick service, by discouraging people to contract with, or to supply the publick with any necessaries.

The 6th and 7th resolutions of the same day were founded upon the resolutions of the committee of the preceding session, and the estimate then addressed for *, which estimate was in this session, Jan. 25, laid before the house, and together with the said resolutions referred to the committee of supply.

And the resolution of Feb. 25. was founded on a petition from some of the late chaplains in his majesty's navy, presented and read, Dec. 6, setting forth, That they had served during the late war, and when their ships were paid off, were most of them left destitute of any support; that they were the only officers in his majesty's service, who were entirely unprovided for, when discharged, and that when employed, they were of no more expence to the state than an ordinary seaman, the rest of their pay arising from deductions out of the mens pay, and was, by that means more uncertain than that of any other officers; that they had, soon after the conclusion of the peace, by petition to his majesty, represented their distressed circumstances, and that his majesty referred their petition to the lords of the treasury, who reported, that their services were not within their knowledge, but more properly cognizable by the lords of the admiralty, but that if his majesty inclined to think them proper objects of relief, it would be necessary to cause proper estimates of the expence to be laid before parliament; that their said petition being likewise referred to the lords of the admiralty, their lordships represented, that after the peace of Utrecht, the house of commons, June 5. 1714. granted 3000l. upon account, to be equally distributed among the chaplains that had served in the fleet during the then late war, and were not otherwise provided for; and that their lordships did recommend them as objects

deserving relief; therefore the petitioners expressed their hope, that the house would grant relief for such of them as served personally, during the late war. This petition being ordered to lie on the table, an address was ordered for a list of the chaplains who had served in the fleet, during the late war, and who were not otherwise provided for; which was accordingly presented the 18th, and Feb. 22, an estimate was presented of the annual charge of allowing a bounty to 40 chaplains who had served in the fleet for 5 years, during the late war, 20 at 2s. 6d. a day each, and 20 at 2s. which estimate was referred to the committee of supply. But as there are so many small livings in the gift of the crown, it is to be hoped the publick will be soon relieved from this annual expence, as well as that of giving half-pay to the disbanded chaplains of the land forces and marines.

The other resolutions of the committee of supply were founded on accounts or estimates laid before the house; and as to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, none of them stand in need of any explanation but the 8th, of Jan. 26, as to which we shall observe, that the coinage duties, among which was this duty of 20s. per tun on brandy, wines, or strong waters imported, had always been and still are temporary, that is to say, granted and continued from time to time, and in the year 1730-31, being the 4th of his present majesty's reign, they had been granted and continued for 7 years, from March 1, 1730, that is, to March 1, 1737-8, and to the end of the then next ensuing session; but in the year 1736, being the 9th of his present majesty's reign, when the famous act against gin was passed, all the then subsisting duties upon spirits were made part of the aggregate fund, and appropriated to the use of that fund, so that the duty of 20s. per tun on spirits imported became detached from the coinage fund; but no clause was in that act added for rendering it perpetual, as all the other duties belonging to that fund had been; and as the act of the 12th, and also that of the 19th of his present majesty, for continuing the coinage duties, granted and continued only those duties as to wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer imported, a question was at last started, whether this duty of 20s. per tun on brandy, wines and spirits did not expire at the end of the first session after March 1, 1737-8, notwithstanding its having been ever since levied and paid. As this question would have stood a nice dis-

discussion in any court of law, it was last session thought necessary to give it a parliamentary decision, for which purpose the said resolution was agreed to, and in pursuance thereof a clause was added to the coinage bill, afterwards passed into a law, by which it is declared and enacted, That the said duty was by the said act of the 9th of his present majesty intended to be continued as part of the aggregate fund, during the term for which any of the revenues composing the same were granted; notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the said duty was granted by the said act of the 4th of his present majesty. This of course is a justification of having levied this duty, notwithstanding its expiration; for otherwise a particular act would have been necessary for indemnifying those who had levied it without legal authority, and for preventing those upon whom it was levied to sue for repetition.

[*This SUMMARY to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have already in your Magazine *, I think, demonstrated, as far as the subject is capable of demonstration, that the late lord Bolingbroke was under a mistake, with regard to the materiality of the soul, or rather did not take the proper method for discovering, *that it implies a contradiction to assert a material thinking substance*, I hope you will permit me to shew, that he is likewise under a mistake with regard to polygamy, which in his 5th volume, p. 158, & seq. he states as an instance of what has been forbid by positive law, but favoured as well as permitted by the law of nature.

As his lordship is supported in this opinion by the late celebrated Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, I should not have ventured to have openly declared my opinion, which is contrary to theirs, if I had not thought my opinion capable of what I may very properly call a demonstration. Tho' these two ingenious and learned gentlemen were, upon this subject, of the same opinion, yet it is evident their reasons were very different. The bishop's opinion was founded upon the great and sincere regard he had for Christianity; and he adopted this opinion in order to shew, that the christian law was more perfect than the law of nature; but he must certainly have formed a wrong idea of what ought properly to be called the law of nature; for I take the law of nature to be the law of God, and the bishop, surely, would have allowed the christian law to be the law of God. How

then could he say, that the law of God was more perfect than the law of God? Therefore we must suppose, that what he called the law of nature had no meaning, or a very uncertain and variable one. But the lord Bolingbroke had not certainly the same reason for his opinion, and I am apt to suspect it was either a direct contrary one, or was founded upon that vitiated taste, in which his lordship had perhaps too much indulged, of solacing himself with a variety of women.

Now with regard to the opinion itself, I shall only desire this one postulatium—That to do as you would be done by is a law of nature. This being granted, I shall observe, that from experience both of ourselves and of mankind in general, it must be admitted, that it is offensive and a pain to see or hear that the woman a man loves is enjoyed by any other man, and that it is equally offensive and a pain to every woman to see or hear the man she loves is enjoyed by any other woman. That both men and women may accustom themselves to bear this pain as well as every other, and that by suffering frequent repetition it comes at last to be very little felt, I shall readily grant, but that it is a pain no one who knows any thing of the nature of mankind, or indeed of his own, will deny. Now let any man ask himself if he would not take it amiss, and think himself injured, if any other man should give him pain, merely for the sake of pleasing himself? Can a man then either in justice or generosity give a woman that loves him pain, merely for the sake of pleasing himself? If this be denied, as surely it must, then polygamy is to a demonstration prohibited by the law of nature.

After so close and clear a demonstration, there is no great occasion for any other argument against polygamy; however, as there are so many others, I shall mention some of them, and the first is, that equality which is observed in every country, where such accounts are kept, between the number of males and the number of females brought into the world, so that if some men have more than one wife, others must necessarily have none at all.

Another argument is the length of time it requires before a child can provide for and take care of itself, and the necessity there is for the industry of the father to provide for, as well as the care of the mother to feed and bring up her children. That the preservation as well as propagation of young is a law of nature, I believe, no man will deny. It is in general a law of the animal nature, at least among all those animals

L I 2

whose

* See our Magazine for March last, p. 103.

whose young cannot provide for themselves as soon as brought to life; and every day's experience must convince us, that it is a law to the males as well as to the females, exactly in proportion to the wants of the young of each respective species. In breeding time most animals, whose nature is not perverted by being made domestick, contract a sort of marriage. From living together in flocks or herds, as they do at other times of the year, they separate into pairs, each chuses his mate, and until the young are fit to provide for themselves, the contract is, I believe, more inviolably kept among the brute animals than it is among the human. But when shall this contract between a man and a woman be dissolved? Before their first child is near able to provide for or take care of itself, she brings forth another; and if she be a fruitful woman, as most women would be, if not prevented by excessive penury or excessive affluence, before their last child comes to man's estate, they are both grown so old, that they are hardly able to provide for and take care of themselves. Therefore not only the uniting into pairs, but the continuance of that union during their joint lives, must be a law of the human nature.

A third argument for monogamy's being a law of the human nature, is that passion called love, which so often and so deeply affects the human breast, which no brute, so far as we can discover, was ever affected with, and that breast I cannot allow to be human where this tender, this endearing passion never entered. This passion, like every other human passion, may, and ought to be kept under the government of our reason: By our reason we may prevent its growing too violent: By our reason, and a tolerable conduct in the object of it, we may, and we ought to prevent its ever ceasing; and whilst it lasts, we shall be so far from desiring, that we should reject with scorn a plurality of wives.

There are many other arguments against polygamy, and in favour of monogamy, I mean that sort of monogamy which unites the husband and wife during their joint lives; but lest I should tire your readers, I shall conclude with answering the only argument that ever was, or ever can be brought in favour of polygamy, except that of satisfying a brutal appetite. This argument is founded upon a misunderstood and misapplied maxim, that an increase of people is an advantage to a state. It is very true, that an increase of people is always an advantage to a state; but this increase never did, nor can proceed either from polygamy

or monogamy, but from an increase of employment, by which poor families may comfortably subsist; for in a country where such employment increases, the people will soon increase, even without the accession of foreigners, and tho' polygamy were never so strictly prohibited; and in a country where such employment begins to diminish, the people will decrease, let both the accession of foreigners and polygamy be never so much encouraged; because those who cannot find such employment, must starve, or depart, or rob and be hanged; which, by the bye, shews the weakness of our present advocates for a general naturalization.

After having thus shewed the misapplication of this maxim, I shall admit, that a man may beget more children by having four or five wives than by having only one. But can he maintain and provide for them? It is certain he cannot, unless he has an overgrown fortune. If a sober, industrious couple marry young, they may probably have full as many children as they can possibly maintain and rear up by their labour, even in a country where there is plenty of employment, as well as plenty of provisions, not enhanced in their price by taxes. Accordingly we find, that in those countries where polygamy is established, both by their religion and law, the poor are allowed but one wife each, because they can maintain no more; and in China, where the poor have likewise but one wife each, yet they have often such a number of children, that a man is allowed to destroy his new-born child, if he has more than he thinks he can maintain; so that our Europeans are daily shocked with seeing the bodies of such infants floating in their canals; but custom, which always excuses, and often sanctifies, the most barbarous cruelties, renders this sight no way shocking to the natives; and this alone it is that can render polygamy excusable; for it neither is, nor can be, suffered in any country, but merely for indulging (to satisfy is impossible) the brutal and tyrannical lust of the rich and powerful. It can no way tend to the increase of the most useful sort of people in any state; by which I mean the laborious and industrious poor; for an increase of the children of rich and powerful men can be no advantage to any state, because they are always brought up in luxury and idleness. On the contrary, a great number of such people is always cumbersome, and often dangerous to the state; which was perhaps the reason why our civil magistrates in Europe formerly connived at the establishment of so many monasteries and nunneries; for

as to the church's reason for this establishment, it was of a very different nature, and lord Bolingbroke has set it in the truest and clearest light, in his 4th essay to Mr. Pope, from Sect. 20 inclusive to the end, to which I refer your readers,

And am, Yours, &c.

Cambridge, May 28, 1754.

From the CONNOISSEUR, June 6.

To Mr. TOWN.

S I R,

WHEN you was got into White's, I was in hopes that you could not have confined yourself merely to the gaming-table, but have given us an account of the entertainment at their ordinaries. A bill of fare from thence would have been full as diverting to your readers as the laws of the game, or a list of their bets. These gentlemen, we are told, are no less adepts in the science of eating than of gaming; and as Hoyle has reduced the latter into a new and complete system, I could wish that their cook (who to be sure is a Frenchman) would also oblige the world by a treatise on the art and mystery of sauces.

Indeed, Mr. Town, it surprizes me that you have so long neglected to make some reflections on the diet of this great city. Dr. Martin Lister, who was universally allowed to be a great connoisseur, and published several learned treatises upon cockle-shells, did not think it beneath him to comment on the works of Apicius Cæcilius, who had collected together many valuable receipts in cookery, as practised by the Romans. If you would preserve your papers from the indignity of covering breasts of veal, or wrapping up cutlets *à la Maintenon*, I would advise you to lard them now and then with the ragouts of Heliogabalus, or a parallel between our modern soups and the Lacedæmonian black broth. Your works might then be universally read, from the mistress in the parlour down to the cook-maid and scullion.

It is absolutely necessary for people of all tempers, complexions, persuasions, habits and stations of life, however they may differ in other particulars, to concur in the grand article of eating; and as the humours of the body arise from the food we take in, the dispositions of the mind seem to bear an equal resemblance to our places of refreshment. You have already taken a review of our several coffee-houses; and I wish you would proceed to delineate the different characters that are to be found in our taverns and chop-houses. A friend of mine always judges of a man of taste and fashion, by asking

who is his peruke-maker, or his taylor? Upon the same principles, when I would form a just opinion of any man's temper and inclinations, I always enquire, where does he dine?

The difference between the taverns near St. James's and those about the 'Change consists not so much in the costliness as the substance of these viands. The round-bellied alderman, who breathes the foggy air of the city, requires a more solid diet than the high kickshaws of our meagre persons of quality. My lord, or Sir John, after having whiled away an hour or two at the parliament-house, drive to the Star and Garter to regale on macaroni, or piddle with an ortolan; while the merchant, who has plodded all the morning in the alley, sits down to a turtle-feast at the Crown or the King's Arms, and crams himself with calipash and calipee. As the city taverns are appropriated to men of business, who drive bargains for thousands over their morning's gill, the taverns about the court are generally filled with an insipid race of mortals who have nothing to do. Among these you may see most of our young men of fashion and young officers of the guards, who meet at these places to shew the elegance of their taste by the expensiveness of their dinner; and I know an ensign with scarce any income but his commission, who prides himself on keeping the best company, and throws down more than a weeks pay for his reckoning.

The taverns about the purlieus of Covent-Garden are dedicated to Venus as well as Ceres and Liber; and you may frequently see the jolly messmates of both sexes go in and come out in couples. These houses are equally indebted for their support to the cook, and that worthy personage whom they have dignified with the title of pimp. These gentlemen contrive to play into each others hands: The first by his high soups and rich sauces prepares the way for the occupation of the other, who having reduced the patient by a proper exercise of his art, returns him back again to go thro' the same regimen as before. We may therefore suppose that the culinary arts are no less studied here than at White's or Pontac's. True geniuses in eating will continually strike out new improvements; but I dare say, neither Braund nor Lebeck ever made up a more extraordinary dish than I once remembered at the Castle. Some bloods being in company with a celebrated *fille de joie*, one of them pulled off her shoe, and in excess of gallantry filled it with Champagne, and drank it off to her health: In this delicious draught he was im-

immediately pledged by the rest; and then, to carry the compliment still further, he ordered it to be dressed, and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it: He pulled the upper part (which was of damask) into fine shreds, and tossed it up in a ragout; minced the sole; cut the wooden heel into thin slices, fried them in butter, and placed them round the dish for garnish. The company, you may be sure, testified their affection for the lady by eating very heartily of this exquisite *impromptu*; and as this transaction happened just after the French king had taken a cobbler's daughter for his mistress, Tom Pierce (who has the style as well as art of a French cook) in his bill politely called it, in honour of her name, *De fœulier à la Murphy*.

Taverns, Mr. Town, seem contrived for the promoting of luxury; while the humbler chop-houses are designed only to satisfy the ordinary cravings of nature. Yet at these you may meet with a variety of characters: At Dolly's and Horseman's you commonly see the hearty lovers of a beef-steak and gill ale; and at Betty's and the chop-houses about the inns of court, a pretty maid is as inviting as the provisions. In these common refectories you may always find the jemmy attorney's clerk, the prim curate, the walking physician, the shabby valet de chambre upon board wages, and the foreign count or marquis in dishabille, who has refused to dine with a duke or an ambassador. At a little eating-house in a dark alley behind the 'Change I once saw a grave citizen, worth a plumb, order a two-penny mess of broth with a boiled chop in it: When it was brought him, he scooped the crumb out of a half-penny roll, and soaked it in the porridge for his present meal; then carefully placing the chop between the upper and under crust, he wrapped it up in a checked handkerchief, and carried it off for the morrow's repast.

I shall leave it to you, Sir, to make further reflections on this subject, and should be glad to dine with you at any tavern, dive with you into any cellar, take a beef steak in Ivy-lane, a mutton-chop behind St. Clement's, or, if you chuse it, an extempore sausage or black-pudding over the farthing fries at Moorfields or the horse-guards.

Pye-Corner, Your humble servant,
May 28. T. SAVOURY.

Mr. TOWN,

IT is a shame, a burning shame, to see the honour of England, the glory of our nation, the greatest pillar of life, roast beef, utterly banished from our

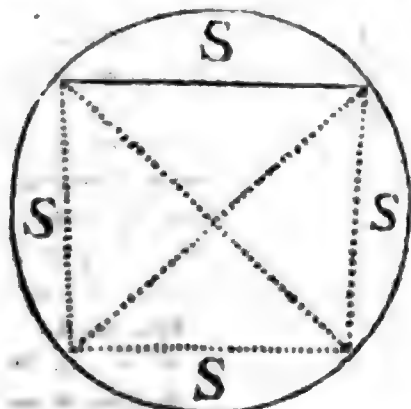
tables. This evil, like many others, has been growing upon us by degrees; it was begun by wickedly placing the beef upon a side table, and screening it by a parcel of queue-tailed fellows in laced waistcoats. However, the odorous effluvia generally affected the smell of every true Briton in the room. The butler was fatigued with carving: The master of the house grew pale, and sickened at the sight of those juicy collops of fat and lean that came swimming in gravy and smoking most deliciously under our nostrils. Other methods therefore were to be pursued. The beef was still served up, but it was brought up cold. It was put upon a table in the darkest part of the room, and immured between four walls formed artificially by the servants with the hats of the company. When the jellies and the slip slops were coming in, the beef was carried off in as secret a manner as if it had gone through the ceremonies of concoction. But still, Sir, under all these disadvantages we had a chance of getting a slice as it passed by. Now alas! it is not suffered to come up stairs. I dare say it is generally banished from the steward's table; nor do I suppose that the powdered footmen will touch it, for fear of dawbing their ruffles. So that the dish that was served up to the royal tables, the dish that was the breakfast of Q. Elizabeth and her maids of honour, the dish that received the dignity of knighthood from K. James I. is now become the food only of scullions and stable-boys. In what words can I vent my resentment upon this occasion? especially when I reflect that innovations seldom come alone. Toasted cheese is already buried in rammekins: Plumb-porridge has been long banished: I tremble for plumb-pudding. May we not live to see a leg of pork detested as carrion? and a shoulder of mutton avoided as if it were horse-flesh? Our only hopes are in the clergy, and in the beef steak club. The former still preserve, and probably will, the rectitude of their appetites; and will do justice to beef, wherever they find it. The latter (who are composed of the most ingenious artists in the kingdom) meet every Saturday in a noble room at the top of Covent-Garden theatre, and never suffer any dish except beef steaks to appear. These indeed are most glorious examples: But what, alas! are the weak endeavours of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricassees and soup maigres? This, Mr. Town, is a national concern, as it may prove more destructive to beef than the distemper among the horned cattle: And should the modish aversion

against rumps and sirloins continue, it will be absolutely necessary to enforce the love of beef by act of parliament.

Yours,

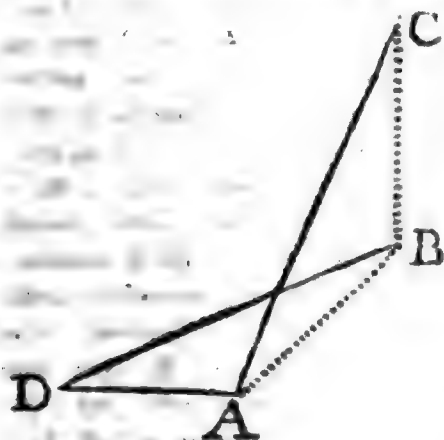
Goliath English.

Solution to Mr. LIQUIER'S Question, P. 129. By Mr. JOHNSON, of Hull.



LET the annexed figure represent the garden, and S the segment; then, having the diameter of the circle given = 100, which is also = diagonal of the inscribed square, we get the area of the circle *minus* the area of the square = 2853,9816; a fourth part of which is 713,4954 yards, the area of the segment. All which is too plain to need a demonstration.

QUESTION in NAVIGATION, by the same.



TWO ships, at two different ports, A and B, bearing N. E. and S. W. from each other, sail in the following manner; that from the port A sails 50 miles on a direct course and then arrives at a port C, under the same meridian with B; and that from the port B sails 42 miles on a direct course and then arrives at D, which is known to bear west of the port A: Required the distance of the two ports A and B, and also that of D and C, with each ship's course, difference of latitude, and departure?

Some Extracts from the Journal of Major GEORGE WASHINGTON, sent by ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq; Governor of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French Forces on the River Ohio; with the

Governor's Letter and the French Officer's Answer.

OCT. 31, THE major set out from Williamsburgh in Virginia, and travelling by the way of Fredericksburg, Winchester, Will's-creek, he arrived, Nov. 22, at the mouth of Turtle creek on the river Monongahela, where he had an account of the death of the French general in chief in those parts, and of their troops returning into winter quarters. From thence he travelled about 10 miles to the forks of the Ohio, where the Monongahela is joined by the river Allegany, and where he says, a fort might be of great use, and might be easily erected. From hence he went to the Loggstown, and tells us as follows;

"According to the best observations I could make, Mr. Giff's new settlement (which we passed by) bears about W. N. W. 70 miles from Will's-creek; Shanapin's, or the forks N. by W. or N. N. W. about 50 miles from that; and from thence to the Loggstown, the course is nearly west about 18 or 20 miles: So that the whole distance, as we went and computed it, is at least 135 or 140 miles from our back inhabitants.

25th, Came to town four or ten Frenchmen, who had deserted from a company at the Kuskuskas, which lies at the mouth of this river. I got the following account from them. They were sent from New-Orleans with 100 men, and 8 canoe-loads of provisions to this place; where they expected to have met the same number of men, from the forts on this side lake Erie, to convoy them and the stores up, who were not arrived when they ran off.

I enquired into the situation of the French, on the Mississippi, their number, and what forts they had built. They informed me, that there were four small forts between New-Orleans and the Black-islands, garisoned with about 30 or 40 men, and a few small pieces in each: That at New-Orleans, which is near the mouth of the Mississippi, there are 35 companies, of 40 men each, with a pretty strong fort mounting 8 carriage guns; and at the Black-islands there are several companies, and a fort with 6 guns. The Black-islands are about 130 leagues above the mouth of the Ohio, which is about 350 above New-Orleans. They also acquainted me, that there was a small pallisado'd fort on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Obash about 60 leagues from the Mississippi. The Obash heads near the west end of the lake Erie, and affords the communication between the French on Mississippi and those on the lakes. These deserters came up from the

* Or Wabash, written by the French Ouabach.

the lower Shanoah town with one Brown, an Indian trader, and were going to Philadelphia."

At this place he met one of the kings of the six nations, who informed him, "that the French had built two forts, one on lake Erie, and another on French-creek, near a small lake about 15 miles asunder, and a large waggon road between: They are both built after the same model, but different in the size; that on the lake the largest. He gave him a plan of them, of his own drawing."

And further told him, that three nations of French Indians had taken up the hatchet against the English.

"Here, says he, another Indian king informed me, that an Indian from Venango brought news, a few days ago, that the French had called all the Mingo's, Delawares, &c. together at that place; and told them, that they intended to have been down the river this fall, but the waters were growing cold, and the winter advancing, which obliged them to go into quarters: But that they might assuredly expect them in the spring, with a far greater number; and desired that they might be quite passive, and not to intermeddle, unless they had a mind to draw all their force upon them: For that they expected to fight the English three years (as they supposed there would be some attempts made to stop them) in which time they should conquer: But that if they should prove equally strong, they and the English would join to cut them all off, and divide the land between them: That tho' they had lost their general, and some few of their soldiers, yet there were men enough to reinforce them, and make them masters of the Ohio."

This speech, he said, was delivered to them by one captain Joncaire, their interpreter in chief, living at Venango, and a man of note in the army.

After some account of his negotiations with the Indians, his journal goes on as follows: "Nov. 30. we set out with a guard of four Indians, and travelled on the road to Venango, where we arrived the 4th of December, without any thing remarkable happening but a continued series of bad weather.

This is an old Indian town, situated at the mouth of French creek on the Ohio; and lies near N. about 60 miles from the Loggs-Town, but more than 70 the way we were obliged to go.

We found the French colours hoisted at a house, from which they had driven Mr. John Frazier, an English subject. I immediately repaired to it, to know where the commander resided. There were three officers, one of whom, Capt. Jon-

calre, informed me, that he had the command of the Ohio: But that there was a general officer at the near fort, where he advised me to apply for an answer. He invited us to sup with them; and treated us with the greatest complaisance.

The wine, as they dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it, soon banished the restraint which at first appeared in their conversation; and gave a licence to their tongues to reveal their sentiments more freely.

They told me, that it was their absolute design to take possession of the Ohio, and by G— they would do it: For that altho' they were sensible the English could raise two men for their one; yet they knew, their motions were too slow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking of theirs. They pretend to have an undoubted right to the river, from a discovery made by one La Solle 60 years ago; and the rise of this expedition is, to prevent our settling on the river or waters of it, as they had heard of some families moving out in order thereto. From the best intelligence I could get, there have been 1500 men on this side Ontario lake: But upon the death of the general all were recalled to about 6 or 700, who were left to garison four forts, 150 or thereabouts in each. The first of them is on French-creek, near a small lake, about 60 miles from Venango, near N. N. W. the next lies on lake Erie, where the greater part of their stores are kept, about 15 miles from the other. From this it is 120 miles to the carrying place, at the falls of lake Erie, where there is a small fort; which they lodge their goods at, in bringing them from Montreal, the place whence all their stores come from. The next fort lies about 20 miles from this, on Ontario-lake. Between this fort and Montreal there are three others; the first of which is near opposite to the English fort Oswego. From the fort on lake Erie to Montreal is about 600 miles, which they say requires no more, if good weather, than four weeks voyage, if they go in barks or large vessels, so that they may cross the lake: But if they come in canoes, it will require 5 or 6 weeks, for they are obliged to keep under the shore.

5th, Rained excessively all day, which prevented our travelling. Capt. Joncaire sent for the half-king, as he had but just heard that he came with me: He affected to be much concerned that I did not make free to bring them in before. I excused it in the best manner I was capable, and told him, I did not think their company agreeable, as I had heard him say a good deal in dispraise of Indians in general.

But

But another motive prevented me from bringing them into his company: I knew he was interpreter, and a person of very great influence among the Indians, and had lately used all possible means to draw them over to their interest; therefore I was desirous of giving no opportunity that could be avoided.

When they came in, there was great pleasure expressed at seeing them. He wondered how they could be so near without coming to visit him; made several trifling presents; and applied liquor so fast, that they were soon rendered incapable of the business they came about, notwithstanding the caution which was given.

6th. The half-king came to my tent, quite sober, and insisted very much that I should stay and hear what he had to say to the French. I fain would have prevented his speaking any thing, till he came to the commandant; but could not prevail. He told me, that at this place a council fire was kindled, where all their business with these people was to be transacted; and that the management of the Indian affairs was left solely to Monsieur Joncaire. As I was desirous of knowing the issue of this, I agreed to stay: But sent our horses a little way up French-creek, to raft over and encamp; which I knew would make it near night.

About 10 o'clock they met in council. The king spoke much the same as he had before done to the general; and offered the French speech-belt which had before been demanded, with the marks of four towns on it, which Monsieur Joncaire refused to receive; but desired him to carry it to the fort to the commander.

7th. Monsieur la Force, commissary of the French stores, and three other soldiers came over to accompany us up. We found it extremely difficult to get the Indians off to-day, as every stratagem had been used to prevent their going up with me. I had last night left John Davison (the Indian interpreter whom I brought with me from town) and strictly charged him not to be out of their company, as I could not get them over to my tent; for they had some business with Kustaloga, chiefly to know the reason why he did not deliver up the French belt which he had in keeping: But I was obliged to send Mr. Gift over to-day to fetch them; which he did with great persuasion.

At 11 o'clock we set out for the fort, and were prevented from arriving there till the 11th by excessive rains, snows, and bad travelling, through many mires and swamps. These we were obliged to pass, to avoid crossing the creek, which

June, 1754.

was impossible, either by fording or rafting, the water was so high and rapid.

We passed over much good land since we left Venango, and through several extensive and very rich meadows; one of which I believe was near four miles in length, and considerably wide in some places.

12th. I prepared early to wait upon the commander, and was received and conducted to him by the second officer in command. I acquainted him with my business, and offered my commission and letter: Both of which he desired me to keep till the arrival of Monsieur Riparti, captain, at the next fort, who was sent for and expected every hour.

This commander is a knight of the military order of St. Lewis, and named Legardeur de St. Pierre. He is an elderly gentleman, and has much the air of a soldier. He was sent over to take the command, immediately upon the death of the late general, and arrived here about seven days before me.

At 2 o'clock the gentleman who was sent for arrived, when I offered the letter, &c. again; which they received, and adjourned into a private apartment for the captain to translate, who understood a little English. After he had done it, the commander desired I would walk in, and bring my interpreter to peruse and correct it; which I did.

13th. The chief officers retired, to hold a council of war; which gave me an opportunity of taking the dimensions of the fort, and making what observations I could.

It is situated on the south, or west fork of French-creek, near the water, and is almost surrounded by the creek, and a small branch of it which forms a kind of island. Four houses compose the sides. The bastions are made of piles driven into the ground, standing more than 12 feet above it, and sharp at top: With port-holes cut for cannon, and loop-holes for the small arms to fire through. There are eight 6lb. pieces mounted, in each bastion; and one piece of four pound before the gate. In the bastions are a guard-house, chapel, doctor's lodging, and the commander's private store; round which are laid plat-forms for the cannon and men to stand on. There are several barracks without the fort, for the soldiers dwelling; covered, some with bark, and some with boards, made chiefly of logs. There are also several other houses, such as stables, smiths-shop, &c.

I could get no certain account of the number of men here: But according to the best judgment I could form, there are an hundred exclusive of officers, of which

M m

where

there are many. I also gave orders to the people who were with me, to take an exact account of the canoes which were hauled up to convey their forces down in the spring. This they did, and told 50 of birch bark, and 170 of pine; besides many others, which were blocked out, in readiness to make.

14th. As the snow increased very fast, and our horses daily became weaker, I sent them off unloaded; under the care of Barnaby Currin and two others, to make all convenient dispatch to Venango, and there wait our arrival, if there was a prospect of the river's freezing: If not, then to continue down to Shanapin's town, at the forks of Ohio, and there to wait till we came to cross Allegany; intending myself to go down by water, as I had the offer of a canoe or two.

As I found many plots concerted to retard the Indians business, and prevent their returning with me; I endeavoured, all that lay in my power, to frustrate their schemes, and hurry them on to execute their intended design. They accordingly pressed for admittance this evening, which at length was granted them, privately, with the commander and one or two other officers. The half-king told me, that he offered the wampum to the commander, who evaded taking it, and made many fair promises of love and friendship; said he wanted to live in peace, and trade amicably with them, as a proof of which he would send some goods immediately down to the Logg's-town for them. But I rather think the design of that is, to bring away all our straggling traders they meet with, as I privately understood they intended to carry an officer, &c. with them. And what rather confirms this opinion, I was enquiring of the commander, by what authority he had made prisoners of several of our English subjects. He told me, that the country belonged to them; that no Englishman had a right to trade upon those waters; and that he had orders to make every person prisoner who attempted it on the Ohio, or the waters of it.

I enquired of capt. Riparti about the boy who was carried by this place, as it was done while the command devolved on him, between the death of the late general, and the arrival of the present. He acknowledged, that a boy had been carried past; and that the Indians had two or three white mens scalps, (I was told by some of the Indians at Venango, eight) but pretended to have forgotten the name of the place which the boy came from, and all the particular facts, tho' he had questioned him for some hours, as they were carrying him past. I likewise en-

quired what they had done with John Trotter and James M' Clocklan, two Pennsylvania traders, whom they had taken with all their goods. They told me, that they had been sent to Canada, but were now returned home.

This evening I received an answer to his honour the governor's letter, from the commandant.

15th. The commandant ordered a plentiful store of liquor, provision, &c. to be put on board our canoe; and appeared to be extremely complaisant, though he was exerting every artifice which he could invent to set our own Indians at variance with us, to prevent their going till after our departure; presents, rewards, and every thing which could be suggested by him or his officers.—I cannot say that ever in my life I suffered so much anxiety as I did in this affair: I saw that every stratagem, which the most fruitful brain could invent, was practised, to win the half-king to their interest; and that leaving him here was giving them the opportunity they aimed at.—I went to the half-king and pressed him in the strongest terms to go: He told me the commandant would not discharge him till the morning. I then went to the commandant, and desired him to do their business, and complained of ill treatment: For keeping them, as they were part of my company, was detaining me. This he promised not to do, but to forward my journey as much as he could. He protested he did not keep them, but was ignorant of the cause of their stay; though I soon found it out:—He had promised them a present of guns, &c. if they would wait till the morning.

As I was very much pressed, by the Indians, to wait this day for them, I consented, on a promise, that nothing should hinder them in the morning.

16th. The French were not slack in their inventions to keep the Indians this day also: But as they were obligated, according to promise, to give the present, they then endeavoured to try the power of liquor; which I doubt not would have prevailed at any other time than this: But I urged and insisted with the king so closely upon his word, that he refrained and set off with us as he had engaged."

The rest of the journal contains only an account of his fatiguing and dangerous journey back to Williamsburgh, where he arrived, Jan. 16, 1754; therefore we shall conclude with the governor's letter, and the French officer's answer.

COPY of the GOVERNOR's Letter.
SIR,
THE lands upon the river Ohio, in the western parts of the colony of Vir-

Virginia, are so notoriously known to be the property of the crown of Great-Britain, that it is a matter of equal concern and surprize to me, to hear that a body of French forces are erecting fortresses, and making settlements upon that river, within his majesty's dominions.

The many and repeated complains I have received of these acts of hostility, lay me under the necessity, of sending, in the name of the king my master, the bearer hereof, George Washington, Esq; one of the adjutants general of the forces of this dominion; to complain to you of the incroachments thus made, and of the injuries done to the subjects of Great-Britain, in open violation of the law of nations, and the treaties now subsisting between the two crowns.

If these facts are true, and you shall think fit to justify your proceedings, I must desire you to acquaint me, by whose authority and instructions you have lately marched from Canada with an armed force, and invaded the king of Great-Britain's territories, in the manner complained of? that according to the purport and resolution of your answer, I may act agreeably to the commission I am honoured with, from the king my master.

However, Sir, in obedience to my instructions, it becomes my duty to require your peaceable departure; and that you would forbear prosecuting a purpose so interruptive of the harmony and good understanding, which his majesty is desirous to continue and cultivate with the most christian king.

I persuade myself you will receive and entertain major Washington with the candour and politeness natural to your nation; and it will give me the greatest satisfaction if you return him with an answer suitable to my wishes for a long and lasting peace between us: I have the honour to subscribe myself,

S I R,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,
Robert Dinwiddie.

Williamsburg, in Virginia,

October 31, 1753.

Translation of the French Officer's Answer.

S I R,

AS I have the honour of commanding here in chief, Mr. Washington delivered me the letter which you wrote to the commandant of the French troops.

I should have been glad that you had given him orders, or that he had been inclined to proceed to Canada, to see our general; to whom it better belongs than to me to set forth the evidence and reality of the rights of the king, my master, up-

on the lands situate along the river Ohio, and to contest the pretensions of the king of Great-Britain thereto.

I shall transmit your letter to the marquis Duquesne. His answer will be a law to me; and if he shall order me to communicate it to you, Sir, you may be assured I shall not fail to dispatch it to you forthwith.

As to the summons you send me to retire, I do not think myself obliged to obey it. Whatever may be your instructions, I am here by virtue of the orders of my general; and I intreat you, Sir, not to doubt one moment, but that I am determined to conform myself to them with all the exactness and resolution which can be expected from the best officer.

I do not know that in the progress of this champaign any thing has passed which can be reputed an act of hostility, or that is contrary to the treaties which subsist between the two crowns; the continuation whereof as much interests, and is as pleasing to us, as the English. Had you been pleased, Sir, to have descended to particularize the facts which occasioned your complaint, I should have had the honour of answering you in the fullest, and, I am persuaded, most satisfactory manner.

I made it my particular care to receive Mr. Washington, with a distinction suitable to your dignity, as well as his own quality and great merit. I flatter myself that he will do me this justice before you, Sir; and that he will signify to you in the manner I do myself, the profound respect with which I am,

S I R,

Your most humble, and
most obedient servant,

Le gardeur de St. Pierre.

From the fort sur la Riviere au Beuf,
the 15th of December 1733.

N. B. Our readers may see a French map of North America, with an account of, and remarks upon, their settlements in that part of the world, in our Magazine for 1747. P. 543. 585.

EPITAPH on William Pierce, of Hutton Bonville in the County of York, Esq;

READER! this marble honour'd with the name

Of William Pierce, his virtues will proclaim: Good, gen'rous, gentle, friend to human-kind,

Long pains he suffer'd, patient and resign'd: His sacrifice complete, as touch'd by fire From heaven, he instant did his breath expire:

His death, his friends, relations, servants Mournd: His soul, like gold refin'd, to God return'd.

M m 2

Sung by Mrs. CHAMBERS at Marybon Gardens.

The Words by Mr. BOYCE.

As another May o'er the green meadow I pass, A swain overtook me and
 held my hand on, Then cry'd, my dear Lucy, thou cause of my care, How long must
 thy faithful young Thais despair?
 To crown my soft wishes no longer be shy: But frowning I
 answered, oh! fye, shepherd, fye.

He told me his passion like time shou'd
 endure, [secure,
 That beauty which kindled his flame, wou'd
 That all my sweet charms, were for plea-
 sure design'd, [kind;
 And youth was the season to love and be
 Lord, what cou'd I say? I cou'd hardly
 deny,
 faintly utter'd, oh! fye, shepherd, fye.

He swore with a kiss that he wou'd not
 refrain: [again;
 I told him 'twas rude, but he kiss'd me
 My conduct, ye fair ones, in question ne'er
 call,
 Nor think I did wrong, I did nothing at all;
 Resolv'd to resist, yet inclin'd to comply,
 Now guess if I staid, oh! fye, shepherd,
 fye.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1754. 277
A New COUNTRY DANCE.
 DUANE DELIGHT.



The first couple cast off two couple, the second couple follow the first all on their own sides $\frac{1}{2}$, all four meet your partners, take hands and lead up to the top, the second couple follows the first, all four foot it and the first couple cast off one couple $\frac{1}{2}$, right and left with the top couple quite round $\frac{1}{2}$, then the same with the third couple quite round $\frac{1}{2}$.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1754.

A MONODY.

On the DEATH of a young LADY.

THE peaceful shepherd left his fleecy fold,

And gently faunter'd o'er the dewy glade;
 The western skies were faintly ting'd with gold, [shade.

And chilling horror deepen'd with the
 When unmolested by the blaze of day,
 The bird of night forsook her ivy grove,
 And screaming forth her terrifying lay,
 Along the silent gloom began to rove.

The fluttering bat had left the time-shook
 tow'r,

And slowly hover'd thro' the noxious air;
 While Philomela, from a neighb'ring
 bow'r, [care.

Warbled her evening song, replete with
 Beneath a fabled cloud's expanded veil
 The silver moon darted a glimm'ring ray,
 While sportive zephyrs, pratt'ling in the
 glade, [sing spray.

Dippers'd the sweets of each surround-
 'Twas then when Damon, on the bank
 reclin'd,

Had left the bright munificence of state,
 To ease the anguish of his drooping mind,
 And bear with calmness all the will of
 fate.

His bosom heav'd with agony and pain,
 His eyes a flood of pearly tears distill'd;
 The paler lily held its meagre reign,
 Where erst the rose its blooming empire
 held.

A groan that seem'd to rend his manly
 breast,

The gloomy seat of ancient silence shook;
 While the torrent of his grief suppress'd,

And thus the youth in fault'ring accents
 spoke,

Vain hope, be gone—her eyes must beam
 no more; [eye;

No more her graces strike the astonish'd
 No more each youth with raptur'd heart
 adore [queen might vie.

Those charms which e'en with beauty's
 Now deep in dust the dear Amanda lies,
 To Damon's arms, to Damon's bosom
 dear;

Who hears the tale but sympathetic sighs,
 And deigns to shed a tributary tear?

Mark'd by the fatal eye of rigid death
 She fell a victim to his cruel dart;
 To him the beauteous nymph resign'd her
 breath, [heart.

Fraught with the sorrows of a wounded
 Was so much sweetness destin'd for the
 grave!

Did nature frame such beauty to decay!
 Were all those charms, those powers to
 enslave,

Design'd to sparkle only for a day!

Awake, ye little gewgaws of a court,

Behold yon meteor gleam along the
 air;

Ye who to splendid mask and ball resort,
 See all your glories blaze and vanish
 there!

See there the short-liv'd bloom of beauty's
 flow'r, [dream;

The rake's debauch—the miser's golden
 The hero's fame—the pomp of regal
 pow'r,

The poet's bays—the politician's scheme.

Alas! how vain the transitory joy?

How short the scene of life's contracted
 span?

E'er bliss invites, a thousand loves annoy,
 That cloud the prospects of the happiest
 man.

Come

Come fated sorrow with thymournful train,
And emulate the grief that tears my
heart;
Let sighs and wailing rend the distant plain,
Sore all may weep—for all must feel the
smart.

Slowly from yonder brake methinks she
comes,

Piercing the solitary ear of night;
Her every horror, every plaint assumes,
That heightens care and banishes delight.

Hail friendly spectre, welcome gentle shade,
The pride, the partner of my anxious
breast;

By thy assistance all my hopes are paid,
'Till grief and life shall end in lasting
rest.

Here let us sit and mock the pride of state,
The gorgeous thrones of emperors and
kings;

The monarch falls an equal prey to fate,
Princes no more than other earthly
things.

Or let us hie where death imperial reigns,
And waves his sceptre o'er the tranquil
scene:

Where pride itself with dust to mingle
And even great ambition sleeps serene.

Where spotless innocence, secure and free
From gnawing malice and oppression's
pow'r,

Sleeps in the arms of immortality,
Nor feels nor knows a discontented hour.
Where base detraction hides her sulsome
head

Deep in the gloomy mansion of a grave;
Her pow'r in vain, her fatal influence
fled,

To death's omnipotent command, a
Where all importance, all distinctions
cease,

Tho' e'er so great, so eminently vain,
Where sworn affliction sleeps in endless
peace,

And finds a lasting asylum from pain.

Thither, O thither, let us take our way,
And to the dear Aminda's tomb repair,
And e'er the dire approach of hated day

Invoke the kind assistance of despair,
There at her sacred urn renew our grief,
And move the king of terrors with our
cries:

'Tis he alone can minister relief,
On his indulgence all our hope relies.

VERSES by Mr. Boyce.

YOUNG Daphne was the prettiest
maid

The eyes of love could see;
And but one fault the charmer had;
'Twas cruelty to me.

No swain that e'er the nymph ador'd,
Was sonder or was younger;
Yet when her pity I implor'd,
'Twas—"Stay a little longer."

2.
It chanc'd I met the blooming fair
One May-morn in the grove,
When Cupid whisper'd in my ear,
"Now, now's the time for love."
I clasp'd the maid, it wak'd her pride,
"What did I mean to wrong her?"
Not so, my gentle dear. I cry'd,
But love will stay no longer.

3.
Then kneeling at her feet I swore,
How much I lov'd, how well;
And that my heart, which beat for her,
With her should ever dwell.
Consent stood speaking in the eye
Of all my care's prolonger,
Yet Daphne utter'd with a sigh,
Oh—stay a little longer.

4.
The conflict in her soul I saw
'Twixt virtue and desire;
Oh, come, I cry'd, let Hymen's law
Give sanction to love's fire.
Ye lovers, guess how great my joys,
Could rapture well prove stronger!
When virtue spoke in Daphne's voice,
You—now shall stay no longer.

EPIGRAM.

O H how I doat on that dear face,
(The youthful Strephon cries)
Where ev'ry charm, and ev'ry grace
Demands a thousand sighs!
Why should thy smiles such joys impart,
Thy frowns such anguish give?
Oh smile, and ease my tortur'd heart;
For on thy smiles—I live.
To Celia thus the shepherd spoke;
When thus the nymph replies,
'Tis all a farce, 'tis all a joke;
'I read it in your eyes.
Cease Strephon, cease your flattering wiles
And prithee be at quiet;
My gentle looks and dimpled smiles
Would prove but—slender diet.

To Mr. M^r ARDELL, on seeing a Print of
Miss Fanny MARRYAT by him.
Written by J. C. P. Gent.

CAN you, adorn'd with heav'nly art,
Sublimest raptures to impart,
And shew an angel form;
Can the same magick power, which drew
Illustrious Coventry to view,
Paint what all ills deform?

In that bright picture we may see
Truth, virtue, sweetness, modesty,

And

And all that gives delight;
But in the last, with shame behold
A sordid hackney bought and sold,
The bane of human sight.

Forbear, nor let thy master hand,
Justly admired thro' the land,

To vice a sanction give;
Tho' justice wipes on all her crimes,
Let not the wr—th to after-times
By you transmitted live.

To the Author of the *RIDLER* in last Ma-
gazine, (See p. 231.)

FRRIEND, thy conceit's not much
amiss,
But only thou art wrong in this;
After I've serv'd that pious use,
(To guard and keep the purple juice)
I'm never made to scud the air,
A SHUTTLECOCK, from fair to fair.
No, you mistake me for another,
But I confess it is my brother.

A CORK.

A new Song, by TOM SHORT.

ISING not of Venus, nor Helen, nor
such [song,
As of old have been prais'd; no my
Is of one that surpasses them all very
much,
The beautiful, sweet Betsy Long.

Oh! could I her beauties in numbers re-
hearse,
Whose sense like my passion was strong;
But, alas! my poor humble inelegant verse,
Is unworthy the fair Betsy Long.

But though I'm not favour'd by any one
muse,
My passion me hurries along
Her praises to write; nor can I refuse
To celebrate dear Betsy Long.

To compare her with lilies, and roses,
and gems,
Were to do her a very great wrong;
There's nothing can equal the exquisite
charms
Of the bright and the sweet Betsy Long.

Allur'd by her form, and made slaves by
her eyes,
Around her young lovers do throng;
But no one is worthy on this side the skies
To match with the sweet Betsy Long.

If Jove ben't grown old, since Amphi-
tryon's days,
He the night to a week would prolong;
If instead of Alcmena's, he could by deceit
Fill the arms of the sweet Betsy Long.

Mars his Venus would quit; and Nep-
tune that moves, [prong,
And composes the waves with his
Amphitrite forsake; could they win to
their loves
The brighter and sweeter Bet Long.

Each mortal on earth I'd surpass in delight
Did that bliss to me but belong;
Nor would I in change take the world, if
I might,
For the pretty, the dear Betsy Long.

FOLLY WELL.

Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem. Hor.

ISING not of Latin or Grecian old
streams,
The Tiber or Xanthus, the Isis or Thames.
The sam'd Helconian must yield and im-
part
To the fountain of folly its virtue and
Derry down, down, down derry down.

Tho' with sipping of Lethe you soon fall
asleep, [drink deep:
And of goblets Pierian few bards can
Such charms lie in folly's soft well, I de-
clare, [are.
That the deeper you drink the drier you
Derry down, &c.

Your hostess will say whence this stream
takes its course, [source:
That from Stour or Avon it borrows its
But so troubled the waters, so bitter their
taste, [dry waste.
You'd swear 'twas a current from Marah's
Derry down, &c.

As silver Alpheus and sweet Arethuse
Through mutual channels their waters
diffuse:
So here, for so fable and yellow the dyes,
In Lethe's black bosom rich Pactolus lies.
Derry down, &c.

When a deity's perjurd swift Iris doth
mix,
By orders from Jove, a potion of Styx:
But was he of this to take a full draught,
He'd forfeit his heaven before he would
do't.

Derry down, &c.

That water was given to the Macedon
cully,
In the hoof of an ass, the minion of folly:
But if this had been brought in the same
horned jar, [nos's bar.
The speech would have sent him to Mi-
Derry down, &c.

7. As

7.
As the temple of vice that never is barr'd
Has more to frequent it than virtue's strict
ward : [round,
Se, tho' sweeter springs adjacent lie
Yet so obvious is folly's, they'll never be
found.

Derry down, &c.

8.
Come then, cries a vot'ry, brother-fools
let us swill [his fill :
Whole tankards of folly, drink each man
For the fountain of folly's as sweet to the
fool

As to the philosopher wisdom's deep pool.
Derry down, &c.
PHILOMORUS.

To a Lady, who desired a Compliment from
the Author.

HOW oft, with rapture, have I tryd,
And all my wit and art apply'd,
(If wit or art's within me)
How oft invoc'd the muses nine,
Yet not a stanza,—not a line ;
Why sure, the duce is in me !

Tho' beauty, wit, and all the charms
That ever fill'd a hero's arms,
Compel me to the dead,
No compliment can e'er occur,
No praise, no pen can equal her ;
—Such virtues praise exceed.

Should I her lovely form compare
To Venus, goddess of the fair ;
'Twere all an idle tale :

Or, to the lily ; or suppose
I steal the blush from off the rose,
The compliment's but stale.

Say, should the bard disrobe the east,
And with its charms the fair invest,
The smile is vain :

Or should I draw a scene of night,
And say, the moon's not half so bright :
—Why there I'm out again.

Come, then, ye muses, ev'ry one,
Assist your supplicating son,
And elevate my lays :

Indulgent to my glad desire,
Methinks I feel the muses fire,
And thus attempt her praise.

" O born with beauties all divine !"
Faith—very pretty,—very fine,
But is it justly true ?

Stop, Pegasus, and breathe awhile ;
This great, theatric, sustian stile,
In short, 'twill never do.

Was ever bard in such a plight ?
In vain I think,—in vain I write ;
I know not what to say :

No player puzzled in his part,
Or chemist baffled by his art,
Was e'er at such a bay.

While thus I ply'd the task in vain,
(And chose another diff'rent strain,
To celebrate the fair)
Phoebus, methought, with awful nod,
Before his trembling vassal flood,
And thus rebuk'd my care.

" Shall Teraminta's fame and worth
Be scribbld o'er by sons of earth ?

" My bosom glows with ire :

" Presumptuous wretch, the task disown,

" Such glorious themes are mine alone ;

" 'Tis I must strike the lyre."

To a Friend in the COUNTRY.

Ille te macrum locus et beata

Postulant arces—

HOR.

BY dreary walls on each side hemm'd,
To books and cobweb'd room condemn'd,

Or cursing Euclid and his riddle,
Or wisely scraping on my fiddle,
Darkling I sit ; and oft reflect,
How happy you who these neglect :
How happy you who view each day
Your lambs that with like inn'cence play,
Your meadows that a scene expand
More gay than by a Raphael's hand.

You need no lectures of the schools
To improve your farm, nor Virgil's rules.
Regardless of the sun's degree,
You bless its warmth as well as we ;
And tho' no air-pump you espy,
Yet know, when smother'd, that we die :
That two's not three, that four is four,
Without the jargon of an hour :
Like Phoebus' self, who midst his rays,
Saw not his glory for the blaze :
Resolving straight the gods to shun
And look at leisure on his sun,
He sought the Thessalonian glade
And saw more plain the day he made.

Oh, when, from care and noises free,
My Cincinnatus shall I see !
When hear with him beneath the shade,
The lark's and linnet's serenade !
When disengag'd view nature's laws,
And moralizing trace each cause !
To those that bray—perceiving gentler
herds,

To mens deceitful voices those of birds.

S. B.

ODE to NIGHT,

From the WORLD.

THE busy cares of day are done ;
In yonder western cloud the sun
Now sets, in other worlds to rise,
And glad with light the nether skies.
With ling'ring pace the parting day retires,
And slowly leaves the mountain tops, and
gilded spires.

Yon azure cloud, enrob'd with white,
Still shoots a gleam of fainter light :

1

At

At length descends a browner shade ;
At length the glim'ring objects fade :
Till all submit to night's impartial reign,
And undistinguish'd darkness covers all the plain.

No more the ivy-crowned oak
Resounds beneath the woodman's stroke.
Now silence holds her solemn sway ;
Mute is each bush, and ev'ry spray :
Nought but the sound of murr'ring rills
is heard, [solitary bird.
Or from the mould'ring tow'r, night's
Hail sacred hour of peaceful rest !
Of pow'r to charm the troubled breast !
By thee the captive slave obtains
Short respite from his galling pains ;
Nor sighs for liberty, nor native soil ;
But for a while forgets his chains, and
sultry toil.

No horrors hast thou in thy train,
No scorpion lash, no clanking chain.
When the pale murd'rer round him spies
A thousand grisly forms arise,
When shrieks and groans arouse his pal-
sy'd fear, [wounds his ear.
*Tis guilt alarms his soul, and conscience
The village swain whom Phillis charms,
Whose breast the tender passion warms,
Wishes for thy all-shadowing veil,
To tell the fair his lovesick tale :
Nor less impatient of the tedious day,
She longs to hear his tale, and sigh her
soul away.

Of by the covert of thy shade
Leander woo'd the Thracian maid ;
Through foaming seas his passion bore,
Nor fear'd the ocean's thund'ring roar.
The conscious virgin from the sea-girt
tow'r, [her bow'r.
Hung out the faithful torch to guide him to
Of at thy silent hour the sage
Pores on the fair instructive page ;
Or wrapt in musings deep, his soul
Mounts active to the starry pole :
There pleas'd to range the realms of end-
less night, [devious light.
Numbers the stars, or marks the comet's

Thine is the hour of converse sweet,
When sprightly wit and reason meet :
Wit, the fair blossom of the mind,
But fairer still with reason join'd.
Such is the feast thy social hours afford,
When eloquence and Granville join the
friendly board.

Granville, whose polish'd mind is fraught
With all that Rome or Greece'er taught;
Who pleases and instructs the ear,
When he assumes the critic's chair,
Or from the Stagyrite or Plato draws
The arts of civil life, the spirit of the laws.
O let me often thus employ
The hour of mirth and social joy !
June, 1754.

And glean from Granville's learned store
Fair science and true wisdom's lore.
Then will I still implore thy longer stay,
Nor change thy festive hours for sunshine
and the day.

On Col. GARDINER, who was slain at Pres-
ton-Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.

EPIGRAM.

OF martial heroes few an age can boast,
The Christian hero too, in curs, as
rare ;
What then in Gard'ner has Britannia lost !
Both fell at once ; for both united there.

ANOTHER.

GALLANT and brave, as in the field
e'er fell,
Alike renown'd in death, and living well ;
His martial, or religious conduct scann'd,
The hero shines, and must applause com-
mand :

Others the arts of war exemplify ;
From him we learn both how to live and
die.

Wrote in a blank Leaf of Dr. DODDRIDGE'S
Life of Col. GARDINER.

BEHOLD the charms of true religion
here ;
Such virtues, how illustrious they appear !
Finely describ'd too by the best of men ;
And well the subject claim'd so sage a pen.
Should heaven like worth to future ages
give, [live.
May thus each Gard'ner in a Doddridge
Epitaph on a beautiful CHILD.

BENEATH this rugged monument
There sleeps the sweetest innocent,
That e'er with tender passions warm'd
A parent's heart, or smiling charm'd ;
Her wit mature, her rosy cheeks,
As the op'ning blossoms gay
Or the star, when morning breaks,
Heav'n saw, and snatch'd her soul away
Amidst its cherub forms to shine,
Who was, like them, so lovely and divine :
Bring flow'rs, ye virgins ! strew her grave,
Then say, " These sweets let sweetness's
have."

The Author of the Analysis of Beauty,
proving the Absurdity of Time's being an
Improver of good Pictures, says, he owns
it would be a Pity that the following Lines
of DRYDEN, to KNELLER, should want
a sufficient Foundation

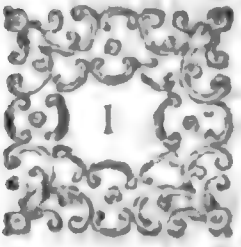
FOR time shall with his ready pencil
stand, [hand ;
Retouch your figures with his rip'ning
Mellow the colours, and embrown the
tint, [grant ;
And ev'ry grace which time alone can
To future ages shall your fame convey.
And give more beauties than he takes
away.

N n

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of the Will of ANTHONY BRUCE, of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, in Queen-Square, Middlesex, Esq; deceased.

 **GIVE** the whole produce of my real and personal estate unto such clergymen of the church of England as have taken orders, and have not more than 40l. per ann. in spirituals or temporals, to support themselves or families; and to such only as my executors shall think have the greatest occasion for it. To each of such clergymen I direct, that they give the sum of 20l. till my whole estate is given away; but if my executors shall not meet with clergymen to their satisfaction in 7 years time after my decease, to give my whole estate unto, then they may give the remainder to such persons as they had before given unto, till my whole estate is given away, not giving to any one such person more than 20l. at any one time, or in any one year. I desire that my executors will extend this gift to as many clergymen as they can find, and believe to have a real occasion, which I leave entirely to my executors discretion, not doubting their integrity in disposing of my whole estate to such clergymen, as soon as they can find, hear of, or are applied to by clergymen who they think are wanting such help.

Examined executors are Thomas Ryves, of Reniton in Dorsetshire, Esq; Thomas Wollascot, of Gray's Inn, Esq; Richard Hawkins, of Lyon's Inn, Esq; and Thomas Collins, of the Custom House, Esq;

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Westminster, May 31. This day the new parliament met, and his majesty's commission, empowering his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and several lords therein named, to open and hold the said parliament, was read in the presence of both houses. And the commons were directed to chuse their speaker, and to present him to-morrow to the lords commissioners.

Westminster, June 1. This day the two houses of parliament having again met, the commons presented to the lords commissioners the Rt. Hon. Arthur On-

slow, Esq; whom they had chosen to be their speaker. And the lords commissioners having, in his majesty's name, approved their choice, the lord high chancellor made a speech to both houses, acquainting them, by his majesty's command, "That his majesty had been pleased to give them this early opportunity of coming together, in order that certain parliamentary proceedings may be gone through, which his majesty judges will be for the satisfaction of his good subjects to have completed without loss of time. And that his majesty did not think proper now to lay before them any points of general business, reserving every thing of that nature to the usual time of their assembling in the winter."

SATURDAY, June 1.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when Thomas Wormsley, for forging and publishing a bill of exchange, with intent to defraud Hinton Brown, and Co. bankers in Lombard street; and George Watson, for forging and publishing a bill of exchange, with intent to defraud Mess. Sewell and Fender, haberdashers, received sentence of death.

TUESDAY, 4.

Was celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the prince of Wales, when his royal highness entered into the 17th year of his age.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

John Parry and David Edem, condemned the last sessions but one at the Old-Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn, the former, especially, behaving very penitently. Mary Mayne was respited on account of her pregnancy: Silas Dowling was ordered to be transported for 7 years; and Hugh M' Kabe was respited for two months. (See p. 233.)

The session of parliament ended on this day, the Rt. Hon. the lords commissioners having, by his majesty's command, prorogued them to the 8th of August next.

FRIDAY, 7.

Capt. Lancey, for wilfully destroying the ship Nightingale, in order to defraud the insurers, (see p. 91.) was executed at Execution-dock, and appeared very penitent. The following particulars are extracted from the ordinary of Newgate's account of this unhappy man.

John Lancey, aged 27, was born at Biddesford, in the parish of Northam, near

Bain-

* He had filled this high office in the four preceding parliaments.

Barnstaple, in the county of Devon; and descended from a family of reputation in that neighbourhood. He was a young man of good natural understanding, which had been farther improved by a very pretty education, particularly calculated to fit him for the course of life to which he was destined, which was to the sea. In the several capacities of apprentice, foremast-man, mate and master, he always behaved suitable to his station, with the utmost integrity, and to the satisfaction of all those for whom he was concerned: His knowledge and experience in maritime affairs, joined to his fidelity and honour in the discharge of the several trusts at different times reposed in him, had gained him a general esteem, and had established for him an irreproachable character. In short, he is universally admitted to have led an unblemished life, till he engaged in this iniquitous transaction, the occasion of which he accounts for in the following manner.

He says, he had been upwards of ten years in the employment of Mr. Benson, who was a gentleman of that country of a very opulent fortune, and so far as he had known, well esteemed by every body; that he had married a relation of this Mr. Benson's, and having been so long in his service, master of different vessels belonging to the same owner, in which time he had experienced many instances of his friendship, he could not, therefore, help considering him as the master of his future fortune, and rested his whole dependence upon his favour.

After bringing the ship *Nightingale* home safe from a former voyage, Lancey was afflicted with a fit of illness, the expense of which had reduced him in point of circumstances; soon after his recovery he was sent for by Benson, who proposed sitting out the same vessel; and then (the first time of his betraying a bad inclination) communicated his design of making a large insurance upon her, and having her destroyed: Lancey says, the proposal startled him extremely, but upon recollection he replied, "Sir, I flatter myself you have never known me guilty of a bad action since I have been in your service, and surely your mention of this matter to me now is only with a view of trying my integrity." In these, or words to the same purport, he insists he gave his answer, nor did he then entertain the least thought that Mr. Benson had any other view in making this proposal to him, than to experience whether his interest could not get the better of his honesty.

It was some time before Benson sent for him again, when he was asked to

come and dine with some gentlemen at Benson's house. The invitation was accepted by Lancey, who was very kindly received, and desired to stay till the rest of the company were gone; this he complied with, and as soon as they were by themselves, Benson walked with Lancey down to a pleasure house he had in his garden; then he renewed his former proposal, and urged him to a compliance with great earnestness; till at last the latter plainly told him, that if such were the conditions of continuing in his (Benson's) employ, he must seek out his business somewhere else, for that he could not prevail upon himself to come into such a scheme.

They had drank plentifully enough before, and Benson pled him with still more wine and more arguments, among which he touched upon a tender string, his necessities, his wife and his two children: "Why will you stand, says Benson, so much in your own light? Consider your circumstances: Consider your family; you may now have an opportunity of making them and yourself happy." The argument unfortunately prevailed, and Lancey was for ever undone.

Some months intervened between the first proposal of this undertaking from Benson, and Lancey's concurrence with it. After Benson had opened his design to Lancey, it would have been dangerous to have trusted the execution of it to any body else; consequently it was now become the more immediate interest of the former to attach him to the intended enterprise by any means that could be thought of. Lancey's hitherto unsuspected character rendered him by so much the more a fit object to screen Benson's wicked intention; and the prospect of so large advantages, joined to Benson's strong and repeated assurance of protection, which, from this gentleman's fortune, connections, and station in life, might be deemed no unreasonable security, gilded the bait till Lancey swallowed it; the temptation was great; what punishment can be had enough for the tempter?

MONDAY, 10.

The birthday of their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia and Caroline was celebrated, when the former entered into the 44th, and the latter into the 42d year of her age.

FRIDAY, 31.

At the court at Kensington, the earl of Hillsborough, comptroller of his majesty's household; George Grenville, Esq. treasurer of the navy; Sir Dudley Ryder, lord chief justice of the King's Bench; Sir Thomas Clarke, master of the Rolls;

and Sir George Lyttelton, cofferer of the household, were by his majesty's command sworn of his majesty's most Hon. privy council.

MONDAY, 24.

This day, at a common hall, at Guildhall, George Streatfield, Esq; citizen and merchant-taylor, and Alexander Sheafe, Esq; citizen and fishmonger, were, by a majority of hands elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year; but a poll being demanded in favour of Samuel Fludyer, alderman and cloth-worker, and William Beckford, Esq; alderman and ironmonger, the same was granted, and began the next morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

Thomas Wormsley and George Watson, condemned the last sessions at the Old-Bailey, for forging bills of exchange, as before mentioned, were this day executed at Tyburn.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 31. **M**R. Barnardiston, of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Nancy Leeds, daughter of Mr. serjeant Leeds, at Croxton, in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Smith of the theatre-royal in Covent-Garden, to the Hon. Mrs. Courtenay, sister to the earl of Sandwich.

June 4. Mr. Henry Budd, wine-merchant in the island of Guernsey, to Miss Mary Chitty, of Milford, near Godalming in Surrey, an heiress.

Benjamin Howton, Esq; of a large estate in Shropshire, to Miss Mary Hunt, of Shadwell.

9. — Lance, Esq; to Miss Mary Marshall, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshall.

11. Thomas Pelham, Esq; knight of the shire for Sussex, to Miss Frankland, only daughter of Frederick Frankland, Esq;

Isaac Horlock, of Trowbridge, Esq; to Miss Miller, a 20,000l. fortune.

20. Samuel Roffey, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, to Miss Warner, of St. John's-square, a 50,000l. fortune.

25. — Bastard, Esq; nephew to the earl Pawlett, a gentleman of 2000l. per Ann. in Somersetshire, to Miss Westley, niece to Sir Thomas Robinson, secretary of state, a 10,000l. fortune.

May 30. Lady Petersham, delivered of a son.

June 1. The empress, queen of Hungary, of an archduke.

7. Lady Caroline Vernon, of a daughter.

8. Lady of capt. Egerton, of a son.

Lady Castlecomer, of a daughter.

16. The lady of Peter Burrell, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

May 22. **S**IR William Wynne, Knt; member for the town of Carnarvon.

23. John Wood, Esq; of Somersetshire, noted for his designs, plans and skill in architecture.

26. Charles Kimberly, M. D. son of the late dean of Litchfield, at Northampton.

28. Lieut. Col. Erskine, in Scotland.

29. Dr. Charles Pinfold, one of the advocates at Doctor's-Commons, commissary to the dean and chapter of Westminster, and official to the archdeaconry of Surrey.

30. Rev. Mr. Bedford, rector of the valuable living of St. John's in Bedford.

31. Walter Hungerford, Esq; at Huddley, near Calne in Wiltshire, possessed of an estate of 2000l. per Ann.

Daniel Wilson, Esq; who represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament near 40 years.

June 6. Dame Judith Williams, relict of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.

Dame Elizabeth Raymond, lady of Sir James Raymond, Knt; of Batton, near Speenham-land, in Berkshire.

8. John Halliday, Esq; member of parliament for Taunton in Somersetshire.

9. Mr. Sclater, painter to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

11. Thomas Gee, Esq; one of the land surveyors in the port of London.

12. Arthur Pollard, Esq; of Greenwich, late consul at Aleppo.

15. Lady Drumer, relict of Arthur Drumer, of Yorkshire, Bart.

William Pynsent, Esq; son of Sir William Pynsent, Bart; of Ustant, near the Devises, Wilts.

17. George lord Ross, at Edinburgh.

26. Rt. Hon. the lord Aylmer, at his house on Blackheath.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Henry Egerton, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Langton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. William Clayton, to the rectory of Ravenston, in Derbyshire.—Mr. Waugh, by the dean and chapter of Worcester, to the living of Bromsgrove, in that county.—Mr. Other Philpot, by the lord Foley, to the living of Pedmore, in Worcestershire.—Mr. Turner, by the bishop of Worcester and Thomas Birch Savage, Esq; to the living of Elmley-Castle, and Little Comberton, in the same county.—The worshipful Dr. Pinfold, appointed by Dr. Thackeray, archdeacon of Surrey, to be official of that archdeaconry, in the room of his father, deceased.

PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 11. The king has appointed Thomas Fowke, Esq; Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, James Cholmondeley, Esq; and Henry de Grangues, Esq; to be lieutenants-general of his majesty's forces.

George Forbes, Esq; commonly called lord Forbes, to be quarter-master-general of all his majesty's forces in the kingdom of Ireland, and barrack-master-general in the said kingdom.

Robert Ablott, Esq; to be lieu. and lieu. col. to the first troop of horse-guards, commanded by the Rt. Hon. lord Delawar; John Elwes, Esq; to be cornet and major; Nathaniel Bateman, Esq; to be guidon and major; Edward Sneyd, to be exempt, and captain; John Shore, Gent. to be bridagier and lieu. and John Croft, Gent. to be sub-brigadier and cornet in the said troop.

Edward Harvey, Esq; to be lieu. col. to lieu. gen. Cholmondeley's reg. of dragoons; and George Marriot, Esq; to be captain of a troop in the said regiment.

Edward Urnston, Esq; to be captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, and Septimus Robinson, Esq; to be captain lieutenant to a company in the said regiment.

John Litchfield, Esq; to be captain of a troop in Sir John Cope's reg. of dragoons.

Simon Pollhill, Esq; to be capt. of a troop in the earl of Ancrum's reg. of dragoons; and Thomas Bygrave, Gent. to be a lieutenant to a troop in the said regiment.

From the GREYER PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Barnard, elected by the provost, vice provost and fellows of Eton college, head master of Eton school.—James Erskine, Esq; appointed one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of Thomas Kennedy, Esq; deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

GREGORY, Sewell, of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, victualler.—Francis Thompson, of St. Ann's-lane, watch-maker.—Richard Passmore, late of Exmouth, Devon, mariner and merchant.—Peter Gandon, of St. James's, Westminister, gun-maker.—Thomas Benson, of Parliament-street, Westminister, merchant.—Joseph Thornton, of St. James's-street, victualler.—James M'Leenan, of Bishopsgate-street, oylman.—Thomas Fox, of the Strand, tobacconist.—Daniel Craik, of Gray's-inn, peruke-maker.—Ralph and Alexander Middleton, late of the borough of Southwark, brewers and partners in trade.—Thomas Manson, of Kingston upon Hull, brandy-merchant.—Richard

Sherlock, of St. Sepulchre's, London, serjeant at mace, coffeeman and dealer.—Lancelot Jewkes, late of Worcester, distiller.—Christopher Ouston, of North-Shields, in Northumberland, shipwright.—Edward Lowndes, late of Liverpool, merchant.—Benton Mildrum, of Penzance, widow, shopkeeper and dealer.—James Schofield, late of Bideford, Devon, chapman.—John Hewson, of St. Sepulchre's, Middlesex, grocer.—John Bunn, of Ashwellthorpe in Norfolk, jobber, cow-keeper and dealer.—John Lewis, of Bread-street, druggist.—Thomas Moore, of Ipswich, carpenter.—William Meyer, of Pall-Mall, bookseller.—Richard Manley, late of New-York in America, but now of London, merchant.—John Poppleton and John Stearns, both of Gracechurch-street, watchoufemen and partners.—Joseph Barwise, of Whitehaven, grocer.—John Rowland the younger, late of Glasgow in Scotland, but now or lately residing in London, dealer.—Adam Smart, late of Dumfries in North Britain, now of Liverpool, merchant.—Henry Jones, now or late of St. Bartholemew the Little, behind the Royal Exchange, cutler.—John Sherratt, of St. Ann's, Westminster, dealer.—Francis Halford, of St. Giles's in the fields, victualler, and dealer.—Hannah Glasse, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, warehouse-keeper, and dealer.—Robert Paper, of Andover, Tanner.—Robert Bond, late of Ipswich, house-carpenter and timber-merchant.—Simon Worth, of Tiverton, scrivener, merchant, broker, and dealer.—John Lock, of Vxbridge, tallow-chandler, and grocer.—Stephen Dillon, of London, merchant.—Richard Furniss, late of Nuneaton in Warwickshire, dealer.—Roger Bristone, of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, hoffer.—William Shaw, of Southwark, linen-draper.—Morgan Herbert, of St. Martin's in the Fields, dealer.—James Hewitt, of Carlisle, wine merchant, and dealer.—Francis Brown, of Sible-Headingham in Essex, linen-draper.—John Rye, of Cirencester, linen-draper, and dealer in stuff.—Giles Shaw and John Whitehead, both of Salford in Lancashire, clothiers.—Griffith Howell, of Thames-street, ironmonger.—Michael Betton, of Walsington in Shropshire, glazier, and dealer in oil.—Soper Hayter, of King-street, Cheap-side, haberdasher.—Joseph Percival, of Sewberrans, in the parish of Newton, in Cumberland, chapman and dealer in cattle.—Patrick Hunter, late of Tooley-street, Southwark, hop-merchant, and dealer.—Robert Smith, of Sunderland, master mariner.—Giles Nichols, of Laxfield, Suffolk, grocer.—Mark Stains, of Bristol, tobacconist.

B Y

BY letters from Paris of the 3d instant we are told of its being then reported there, that the Toulon squadron was sailed, but we have since heard no account of it, so that if it was sailed, it must be bound to some place more distant than Algiers. On the 23d of last month the first president of the parliament of Paris, then at Soissons, received a letter from his most christian majesty, wrote with his own hand, ordering him to come to Versailles on the 4th to speak to his majesty, but forbidding him to pass through Paris. Accordingly the president, after acquainting his brethren with the orders he had received, set out on the 4th, and arrived at Versailles at 7 in the evening. At 8 he was introduced, and was with his majesty above an hour, after which he returned directly to Soissons. What passed at this conference, or what may be the consequence, is not yet known, but the people have from thence conceived great hopes of the parliament's speedy return, and that the measures of the court will soon take a favourable turn. On the other hand, the bishops had a meeting to consider, as is supposed, what may be proper for them to do for supporting what they call their rights.

All letters from Spain are full of the gracious reception general Wall, late minister from Spain at this court, met with from his catholic majesty, upon his return to Madrid, where he arrived the 17th ult. and presently after his arrival was appointed secretary of state. The last letters from Madrid say, they had received advice, that the squadron lately fitted out at Barcelona was sailed from that port.

From Lisbon we hear that the new East-India company established there*, are indefatigable in rendering their trade successful; and that five of their ships sailed from thence for the Indies towards the end of April, under the conduct of an officer, who was an under lieutenant in the British navy, and who had last winter been sent to London, to procure persons to go as captains, from whence he returned with three, who are all sent out commanders, upon their being strongly recommended for their great skill in navigation, and their knowledge of the country. What may contribute to the success of this company is the safe arrival of the Rio de Janeiro fleet, which arrived at Lisbon the 11th ult. and is one of the richest that has arrived for many years, having brought 7,150,000 crusadoes in gold on the king's account,

and for the merchants 2,000,000 piasters in gold, 600,000 crusadoes in diamonds, 2500 chests of sugar, and 43,000 skins. We are further told from Lisbon, that the British minister there has sent away by express the new regulation which has been at length concluded for preventing any future difficulties in commerce. However, our merchants there in the mean time make heavy complaints, on account of one of our corn ships, which with the cargo was lately burnt there, by an order from the government, under pretence of her having the plague on board, without any just foundation for such a pretence.

The following article furnisheth a fresh proof how parliaments may be treated in countries where there are numerous standing armies: It is dated, Naples, May 4. "As the island of Sicily is obliged to raise and maintain, in any pressing necessity, five regiments of regular troops for the service of the crown, the duke de Viesville, viceroy of that kingdom, was lately ordered to demand them in his majesty's name. For this purpose he convoked the parliament or states of the kingdom, and acquainted them with the king's intentions; adding, that in the present circumstances his majesty was obliged to put his forces on a respectable footing. The prince de Boccoforno, and, after his example, several other members opposed the motion with great warmth, representing that many parts of the kingdom were so much depopulated ever since the plague raged at Messina, that they were unable to raise the forces demanded. The viceroy replied, that the depopulation of the kingdom was a frivolous pretext, and that the king behoved to be obeyed: Great debates followed; but it was carried by a majority against the viceroy. The king being informed of the matter sent orders to the viceroy to take the prince de Boccoforno into custody, and to summon the states a second time to comply, on pain of incurring his displeasure. The prince was arrested accordingly; but the viceroy died before he could execute the other part of his orders: And this important affair is still undecided."

Moscow, May 3. Yesterday being the birthday of the great princess, who then entered into the 26th year of her age, the same was celebrated at court, and her pregnancy was then publicly declared. The great prince and princess intend to set out for Petersburg on the 16th inst. And the empress proposes to follow them on the 24th.

DIET-

* See our Mag. for Feb. last, p. 94.

DIVINITY and CONTEMPORARY.

7. A SOLEMN call on Count Zinzendorf. By H. Rinius, pr. 6d. Linde.

8. The Excellency of the Christian System demonstrated. By R. Lewis, pr. 6d. Law.

9. A Dissertation on the Moral Perfections of the Supreme Being. By B. Treacher. Neon.

10. The Christian Guide, pr. 2s. Linde.

11. Judge Burnet's Reasons for declaring, As I have lived so I trust I shall die in the true Faith of Christ, as taught in the Scriptures, but not as taught and practised in any one visible Church I know of. The 3d. Edition, pr. 6d. Scott.

HISTORY, VOYAGES and TRAVELS.

12. Mr. Salmon's Traveller, N^o. 93, 4,

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 100, 1. pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

13. Mr. Maitland's History and Survey of London, N^o. 18, 19, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

14. An Idea of the Material Universe. By J. Ferguson, pr. 1s. Senex.

15. An Essay towards making the Doctrine of Chances easy. By Mr. Hoyle, pr. 10s. 6d. Joliffe.

16. A Physical Essay on the Animal OEconomy. By F. Penrose, pr. 1s. Owen.

17. A New and Compendious Method of investigating the Paralytic Angle, with regard to the Nonagesimal Degree, pr. 1s. Sandby.

18. The Chronology and History of the World from the Creation to this Time. By J. Blair, L. L. D. pr. 4s. in Sheets.

19. Essays and Observations Pyhical and Literary, read before a Society at Edinburgh, pr. 6s. Wilfon.

20. Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of France and of Great-Britain with respect to Commerce, pr. 3s. Osborne. (See p. 259.)

21. A Critical Examination of the two Paintings on the Ceiling at the Banqueting-House, Whitehall. By J. Highmore, pr. 1s. Nourie.

22. A Letter to the Freeholders of Norfolk, pr. 6d. Vincent.

23. The Life of Archibald Macdonald of Barrisdale, pr. 6d. Reeve.

24. Publick Nufance confidered, pr. 1s. Withers.

25. Notes on all the New Pieces in Bolingbroke's Works. Payhe.

26. The History of an Old Lady and her Family, pr. 6d. Cooper.

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Sunday	105	105	104	103	W. N. W.	fair	30 and 40 — 158
	105	105	104	103	W. by S.	fair	40 and 50 — 162
	105	105	104	103	S. W.	fair hot	50 and 60 — 132
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We acknowledge the favours of our correspondents, and shall endeavour to oblige them as opportunity serves. In our next we shall give our readers the new song, sung by Miss Stevenson at Vauxhall.



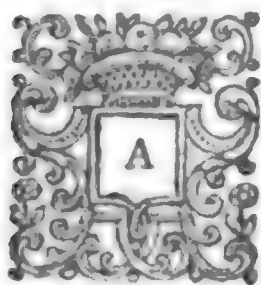
T H E

L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

J U L Y, 1754.

An Alphabetical List of the MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT, with the PLACES annexed for which they were chosen. (See our last, p. 243-248.)

*N. B. Those marked * were not in the last Parliament.*



BDY Sir John, *Essex*
 Acourt William, *Heystbury*
 Affleck John, *Suffolk*
 Aislaby William, *Rippon*
 Aldworth Rich. Nevil, *Wallingford*
 * Alexander William, *Edinburgh*
 Alston Thomas, *Bedfordshire*
 * Amcotts Charles, *Boston*
 Amyand Claudius, *Sandwich*
 * Amyand George, *Barnstaple*
 Ancram Earl of, *Richmond*
 Anson Thomas, *Litchfield*
 Archer Henry, *Warwick*
 * Armytage Sir John, *York*
 Arundel Richard, *Knareborough*
 Ashe Pierce Acourt, *Heystbury*
 Astley Sir John, *Shropshire*
 * Aston Sir Willughby, *Nottingham*
 * Backwell Barnaby, *Bishops-Castle*
 Bacon Edward, *Newport, Cornwall.*
 * Bagott William, *Staffordshire*
 Baker William, *Plympton*
 Balch Robert, *Bridge-water*
 Bampfyld Sir R. Warwick, *Devonshire*
 Banks Henry, *Corfe-Castle*
 Barbor Robert, *Stamford*
 * Barlow Lewis, *Pembroke*
 Barnard Visc. County of *Durham.*
 Barnard Sir John, *London*
 Barrington Visc. *Plymouth*
 Barrington Sir John, *New-town, Hants*
 Barrow Charles, *Gloucester*
 Barry Richard, *Wigan*
 Bateman Visc. *Woodstock*
 Bathurst Benj. sen. *Monmouth*

Bathurst Benj. jun. *Cirencester*
 Bayly Sir Nicholas, County of *Anglesey*
 Beauclerk Lord Harry, *Tbetsford*
 * Beckford Julines, *New-Sarum*
 * Beckford Richard, *Bristol*
 Beckford William, *London and Petersfield*
 Belchier William, *Southwark*
 Bentinck Lord George, *Malmesbury*
 Berkeley Norborne, *Gloucestershire*
 Bertie Peregrine, *Westbury*
 Bertie Lord Robert, *Boston*
 Bethell Slingsby, *London*
 Blackett Sir Walter, *Newcastle upon Tyne*
 * Bland Sir John, *Ludgershall*
 Bodville William, *Montgomery*
 Bold Peter, *Lancashire*
 Bond John, *Corfe-Castle*
 Boone Daniel, *Minehead*
 Boscawen Edward, *Truro*
 Boscawen George, *Penryn*
 Boscawen John, *Truro*
 * Boulton Henry Crabb, *Worcester*
 Bouverie William, *New-Sarum*
 Bowes George, County of *Durham*
 Brand Thomas, *Gatton*
 Brassey Nathaniel, *Hertford*
 * Brett Sir Piercy, *Queenborough*
 Bridgman Henry, *Ludlow*
 Bristow John, *Bereafston*
 Bristow Robert, *Shoreham*
 * Bromley Thomas, *Cambridge Town*
 * Brudenel James, *Shaftsbury*
 Budgen Thomas, *Surrey*
 Buller James, *Cornwall*
 Buller John, *Eastlow*
 * Bullock John, *Malden*
 Burdett Sir Robert, *Tamworth*
 Burleigh Lord, *Rutlandshire*
 Burrard Harry, *Lymington*
 Burrell Merrik, *Grampound*
 Bury Visc. *Chichester*
 Butler John, *Suffex*
 Byng John, *Rochester*
 * Calvert Nicholson, *Tewkesbury*
 * Calvert John, *Wendover*
 Campbell A. Hume, *Berwickshire*
 Campbell Dugald, jun. *Argyleshire*

Campbell James, *Stirlingshire*
 • Campbell James Mure, *Airshire*
 Campbell Gen. John, *Dumbartonshire*
 Campbell Lieut. Col. John, *Glasgow, &c.*
 Campbell John, *Forreſe, &c.*
 • Campbell John, jun. *Invernesshire*
 • Carnarvan Marquis of, *Winchester*
 Carnegie Sir James, *Kincardineshire*
 • Carpenter Lord, *Taunton*
 Cary Walter, *Dartmouth*
 Carysfort Lord, *Huntingdonshire*
 Cavendish Lord Frederick, *Derby*
 Cavendish Lord George, *Derbyshire*
 • Cavendish Lord John, *Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis*
 Cayley William, *Dover*
 Champion Anthony, *St. Germans*
 • Chaplin John, *Lincoln*
 Charlton Job Staunton, *Newark*
 Chester Thomas, *Gloucestershire*
 • Chetwynd William Richard, *Stafford*
 Chetwynd William, *Stafford*
 Cholmondeley Charles, *Chester*
 Churchill Charles, *Great Marlow*
 Clarke Sir Thomas, *Leſtwithiel*
 • Clavering Sir Thomas, *Seafisbury*
 Clayton Coulthorpe, *Eve*
 Clayton Sir Kenrick, *Blechnigly*
 Clayton William, *Blechnigly*
 Cleveland John, *Sandwich*
 • Clinton George, *Saltaſh*
 • Clive Robert, *St. Michael's*
 Cocks Charles, *Ryegate*
 Codrington Sir William, *Beverley*
 • Coke Wenman, *Harwich*
 Colebrooke Robert, *Malden*
 Colebrooke James, *Gatten*
 • Colebrooke George, *Arundel*
 Collaton James Edw. *Leſtwithiel*
 • Colville Robert, *Clackmannan and Kinross-shires*
 Compton George, *Northampton*
 Conway Henry, *St. Marks*
 Cooke George, *Middleſex*
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 • Creswell Tho. Eſcourt, *Wootton-Baſſet*
 • Creſſe Sir John, *Westminster*
 • Crowle Richard, *Kingſton upon Hull*
 Curzon Nathaniel, *Derbyſhire*
 Curzon Aſhton, *Clithero*
 Cuſt Sir John, *Grantham*
 Dalrymple Sir Hugh, *Haddingtonſhire*
 • Dalton Sir George, *Westmoreland*
 Dalton John, *Westmoreland*

D'Arcy Sir Conyers, *Yorkſhire*
 Daſhwood Sir James, *Oxfordſhire*
 Daſhwood Sir Francis, *New-Romney*
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 • Dawney John, *Cirenceſter*
 Delaval Francis Blake, *Andover*
 • Delaval John, *Berwick upon Tweed*
 • Denis Peter, *Hoydon*
 • Dicker Samuel, *Plymouth*
 • Dickinson Marſhe, *Brackley*
 Dickſon John, *Peetſhire*
 Digby Lord, *Wills*
 Dodington George, *Weymouth and Melcomb*
 • Douglaſs Archibald, *Dumfriesshire*
 Douglaſs Lord Charles, *Dumfriesshire*
 • Douglaſs James, *Orkneyſhire*
 Downe Viſc. *Yorkſhire*
 Downing Sir Jac. Garrard, *Dunwich*
 Drake Sir Francis Henry, *Bereſton*
 Drake William, *Agmondſham*
 Drax Henry, *Wareham*
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 Fanſhaw Simon, *Grampound*
 Fazakerley Nicholas, *Preſton*
 Fellowes Couſon, *Huntingdonſhire*
 Finch Edward, *Univ. of Cambridge*
 Finch Henry, *Malton*
 Firebrace Sir Cordell, *Suffolk*
 • Fiſher Brice, *Malmſbury*
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 Leslie Thomas, *Forfar, &c.*
 Lewis Thomas, *Radnor*
 Lister Thomas, *Clithero*
 Lloyd John, *Cardiganshire*
 Lock William, *Great Grimby*
 Lockyer Thomas, *Leicester*
 Long Sir Robert, *Wiltshire*
 Lowndes Richard, *Bucks*
 Lowther Sir James, *Cumberland*
 Lyster Richard, *Shropshire*
 Lyttelton Sir George, *Oakhampton*
 Lyttelton Sir Richard, *Pool*
 Lyttelton William, *Bewdley*

- Mackay George, *Sutherlandshire*
 Mackenzie Kenneth, *Rosshire*
 Mackenzie James Stuart, *Air, &c.*
 Mackworth Herbert, *Cardiff*
 Mackye John, *Kirkcudbrightshire*
 * Malpas Visc. *Bramber*
 Manners Lord Robert, *Hull*
 * Manners Lord George, *Grantham*
 * Manners John, *Newark*
 * Martin John, jun. *Tewksbury*
 Martin Samuel, *Camelford*
 Marton Edward, *Lancaster*
 Medlycot Thomas, *Milborne-Port*
 * Meredyth Sir William, *Wigan*
 * Middleton Visc. *Ashburton*
 Middleton Sir William, *Northumberland*
 * Milbanke Sir Ralph, *Scarborough*
 Milton Lord, *Dorchester*
 Moleworth Sir John, *Cornwall*
 * Molyneux James More, *Haslemere*
 * Monson George, *Lincoln*
 Montagu Charles, *Northampton*
 Montagu Edward, *Huntingdon*
 * Moore Daniel, *Great Marlow*
 Mordaunt Sir Charles, *Warwickshire*
 Mordaunt Sir John, *Cockermouth*
 Mordaunt John, *Christchurch*
 * More Robert, *Stretwbury*
 * Morgan Thomas, *Breconshire*
 Morgan Thomas, jun. *Brecon*
 Morgan William, *Monmouthshire*
 Morice Humphry, *Launceston*
 Morris Matthew Robinson, *Canterbury*
 Morton John, *Abington*
 Mostyn Sir Thomas, *Flintshire*
 Mostyn John, *Malton*
 Mostyn Savage, *Weobly*
 Muir William, *Renfrewshire*
 Munro Sir Harry, *Kirkwall, &c.*
 Murray Lord John, *Perthshire*
 Murray John, *Selkirk, &c.*
 Murray Sir William, *Boroughbridge*
 Myddleton Richard, *Denbigh*
 * Nesbitt Arnold, *Winchester*
 Newdigate Sir Roger, *Oxford Uni.*
 Newnham Nathan. jun. *Bramber*
 Noel Thomas, *Rutlandshire*
 Noel William, *West-Lowe*
 * North Lord, *Bantury*
 Northey William, *Calne*
 Nugent Robert, *Bristol and St. Marks*
 * Nugent Edmund, *Leskard*
 O'Brien Percy Windham, *Cockermouth*
 Offley John, *Orford*
 * Olmuis John, *Colchester*
 * Ongley Robert Henley, *Bedford*
 ONSLOW ARTHUR, *Surrey*
 Onslow Gen. Richard, *Guildford*
 * Onslow George, *Rye*
 Ord Robert, *Morpeth*
 * Osbaldeston William, *Scarborough*
 Offory Earl of, *Bedfordshire*
 Oswald James, *Dysart, &c.*
 Owen Sir William, *Pembrokeshire*
 Page John, *Chichester*
 * Palmer Sir Thomas, *Leicestershire*
 Palmer Peregrine, *Oxford Univer.*
 Panmure Earl of, *Forfarshire, &c.*
 Parker Visc. *Oxfordshire*
 Peachy Sir John, *Midhurst*
 * Pelham Henry, *Tiverton*
 Pelham James, *Hastings*
 Pelham Thomas, *Suffex*
 Pennington Sir John, *Cumberland*
 Penton Henry, *Winchester*
 Petersham Visc. *Bury*
 Phillips Griffith, *Carmarthen*
 Phillipson John, *Harwich*
 Pilkington Sir Lionel, *Horsham*
 Pinney John Frederick, *Bridport*
 Pitt George, *Dorsetshire*
 Pitt John, *Wareham and Dorchester*
 Pitt William Augustus, *Wareham*
 Pitt Thomas, *Old Sarum*
 Pitt William, *Aldborough, Yorksh.*
 Poole Sir Francis, *Lewes*
 Poore Edward, *New Sarum*
 Popham Edward, *Wiltshire*
 * Porter John, *Evesham*
 Potter Thomas, *Ailshury*
 * Powell Harcourt, *Newtown, Hants*
 Powlett Lord Harry, *Hampshire*
 Powlett Sir Charles, *Lymington*
 * Powlett William, *Whitchurch*
 Powney Penyston, *Berkshire*
 * Price Richard, *Beaumaris*
 * Probyn John, *Wootton-Basset*
 Proctor Sir W. Beauchamp, *Middlesex*
 Prowse Thomas, *Somersetshire*
 * Pultney Visc. *Old Sarum*
 Pye Henry, *Berkshire*
 Pytts Edmund, *Worcestershire*
 Rashleigh Jonathan, *Fowey*
 Reynolds Francis, *Lancaster*
 * Rice George, *Carmarthenshire*
 Richards Byffe, *Hindon*
 Ridley Mat. *Newcastle upon Tyne*
 Rigby Richard, *Taunton*
 Robinson Sir Thomas, *Christchurch*
 Rolt Edward Bayntun, *Chippingham*
 Rowley Sir William, *Portsmouth*
 Rowney Thomas, *Oxford City*
 Royston Visc. *Cambridgeshire*
 Rushout Sir John, *Evesham*
 Sackville Lord George, *Dover*
 Salisbury Thomas, *Liverpool*
 Sandys Edwin, *Bosfiney*
 * Sargent John, *Midhurst*
 Saunders Charles, *Heydon*
 Scott David, *Alderdeen, &c.*
 * Scott John, *Bute and Caithnessshire*
 Scott Walter, *Roxburghshire*
 Scudamore Charles Fitzroy, *Hereford and*
Tetford
 Selwyn Geo. Augustus, *Gloucester*
 Sergison Thomas, *Lewes*
 * Sharp John, *Kellington*
 * Shelburne E. o. *Chipping Wycombe*

Shelley

Shelley John, *Retford*
 Shirley Sewallis, *Kellingdon*
 Slingsby Sir Henry, *Knareborough*
 Sloper William, *Great Bedwin*
 Smith Edward, *Leicestershire*
 • Stanhope Philip, *Leskard*
 Stanhope Sir William, *Bucks*
 • Stanley Hans, *Southampton*
 Stanwix John, *Carlisle*
 • Starkie Edmund, *Preston*
 • Stephenson John, *St. Michael's*
 St. Clair James, *Fifehire*
 Stewart John, *Wigtownshire*
 Stone Andrew, *Hastings*
 Strange Sir John, dec. *Totness*
 Strange Lord, *Lancashire*
 • Stratton Richard, *Shoreham*
 • Strode William, *Reading*
 Sturt Humphry, *Dorsetshire*
 Sutton Ld. Robert, *Nottinghamshire*
 Swymmer Ant. Langley, *Southampton*
 • Symmonds John, *Hereford*
 Symmons John, *Cardigan*
 Talbot John, *Lichestcr*
 • Talbot Roger, *Thirsk*
 Tempest John, *Durham*
 Thistlethwayte Alex. *Hampshire*
 Thornhagh John, *Nottinghamshire*
 • Thursby John Harvey, *Stamford*
 Townsend Chauncy, *Westbury*
 Townshend Tho. sen. *Univer. of Cambridge*
 • Townshend Tho. jun. *Wiltchurch*
 Townshend George, *Norfolk*
 Townshend Charles, *Yarmouth*
 Treby George, *Plympton*
 Trentham Visc. *Litchfield*
 Trevanion William, *Tregony*
 • Trist Browne, *Totness*
 • Tucker John, *Weymouth and Melcomb*
 Tuckfield John, *Exeter*
 • Tudway Charles, *Wells*
 • Tuffnell John Jolliff, *Beverley*
 Turner Sir John, *King's Lynn*
 Turner Sir Edward, *Oxfordshire*
 Tynte Sir Ch. Kemys, *Somersetshire*
 Vaughan Will. *Merionethshire*
 • Vere James, *Lanarkshire*
 Verney Earl, *Wendover*
 Vernon Sir Charles, *Rippon*
 Vernon Edward, *Ipswich*
 • Vernon George Venables, *Derby*
 Vernon Thomas, *Worcester*
 Villiers Thomas, *Tamworth*
 Vyner Robert, *Lincolnshire*
 • Vyner Robert, jun. *Oakhampton*
 Waldegrave John, *Newcastle, Staff.*
 • Waller John, *Cipping Wiccombe*
 Walpole Sir Edward, *Tarmouth*
 Walpole Cha. Horatio, *Castle-rising*
 Walpole Horatio, *Norwich*
 Walpole Horatio, *King's Lynn*
 • Walpole Thomas, *Sudbury*
 Walter Edward, *Milborne port*
 • Walter John Rolle, *Exeter*
 • Ward John, *Marlborough*

Watson Lewis, *Kent and Boroughbridge*
 Watson Thomas, *Berwick*
 • Webb Philip Carteret, *Haslemere*
 Webster Sir Whistler, *East Grinstead*
 Weir Charles Hope, *Lindithgowsh.*
 Wenman, Visc. *Oxfordshire*
 West James, *St. Albans*
 Whichcot Thomas, *Lincolnshire*
 White John, *Retford*
 • Whitmore William, *Bridgenorth*
 • Whitshed James, *St. Ives*
 Whittington Isaac, *Agmondesham*
 Whitworth Charles, *Minehead*
 Wigley James, *Leicester*
 Wilbraham Randle, *Newton, Lanc.*
 Wilkinson And. *Aldborough, Yorksh.*
 Willes John, *Ailebury*
 • Williams, Sir Cha. Hanbury, *Leominster*
 Willy William, *Devizes*
 Wodehouse Armine, *Norfolk*
 Wortley Edward, sen. *Peterborough*
 Wortley Edward, jun. *Bossiney*
 Wright George, *Leicester*
 Wyndham William Athe, *Aldborough, Suff.*
 • Wynn Sir John, *Carnarvonshire*
 • Wynn Sir William, dec. *Carnarvon*
 Yonge Sir William, *Tiweron*
 • Yonge George, *Honiton*
 Yorke Charles, *Ryegate*
 Yorke Joseph, *East Grinstead*
 Yorke John, *Higbam Ferrers*
 Yorke John, *Richmond*
 Young Hitch, *Steyning*

A DESCRIPTION of CARDIGAN-SHIRE, with a correct MAP of that County.

WALES, of which this is one of the counties, was so called by the Saxons, after they had driven the Britons, or antient inhabitants of this island, into that corner of the country; as they called the people Welchmen, and the language Welch: For the Welchmen themselves call their country Cymry, and their language Cymraeg. They also call the English Saeson, by which they mean Saxons, and the English language Saesnaeg, i. e. the Saxon tongue.

This country, which has been long since incorporated with England, is above 100 miles in length, and near as many in breadth. It is bounded on three sides by the sea, and the rivers Dee and Severn formerly parted it from England; but the Saxons afterwards gained from the Welch all the plain and champaign country over those rivers. It was antiently divided into three parts, called kingdoms, viz. South-Wales, Powisland, and North-Wales, but the middle one was at length swallowed up by the other two, in which are 12 counties, 6 in South-Wales and 6 in North-Wales. The title of prince of

of Wales is appropriated to the heir apparent of the crown of Great-Britain.

The English tongue is spoke throughout Wales by the better sort of people, and all conveyances, judicial proceedings and law instruments, are in that language. The country is generally very mountainous, but has numerous fertile plains and rich valleys, which bear good corn, and feed abundance of cattle, tho' chiefly of the smaller size, which they send at the proper seasons in droves to England. They have also store of butter and cheest, and make woollen cloths, called Welch freezes, cottons, bays and flannel. They have likewise plenty of herrings, calves-skins, hides, honey, wax, &c. are well furnished with quarries of freestone and other stones for building, and mill-stones; have many good lead mines, and coal in some parts in great plenty, and want not some good sea-port towns for trafficking with their commodities.

Cardiganshire, of which we are now going to speak, is one of the counties of South-Wales. It is bounded on the east with Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the south with the Tivy, which parts it from Carmarthenshire and Pembroke-shire, on the west with a large bay of the Irish sea, called Cardigan bay, and on the north with Merioneth and Montgomeryshires, both in North-Wales, being about 36 miles long, and where broadest not above 16 or 17; its circumference about 94 miles. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, contains about 520,000 acres, is divided into 5 hundreds, has 64 parishes and 4 market-towns, and sends 2 members to parliament, one for the county, who is now John Lloyd, Esq; and one for the town of Cardigan, the present member being John Symmons, Esq; The eastern and northern parts of this county are very mountainous, yet intermixed with good pasture ground, and large pools or lakes; the southern and western are plain and more fertile, yet not without some hills. In general it affords plenty of corn, cattle, sea-fowl and fish, has good lead mines and some silver ones, now unwrought, and many Roman antiquities. The towns are,

1. Cardigan, the shire town, in the south-west corner of the county, pleasantly situate on the river Tivy, famous for salmon, over which it has a fair stone bridge, leading into Pembroke-shire. It is 169 computed, and 193 measured miles N. W. from London. The tide flows up to the town, where is a harbour

for vessels. It is very ancient, and pretty large, tho' it has but one church, which is indeed a fair structure. Here is also a well-built shire hall, where the assizes are held. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen and common council of 12. They have also a coroner and 2 bailiffs. The member of parliament is chosen by the majority of the burgeses of the town, and 4 others in the county. The market is on Saturday, and it gives title of earl to the family of Brudenell.

2. Llanbedar, between 20 and 30 miles S. E. of Cardigan, seated also on the Tivy, over which it has a bridge into Carmarthenshire. It is built on a plain, but the church stands on a rising ground. It is an indifferent town, governed by a portreeve or steward, and has a market on Tuesday, well resorted to for grain and other provisions, and from the latter end of April to the beginning of July, is very great for sheep, heifers, cows and calves.

3. Tregaron, about 10 miles N. E. of Llanbedar, situate also on the Tivy near its source, a mean corporate town, governed by a mayor, with a very beautiful church, and a market on Tuesday.—The river Tivy springs out of the lake Llyn Teivi under the mountains, and being at first retarded by rocks, and rumbling among the stones without any channel, takes its course thro' a very stony tract (near which is a very great fair for cattle at Rhôs) to Stratfleur, or Strata Florida, encompassed in a manner on all sides with mountains, heretofore a considerable monastery of Cluniack monks, and the place where the records of South-Wales were deposited. From hence being received into a channel, the river runs by Tregaron, above-mentioned.

4. Aberystwith, about 15 miles N. W. of Tregaron, on the coast, so denominated from the river Ystwith, near whose mouth it stands, tho' built on the river Ridol hard by, which takes its course from the high hills of Plyn Lhymmon. This town was once strengthened with a wall and castle, now in ruins. It is governed by a mayor, has a very good market on Mondays, a harbour for ships, and a great fishing trade for cod, whittings and herrings.—Near this town is seated Llan-Badarnvawr, a well-built town, with a fair church, which was formerly an episcopal see, and is now the parish church of Aberystwith; not very far from which is the river Dovey, which discharges itself into the sea, and is the boundary between this county and Merionethshire.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 258.

Tho' we had another Debate in our Club upon the Repeal of the Jews Act, which I shall hereafter give you some Account of; yet, in the mean time, by way of Variety, I shall give you a Debate we had about the Repeal of two other Acts, which was introduced as follows: Wednesday, Dec. 12, last, being one of our Club Nights, M. Valerius Corvus stood up and moved, That an Act made in the 18th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled, An Act for prohibiting the Wearing and Importation of Cambricks and French Lawns; and also, That an Act made in the 21st year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled, An Act for explaining, amending and enforcing an Act, made in the 18th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, as before, might be read; and these two Acts being accordingly read, he then again stood up, and spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

ALTHOUGH I still highly approve of the principle upon which these two acts were founded, yet I am now from experience fully convinced, that our zeal for this principle did in this case, as in many others, mislead us into a measure which defeats the very end it was intended to promote. The principle I mean is, that of discouraging, by every lawful method in our power, the trade of that nation, which is now our greatest rival in every branch of manufacture, and which will always be the most natural, the most constant, and the most dangerous enemy to this kingdom. This is a principle which

S—J—B—,

July, 1754.

every true Englishman must approve of, and this was, I hope, the only principle: With most gentlemen then in this house, I am sure, it was the only principle, upon which these two acts were founded; but it now appears, that these two acts rather tend to promote than to discourage the consumption of French manufactures in this country; for the manufacture called cambrick, or French lawn, is so very like the lawns made in Germany, or here at home, that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other, any way but by the different method in which they were formerly done up; and as soon as the first of these acts was passed, the French manufacturers presently fell into the method of doing up their cambricks and lawns in the very same manner in which the German lawns are done up; so that if cambricks and French lawns can by perjury be entered as German lawns, which they often are, they pay a less duty than they formerly did, or if they can be clandestinely run into this kingdom without paying any duty, the shopkeeper may expose them to sale as German or home-made lawns, and his customer may wear them as such, without its being possible by means of these laws to prevent the one or the other, or to subject either the retailer or consumer to any penalty: Nay, were it possible, it would be cruel and unjust, because both may, and I really believe often are, by their invincible ignorance, entirely innocent of any crime, or of any offence against the laws you have made.

The impossibility of carrying these acts into execution is therefore, Sir, apparent from the nature of the case, and this has now been fully confirmed by several years experience. But tho' this be of itself a good reason

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son for their repeal, yet this is far from being the best reason. If they were nothing more than useless and inexecutable, they might with many others be left to encrease the unweildy volume of our statute book, and to perplex our lawyers; but these laws are far from being insignificant, they are productive of many and great mischiefs; for instead of preventing or lessening the consumption of French manufactures in this kingdom, they have and always will increase it; therefore when I propose their repeal, I hope, I shall not be upbraided with being an encourager of the French trade; for this reproachful character belongs only to those who, notwithstanding their being made sensible of the bad effect of these laws by experience, are yet for continuing them in force. Before the enacting of these laws, cambricks and French lawns were allowed to be imported and wore as such, but then all foreign cambricks were by an act of the 15th of his present majesty's reign subject to a duty of 2s. and 10d. on every 13 ells, over and above all former duties, and all French lawns were subject to a duty of near 18s. and 6d. per piece, so that both French cambricks and lawns paid upon importation not only high duties, but much higher duties than any other foreign cambricks or lawns, which not only obliged our people to apply other foreign cambricks and lawns to every use to which they could possibly be applied, but also encouraged our linen manufacturers to set up a manufacture of cambricks and lawns, and this manufacture was really come some length when our antigallican zeal induced us to do by the first of these two acts, what no nation, I believe, ever did before, that is, to prohibit the consumption of a home manufacture no way prejudicial to the health or morals of our people. But ever since the passing of the first of these acts French cambricks and lawns

have been imported or smuggled in upon us under another name, without paying any duty at all, or near so high a duty; and this has not only greatly increased their consumption, but prevented the increase at least, if not diminished our own manufacture of that useful sort of linen.

Another mischief, Sir, which these laws have contributed to increase, is the abominable and dangerous crime of perjury. I wish I could say that this mischief had by them been introduced. But it was long before introduced, and has been growing upon us ever since we departed from that ancient maxim of the law of England, never to allow, much less to compel any man to swear in a case where it appeared that his own interest might tempt him to take a false oath, or to perjure himself. This, Sir, was the antient law of this kingdom, for the common law permitted no man to swear where his interest was concerned, except in matters of a very trivial nature, or where he could bring a number of honest neighbours to declare upon oath, that they believed what he swore to be true. In those days we had but small customs and no excises, and consequently no custom-house or excise oaths; and as to our court of chancery, and all the proceedings therein, they were first introduced by the church in the days of popery, which did then, and I fear does still, in their courts, make a little too free with the administration of oaths. However, an oath was, till towards the end of last century, so very rarely administered to a man in any case where his interest was concerned, that perjury was seldom heard of; but since that time it has become so usual to administer oaths in such cases, that even perjury itself is become familiar to the people, so familiar that every man's life and fortune is thereby exposed to danger, and no law lately made could contribute more to this growing evil, than

than the two I have now under my consideration; for first, as to the importer, I am persuaded, that many of them know the goods they are to enter to be French, yet as they can make no legal entry by any other means, they swear to their being Dutch or German, and are by that means intitled to sell them openly to their very great advantage: Then as to the venders and wearers, they, if convicted, are to be free from all penalties by charging upon oath, perhaps falsely, some person with having sold the goods to them; and as to informers they are by their oaths to intitle themselves to the sum of 5*l*. or perhaps to several sums of 5*l*. each; so that these laws, if carried into execution, would be of the most dangerous consequence to the morals of the poor and the property of the rich. But in this respect our juries seem to be wiser than our legislators; for they seem to have resolved to find no man guilty upon the oath of any informer; and it is a right resolution, for no honest man will swear positively to any piece of cloth's being either a cambrick or a French lawn.

A third mischief very much increased, Sir, by these acts, is that of smuggling. An importer of linens is perhaps told by most of the retailers his customers, that he must take some method or other to furnish them with cambricks and French lawns done up in the manner of German lawns, because for the satisfaction of their customers they must have such goods in their shops, and unless he will undertake to do this, they plainly insinuate, that they can no longer deal with him. What can such an importer do? He knows he cannot legally enter such goods without taking or procuring some person to take a false oath: The man has, perhaps, some traces of religion still upon his mind: He boggles at perjury, or being a suborner of perjury; therefore of two crimes he chuses to be

guilty of what he justly thinks the least heinous, and from that day resolves to become a smuggler. This, Sir, is far from being an imaginary, it is a reasonable supposition; for I am persuaded that these acts have made several merchants become smugglers, that would otherwise never have thought of being so. These acts, Sir, have not only increased the number of smugglers, but whilst they continue they will always render the trade more profitable than it could otherwise be, because they contribute greatly towards making up such a valuable little cargo for a smuggling vessel, as renders it worth while to run the risk and be at the expence of smuggling the whole; and by this means they increase the smuggling of tea, and every other commodity that can possibly be clandestinely run into this kingdom from any foreign country whatsoever, which is not only a great disadvantage to the fair trader, but very much diminishes the publick revenue; and this is a consideration which, in our present circumstances, ought to have weight not only with ministers, but with every one who has the honour of a seat in either house of parliament.

The last mischief I shall mention, Sir, is the prejudice done by these acts to our own infant manufacture of cambricks and lawns. They have hitherto found means to continue it a little, or rather just to keep it alive by selling their cambricks under the name of lawns; but the French cambricks and lawns are now sold so cheap, by means of their being clandestinely run and sold without paying any duty, or by means of their paying only the same duty with other foreign lawns, that we cannot expect any increase, and I am afraid the undertakers will at last be forced to give it up entirely. We know that when the first act was before the house, a motion was made by a noble and worthy member, who

thoroughly understands as well as zealously promotes the true interest of his country, to except our home-made cambricks from the prohibition intended by the bill; but there being then a war between the two nations, our antigallican zeal was so furious **A** that no ear was given to the motion, tho' a method might easily have been found for putting such a mark upon our home-made cambrick, as would have rendered it impossible, or at least very dangerous, for any linen draper to pass foreign cambricks for home-made. I hope, time and experience has at last brought our zeal a little under the government of our reason, and if it has, we cannot but see that what was intended as a prejudice, has turned to the advantage of the trade of France, and to the prejudice of our own; therefore I shall conclude with moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal both the acts that have been now read to you, which will of course leave cambricks and French lawns liable to all the heavy duties to which **D** they were liable when these acts were passed; and this, I am sure, will very much lessen the present consumption.

The next that spoke was Cn. Genucius, *whose Speech was to this Effect.* **E**

Mr. President,

S I R,

IN every thing relating to trade, I always rise up with great diffidence to speak against what has been proposed or supported by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last; but in the present case I must say, my diffidence is not near so great as usual; for I am so fully convinced of the utility and even the necessity of the **G** two acts he proposes to have repealed, that I am convinced he would not have made the proposal, if he had not doubted of two facts, which I think are

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certain to a demonstration. The two facts I mean are, first, that these acts have already had a very good effect by introducing among numbers of people the wear of muslins or German lawns instead of cambricks; and the second is, that any man who has a tolerable skill in linens may distinguish cambricks and French lawns from any other sort of linen, not only when they are in the piece, but even after they are made up in any kind of garment. The first of these facts I know of my own knowledge to be true, because there are numbers of persons of my own acquaintance who have never worn any thing like to cambricks or French lawns ever since the acts took place. And as to the second fact, I have been assured of it by so many disinterested and credible persons of all ranks, that I can no more doubt of it than I can doubt of a fact supported by the strongest and most authentick witnesses.

I shall indeed grant, Sir, that there may still be numbers of persons in this kingdom, who in defiance of the law sell or wear cambricks or French lawns, and I shall grant, that prosecutions upon this head have rarely happened; but this is no reason for repealing a law which in itself must be allowed to be wise and just. We have many laws against breach of sabbath, against tippling, against gaming, and several other immoralities: We know that they are daily transgressed; and we likewise know that the transgressors are very seldom **F** if ever prosecuted or punished; yet surely, no gentleman will say, that all these laws ought for this reason to be repealed. This is the case, and will always be the case with regard to all laws made against offences that are not in themselves very atrocious: The character of an informer is so contemptible, especially when the information is supposed to proceed from a mercenary motive, that no man or very few **G** choose

chuse to run the risk of having such a character fixed upon them; and therefore very few chuse to become prosecutors of any offence, unless it be such an atrocious crime as intitles the prosecutor to the thanks of mankind in general, as well as to a reward from the society to which he belongs. Yet still it cannot be said, that such laws have no effect; because some men may, probably, be thereby restrained, and they stamp a disagreeable character upon those who audaciously transgress them; therefore, if the laws be in themselves just and right, if the offences be such as ought to be restrained, the laws ought to be kept in force. Is not this the case with regard to the two laws now under consideration? Will any gentleman say, that it would not be just and right in us to prevent, if possible, the consumption of any foreign cambricks or French lawns in this kingdom? If we cannot do it effectually and absolutely, let us do it as far as we can, and let us for this purpose continue these laws in force. They have already, to my knowledge, had a great effect upon the better sort of people, and this may probably in a few years so alter the fashion, that it may hereafter become as unfashionable to wear cambricks or French lawns as it was a few years ago to wear any thing else; for tho' I do not, yet some amongst us, I believe, remember the time when there were no cambricks or French lawns worn in this country.

For this reason, Sir, I hope these laws will be continued, and enforced, if found necessary; for should they be once repealed, let the necessity for reviving them appear hereafter never so pressing, we should find great difficulty in getting it done. In time of war it is easy to introduce a prohibition of any of the manufactures of the country you are at war with, and being once introduced, it is easy to continue the prohibition after the peace is restored. But

to attempt any such prohibition in time of peace would occasion such altercations between the two nations, that ministers rarely chuse to involve themselves in such troublesome contests. And yet if these laws were repealed, I am persuaded, that we should daily see such entries of foreign cambricks and French lawns made at our Custom-house, that in a few years we should have petitions from every county and corporation in the kingdom for having those laws revived; and whatever the Hon. gentleman may now think, he would then find himself branded with a character which, I am sure, he very little deserves; because I am convinced that his present motion proceeds from his jealousy of France, and not from any friendship or goodwill towards that nation; yet so different are our sentiments upon this head, that from the same motive he makes, I think myself obliged to oppose his motion. The motive every Englishman must approve, however he may differ about the means; for a jealousy of France is what we ought always to entertain in time of peace as well as war; and happy had it been for this nation, had our ministers been guided by such a motive. But foreigners would, I am sure, be at a loss to determine what motive this house of commons was guided by, should they hear of our having in one session denied the French the liberty of selling us their champaign wine in bottles, by which they could have reaped no advantage but that of selling us a few of their bottles*, and the very next session granting them liberty to sell us as many of their cambricks and lawns as they pleased, by which they might reap an advantage of 2 or 300,000*l.* sterling a year.

I therefore think, Sir, that for the sake of a consistency in our proceedings, if there were no other reason, we ought not to repeal these laws, unless some better reason could be

* See our Mag. for last year, p. 466.

be given for that repeal than any I have yet heard; for as to the mischiefs mentioned by the Hon. gentleman, there is not one of them that can, in my opinion, be either introduced or increased by these laws. For as to the importation under a new name, or the smuggling of French cambricks and lawns, it is not possible to suppose, that either has been increased by the passing these laws; because if it had been possible to enter them as German or Dutch cambricks or lawns, by doing them up in the same manner, I am fully convinced, that the method would have been found out and practised long before these laws were passed, in order to save the additional duties payable here upon all French goods. But supposing the method to be possible, and that it was never found out until after these laws were passed, could we put a stop to it by the repeal of these laws? If it be impossible to distinguish French cambricks or lawns from those of some other countries, when both are done up in the same manner, it is certain we could not put a stop to this practice by any law now in being, and it is as certain that the practice would be continued after the repeal of these laws as well as before, in order to avoid paying the high additional duties payable, as I have said, in this country upon all French goods; for we all know, that by an act of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, and ever since continued, a duty of 25l. *per cent.* over and above all duties then before payable, was laid upon all French goods; and by an act of the 7th and 8th of William III. and ever since continued, another 25l. *per cent.* over and above all duties then before payable, was laid upon all French goods; so that all French goods entered as such must now pay duty of 50l. *per cent.* more than is payable upon the same sort of goods from any other country. Therefore we must suppose, that if these high

duties upon French goods can be avoided, by doing up their cambricks and lawns in the same manner with Dutch or German, and entering them as such, the practice now said to be begun will be continued, tho' the laws now under our consideration were repealed. And this must likewise shew, that the practice of smuggling could not have been increased by these laws; for tho' I have as good an opinion of our merchants as any gentleman can or ought to have, yet I believe there are very few of them that would pay a duty of 50l. *per cent.* if he had any hopes of avoiding it by a clandestine entry. No law therefore could increase the practice of smuggling such goods, unless it had something in it which might render the practice of smuggling more safe and easy; and no such thing can, I am sure, be said of either of the laws now proposed to be repealed.

As to the crime of perjury, Sir, it is certain, that it has not been increased by these laws, because few or no prosecutions have been ever commenced in consequence of them; and as to our importers swearing French cambricks or lawns to be Dutch or German, I have shewn, that it will be practised, were these laws repealed, as much as it is now. I confess, Sir, that if it were possible, it would be right never to allow any man to swear in a case where he might benefit himself by his perjury; but in our present circumstances I do not think it possible; because if we were to embrace or revive this maxim, we must repeal all our laws for giving a reward to any informer, or for giving a pardon or reward to any accomplice that shall discover and convict his accomplices; in which case it would be impossible to discover, much more to convict and punish most of our atrocious criminals; for their accomplices are never, I believe, induced by compunction alone to become

become informers; and it would be equally impossible to raise or collect our publick revenue, in the manner it is now raised, or indeed in any other manner. We must therefore continue the practice which an alteration in our circumstances has introduced and made absolutely necessary, tho' it be a little contrary to the ancient maxim of our law; and our method of trial by juries renders the continuance of it less dangerous in this country than it would be in any other; for it very seldom happens that an innocent man is by perjury convicted of any crime or offence, unless he be such a one as has by his former conduct render'd his character very suspicious.

With regard to smuggling, Sir, I have already shewn, that it neither has been nor can ever, be increased by these laws, as there is nothing in them that can render that vile practice more safe or easy than it was before; therefore it cannot properly be said that the publick revenue has suffered or can suffer by them. But suppose that this were really true, I should think it a consideration of very little weight in a question where the encouragement or discouragement of the trade of our most dangerous rival is concerned. It was not allowed to have any weight at a time when we were engaged in a heavy and expensive war, and I should think it strange to find it thought to be of more weight in a time of profound tranquillity.

And now, lastly, Sir, with regard to our own manufacture, I am surprised to hear it said, that our own manufacture is prohibited by these laws. It never was, it never can be prohibited by these laws; for suppose a sort of cloth should be made in Britain or Ireland exactly resembling cambrick, or that sort of foreign cloth which got its name by having been first made in Cambray, I am sure, the manufacturer would not, nor indeed could properly call

it by that name; and surely, no court nor judge in England would determine it to be cambrick, because the informer or prosecutor was pleased to call it so. This I am convinced was the true reason why the motion for excepting home-made cambricks was not attended to, because the wearing of such sort of cloth neither was, nor was intended to be prohibited by the bill; for if any such thing had been intended, it would have been necessary to have altered the expression, and to have said, that no person shall wear any sort of linen cloth resembling cambrick or French lawn. No sort of home manufacture therefore can suffer by a prohibition, which neither is nor ever was intended; and consequently if it suffers by these laws, it must be by their promoting smuggling, which I have shewn they never did nor can do, or by their diminishing the duty payable upon foreign cambricks, which they cannot be supposed to do, without first supposing that cambricks and French lawns may be entered as Dutch or German lawns, and without a possibility of detecting and punishing the fraud; and if such a fraud be now possible, I have shewn that it will be practised after these laws are repealed, as much as it is at present.

From all which I must conclude, Sir, that these laws, if continued, will encourage our home manufacture of a sort of linen cloth resembling cambricks and French lawns, because tho' they have not proved so effectual for the end intended as I could wish, yet it must be allow'd, that they are some sort of check both upon the wearers, and upon the dealers in cambricks and French lawns. They have not as yet, 'tis true, put an entire stop to the consumption of such foreign commodities, but by their means the same good effect may at last be brought about in our linen, as was formerly brought about in our silk manufacture, by a law that

that at first proved as ineffectual as these have done. The law I mean is that of the 3d year of Queen Anne's reign, which prohibited the importation of any goods of the growth, product, or manufacture of France, during the war. Notwithstanding A this law, French silks continued for a long time to be introduced amongst us, either by smuggling, or by false entries from other countries; however, the prohibition so raised the spirits and the hopes of our own silk manufacturers, that before the war was ended, they made as good silks, and sold them as cheap as any that could be brought from beyond sea; and now they not only furnish the whole of our home consumption, but make a great many for exportation; and the same effect will, I C hope, at last be produced in our linen manufacture by means of these prohibitory laws, for which reason I must be against their repeal.

Upon this, A. Bæculonius stood up, and spoke to the Effect as follows.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I H A V E long observed, that in all contests about trade, gentlemen being of a different opinion, generally proceeds from their differing in facts; and this is the very case in the present debate. But in my opinion the chief fact to be enquired into on this occasion, has not as yet been plainly enough stated: The fact I mean is, whether the French have got or lost by these two acts? Upon F this question I never was more positive in any opinion than I am, that the French have been considerable gainers by these two laws; and yet I will agree with the honourable gentleman who spoke last, that since the passing of these laws, several of our G quality and rich people have left off wearing cambrick or French lawn. But, Sir, it is in this that the advantage which the French have reap-

W—— B——.

ed by these laws chiefly consists. Some gentlemen and ladies have, 'tis true, left off wearing plain cambrick or French lawn; but what do they wear instead thereof? Muslins finely imbroidered, or what we call Dresden work. The French indeed at first took some of the muslins for this purpose from us; but all the imbroidery was done in France; and after being by this means surprisingly enhanced in its price, was again returned to us either by smuggling or false B entries. I say, surprisingly enhanced in its price; for a fine gentleman pays perhaps two or three guineas for a pair of ruffles of this sort, the muslin of which did not cost the French 6d. And a lady of quality pays for an apron of this sort, perhaps, as much as would purchase a horse-load of cambricks or French lawns. From hence we may judge what a vast advantage the French have reaped by our enticing some of our fine folks to wear their Dresden work instead of their cambricks and lawns.

D Thank God! the fashion has not as yet descended or become general among the lower sort of our people; but then the custom of wearing plain cambrick or French lawn has descended much lower, and become much more general than it was when E these acts were passed; from whence I am almost certain, that besides this Dresden work, the French now sell us more of their cambricks and lawns yearly, than ever they did before the passing of these laws; for God knows, our own manufacture is as yet come but a very small length, and tho' they cannot be distinguished by the eye, yet people find that the German lawns do not wear so well as French, which makes them generally ask for the latter.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, G that the French have hitherto been considerable gainers by these laws; but the Hon. gentleman is hopeful that the example of the rich may soon alter the fashion, and introduce the

the wearing of this Dresden work among all ranks of people. Sir, I hope it never will, for the French would draw more money out of this kingdom by such a fashion than they now do by their cambricks and lawns; and as they have now as A flourishing an East-India trade as we have, they would certainly furnish themselves with muslins for this purpose from India, which would be an encouragement to their navigation; and this we ought to be more cautious of, than of encouraging any branch of their manufacture. B Therefore if our East-India company hope that by introducing such a fashion they might be gainers, they would find themselves very much disappointed; because they must never again expect such a demand for their muslins as happened when these acts took place; for the French East-India company having no call for that commodity, had then brought home little if any; and besides, the great demand was then, I believe, made by our smugglers, who expected to intile themselves C to the drawback by the exportation, and then to run it again in a clandestine manner; for even they could not suppose, that the wisdom of our legislature had made an act which could not be carried into execution. But I have no great fear that ever D this fashion will prevail; for tho' the great and rich are pretty much masters of what is called fashion, yet in this country they are not absolutely masters; and therefore, when they attempt to introduce a very whimsical or troublesome fashion, it is seldom mimicked by any but the coxcombs at court, and never outlives their resemblance the butterfly.

Having now, I hope, shewn, Sir, not only that the French have reaped a great advantage from the laws now, for that reason, proposed to be repealed, but also that this advantage would rather be increased than diminished, July, 1754.

minished by the new fashion which the Hon. gentleman hopes may in time be introduced, let us next see if we can hope for any diminution of this advantage from the success of our own manufacture of cambricks and lawns. For this purpose, Sir, we must inquire into the rise of this sort of home manufacture, and every one knows that it was the act of the 15th of his present majesty which encouraged our linen manufacturers to make the attempt; for that act gave them a great advantage by laying a new duty of 2s. 10d. per piece on all cambricks imported, as my Hon. friend was pleased to mention; for as the method of doing up cambricks in the manner of lawns had not been then invented, this duty was regularly paid; but necessity is the mother of invention, and in confirmation of this maxim, when we introduced the necessity by prohibiting the importation of any cambricks, this method was presently invented, and has been ever since, nay, will be practised, at least as long as this prohibition continues in force. By this means our home manufacturers have been ever since deprived of the advantage they got by the act of the 15th of his present majesty, and their carrying on this manufacture to any advantage, has been rendered almost impossible, by our prohibiting the sale and the wear as well as importation of any thing that looks like cambrick, and by the increase of smuggling which this prohibition has occasioned. I say, Sir, prohibiting the sale or the wear of any thing that looks like cambrick; for every man without doors supposes that this is the sort of prohibition intended by the acts, and indeed if this was not the intention, no other intention can be supposed but what must appear ridiculous; for it can be only this, that no sort of linen cloth to be worn in this kingdom shall be called cambrick or French lawn. Could any

lawyer put such a ridiculous meaning upon an act of the British legislature? Can any one suppose that an act so interpreted could have any effect, unless among the male and female coxcombs I have mentioned, who are so fond of every thing called French, that our mercers often sell them the genuine product of Spittle-fields at an excessive price, by insinuating slyly that it is a new-fashioned silk just come from France? And as to smuggling, Sir, does the Hon. gentleman think, that there is no difference between promoting smuggling by high duties, and rendering it absolutely necessary by an express prohibition? In the former case an honest merchant, to oblige some of his customers, may import legally and pay the high duties, tho' he loses by the adventure; but in the latter case, he must either oblige and lose his customers or become smuggler. From this consideration I appeal to the common sense of mankind, if these acts have not increased the practice of smuggling; and consequently while they continue in force our own manufacture of cambricks and lawns can never prosper; for as cambricks and lawns are less liable to be damaged, and may be more easily as well as safely smuggled than silks ever could, the case with respect to them is very different.

I am therefore fully convinced, Sir, that whilst these acts continue in force, we can never expect to lessen the advantage which France reaps from us by the sale of their cambricks, their lawns, and their Dresden work; but now let us examine how the case will stand, should these acts be repealed. As the method of passing cambricks for lawns is now found out, I do not question its being continued; but I will say, that it could not be so easily practised, because by these unpopular laws we have thrown the popular prejudice against every custom-house officer that shall seize any cambrick enter'd as lawn, from whence no such officer can expect a verdict in his favour upon a trial, and therefore none of them ever attempt to make any such seizure: The case is the same as when you by statute inflict too severe a punishment upon some small crime, you can never get a jury to convict the offender: Whereas were these unpopular laws once repealed, the popular prejudice would always be in favour of the officer, from whence he would stand at least a fair chance for a verdict and condemnation. And if this should be found ineffectual for putting a stop to the fraudulent practice, we might extend the additional duty to all foreign lawns as well as cambricks, out of which we

might give a bounty upon all those made at home, which would be such an encouragement to our own manufacture, as would, I hope, in a few years put an end to our having occasion for any foreign.

But whatever may be the fate of these laws, Sir, I hope a stop will be put to a most infamous practice that has been not only connived at, but openly allowed, if not authorised, I am sorry to say, ever since the accession of our present royal family. The Hon. gentleman who spoke last informed you of the high duties all French goods are liable to when imported as such; and indeed they are so high that one cannot help being surpris'd, how any French goods could ever be imported here, that could be had in any other country. I shall explain this mystery. In old times we know, that the town and port of Dunkirk belonged to Spain, and all goods imported from thence were entered at our custom-house as Flemish, or goods of the Spanish Netherlands: When this port was treacherously sold to France by our ministers in king Charles the II^d's reign, this method of entry ought certainly to have been altered by our custom-house, and all goods imported from Dunkirk ought to have been entered as French goods; but as it was for the interest of France, we cannot wonder that the old method of entry was continued during the Frenchified reigns of that king and his brother. The only wonder is, that it should have been continued even after the peace of Ryswick, when all French goods were liable to the additional duty of 50*l.* *per cent.* mentioned by the Hon. gentleman; for by continuing this method of entry all goods imported from Dunkirk were freed from this additional duty. However, this infamous practice was soon interrupted by the war recommencing in the beginning of queen Anne's reign, and one would have thought that a final end was put to it by the treaty of Utrecht, in which it was expressly stipulated, that the harbour of Dunkirk should be filled up, and never again repaired; and by the triple alliance between England, France and Holland in 1717, it was again stipulated, that nothing should be omitted which the king of Great-Britain might think necessary for the entire destruction of the port of Dunkirk, and that for carrying on the commerce necessary for the subsistence and maintenance of the people of that part of the Netherlands, no vessel should be employed but small boats not exceeding 16 foot wide.

After such express stipulations, Sir, is it not astonishing, that in a year or two our custom-house should admit ships and goods

goods to be entered as coming from the port of Dunkirk, and that this practice should have been ever since, and is even now openly allowed and authorised by our custom-house? But, Sir, there is something still more astonishing: The ships are not only allowed to be entered as coming from, or bound to the port of Dunkirk; but all the goods these ships import, except French wines only, are allowed to be entered as Flemish. By this means all the French brandies were entered as Flemish, and thereby freed from the French duties, until the 6th year of his present majesty's reign: By this means all the French cambricks and lawns were entered as Flemish, and thereby freed from the French duties, until the first of the two acts now under consideration was passed; and by this means, I believe, they are still entered as Flemish lawns. In short, we have to this day nothing of any consequence entered from any other port of France but wines and brandies, and indigo or such drugs as by an act of the 8th of the late king were declared free from all duties; so that nothing but French wines now pays the additional French duties. And as the whole trade between France and England is thus carried on chiefly through Dunkirk, it is now become a flourishing city; whereas it could otherwise have been nothing but a small, pitiful, nasty fisher-town, not worth the keeping, much less the fortifying, which by our last treaty they have got leave to do.

Sir, the Hon. gentleman was in the right when he said, that we ought always to be jealous of the French in time of peace as well as war; for they have always done us more harm in time of peace than they could ever do in time of war. I am jealous of them on many accounts, and among others, because they have by high duties in a manner prohibited every thing of the growth, product, or manufacture of this country, except our corn and our wool which they find necessary for the support of their poor, and their manufactures, and our salt provisions which they find necessary for the support of their navigation and colonies. But from the instance I have given, and from many other instances I could give, it appears, that our ministers have never since the treaty of Utrecht been influenced by any such jealousy: On the contrary, we know, that they once joined with France for reducing what they then called the overgrown power of the house of Austria; and for many years seemed to be directed by France in every treaty they made, and every negotiation they entered into.

What such a conduct will end in God alone knows, but whilst I have the honour of a seat in this house, my conduct here shall be directly contrary; and consequently I must be for the repeal proposed, because I am convinced, that if these laws were repealed, and proper instructions given to the commissioners and officers of the customs, not to admit of the entry of any ship or cargo from Dunkirk, and to take due care to raise the French duties, very few French cambricks or lawns would ever enter this kingdom, because they cannot be legally imported from any other country; and the expence and risk of smuggling them will always exceed the duties payable upon the cambricks or lawns of other countries, so that those of France, even when smuggled, could not be sold so cheap as those of any other country; and in a few years I hope we shall be able to furnish ourselves from our own manufacture; therefore, Sir, I shall most heartily concur with my Hon. friend in his motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

From the CONNOISSEUR, July 4.

Mr. VILLAGE to Mr. TOWN.

Dear Cousin,

June 28, 1754.

WHEREVER the town goes, those who live by the town naturally follow: The facetious and entertaining gentry, who during the winter amused the world within the bills of mortality, are now dispersed into different parts of the country. We have had most of them here already. The colossus, the dwarf, the female Samson, made some stay with us. We went for a week together to see Mr. Powell eat red hot tobacco pipes, and swallow fire and brimstone: The hermaphrodite was obliged to leave the town on a scandalous report, that a lady used frequently to visit him in private. Mr. Ch. ch for some time charmed us with concertos and sonatas on the Jews-harp; and at our last ball we footed it to our usual melody of the tabor and pipe, accompanied with the cymbal and wooden spoons.

I will not tire you with a particular detail of all our entertainments, but confine myself at present to those of the stage. About the middle of last month, there came among us one of those gentlemen, who are famous for the cure of every distemper, and especially those pronounced incurable by the faculty. The vulgar call him a mountebank;—and when I

considered his impassioned speeches, and the extempore stage from which he uttered them, I was apt to compare them to Thespis, and his cart. Again, when I beheld the doctor dealing out his drugs, and at the same time saw his merry andrew play over his tricks, it put me in mind of a tragic-comedy, where the pathetic and the ludicrous are so intimately connected, and the whole piece is so merry and so sad, that the audience is at a loss whether they shall laugh or cry.

After the doctor had been here some time, there came down two or three emissaries from a strolling company, in order (according to the players phrase) to take the town; but the mayor being a strict presbyterian, absolutely refused to licence their exhibitions. The players, you must know, finding this a good town, had taken a lease last summer of an old synagogue deserted by the Jews, and were therefore much alarmed at this disappointment; but when they were in the utmost despair, the ladies of the place joined in a petition to Mrs. Mayoreess, who prevailed upon her husband to wink at their performances. The company immediately opened their synagogue-theatre with the Merchant of Venice; and finding the doctor's Zany a droll fellow, they decoyed him into their service; and he has since performed the part of the Mock Doctor with universal applause. Upon his revolt the doctor himself found it absolutely necessary to enter of the company, and having a talent for tragedy has performed with great success the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet.

The performers at our rustick theatre are far beyond those paltry strollers, who run about the country and exhibit in a barn or a cowhouse; for (as their bills declare) they are a company of comedians from the theatres royal; and I assure you, they are as much applauded by our country critics, as any of your capital actors. The shops of our tradesmen have been almost deserted, and a croud of weavers and hardware men have elbowed each other two hours before the opening of the doors, when the bills have informed us in enormous red letters, that the part of George Barnwell was to be performed by Mr. —, at the particular desire of several ladies of distinction. It is true, indeed, that our principal actors have most of them had their education in Covent Garden and Drury-lane; but they have been employed in the business of the drama in a degree but just above a scene-shifter. An house-keeper, or whom your managers in town

(in envy to her rising merit) scarce allotted the humble part of a confidante, now blubbers out Andromache or Belvidera: The attendants on a monarch now strut monarchs themselves, mutes find their voices, and message bearers rise into heroes. The humour of our best comedian consists in shrugs and grimaces; he jokes in a wry mouth, and repartees in a grin: In short, he practises on Congreve and Vanbrugh all those distortions, which gained him so much applause from the galleries in the drama which he was condemned to undergo in pantomimes. I was vastly diverted at seeing a fellow in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, whose chief action was a continual pressing together of the thumb and fore-finger, which, had he lifted them to his nose, I should have thought he designed as an imitation of taking snuff; but I could easily account for the cause of this singular gesture, when I discovered that Sir Harry was no less a person than the dextrous Mr. Clippit, the candle snuffer.

You would laugh to see how strangely the parts of a play are cast. They played Cato; and their Marcia was such an old woman, that when Juba came on with his — "Hail charming maid!" — the fellow could not help laughing. Another night I was surpris'd to hear an eager lover talk of rushing into his mistress's arms, rioting on the nectar of her lips, and desiring (in the tragedy rapture) to hug her thus and thus for ever; tho' he always took care to stand at a most ceremonious distance. But I was afterwards very much diverted at the cause of this extraordinary respect, when I was told that the lady laboured under the misfortune of an ulcer in her leg, which occasioned such a disagreeable stench that the performers were obliged to keep her at arms length. The entertainment was Lethe; and the part of the Frenchman was performed by a South-Briton, who, as he could not pronounce a word of the French language, supplied its place by gabbling in his native Welsh.

The decorations, or (in the theatrical dialect) the property of our company is as extraordinary as the performers. Othello raves about a checked handkerchief, the ghost in Hamlet stalks in a postilion's leather jacket for a coat of mail, and Cupid enters with a riddle case slung over his shoulders for a quiver. The apothecary of the town is free of the house for lending them a pestle and mortar to serve as the bell in Venice Preserved; and a barber-surgeon has

the same privilege for furnishing them basons of blood to besmear the daggers in Macbeth. Macbeth himself carries a rolling-pin in his hand for a truncheon, and as the breaking of glasses would be very expensive, he dashes down a pewter pint pot at the sight of Banquo's ghost.

A fray happened here the other night, which was no small diversion to the company. It seems there had been a great contest between two of these mimick heroes, which was the fittest to play Richard the Third. One of them was reckoned to have the better person, as he was very round shouldered, and one of his legs was shorter than the other; but his antagonist carried the part, because he started best in the tent-scene. However, when the curtain drew up, they both rushed in upon the scene at once, and bawling out together, "Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths," they both went thro' the whole speech without stopping.

Conclusion of the ESSAY on the different Kinds of Manure for making Land fruitful.
Translated from the French. (See p. 221.)

BLOOD. It is not a little surprising that people should so much neglect this, which is one of the principal species of manure. The nature of blood, which is replete with salts, oils and spirits, ought to have demonstrated how proper it was to fertilize the earth. Every judicious farmer will, therefore, take care not to lose one single drop of that which is taken from his beasts; and even furnish himself with as much as he can procure from the shambles, fully persuaded that this small trouble will requite him an hundred-fold, by the fruitfulness of the land upon which it is sprinkled.

The earth of conflagrations and furnaces. By this earth are understood the ashes and rubbish that remain after a conflagration or fire, as well as those of old demolished furnaces. This earth will be the better, the more it contains of burnt straw, and the more it is mixed with clay, because the soft salts of these matters will blunt the pungent salts of the wood.

The dirt of streets. The goodness of this manure consists in its being fat, well brayed, diluted, and mixed with abundance of animal dung, and sweepings thrown from houses, abounding with things which have the virtue of dung. It ought not, however, to be used until some time after it hath been collected, when it is thoroughly rotten; and in order to accelerate its preparation, it should be stirred from time to time.

Soot contains a very volatile salt, and agrees best with onions; but with regard

to other vegetables, it ought not to be used without great caution, on account of its acrimony.

Salt petre or nitre, and common salt. We might here amply expatiate upon the article of salt petre and common salt; and we may likewise restrict ourselves to a few words. This last is the method we shall choose, contenting ourselves with observing that nitre and salt are the most efficacious principles of vegetation, and that in them only consists the virtue of all the dung that is used: Wherefore, all matter impregnated with these salts is proper for fertilizing the earth.

Scraped earth, or what is collected in yards when they are cleaned after rain.

B It is laid in heaps and left some time to rot; then being carried to the leanest land, it is beaten, and in-tilling put under ground. This manure is so vigorous as to fatten the earth for several years.

Plaster and rubbish of old houses: This matter is universally thrown away, as absolutely useless, into places where it can turn to no account: Nevertheless, a prudent farmer will observe, that after the bricks, tiles and stones are taken away, what remains will be useful, as it is a mixture of lime and clay, which hath received the impressions of the air, and the exhalations of the earth, during a long series of years; without reckoning the wood, straw, and other rotten matters, which are always found in such places. In those countries, where the earth is impregnated with salt petre, as in Touraine, the very stones partake of it; so likewise where plaster is common, we see it turning into salt petre in the lower parts of the houses: When, therefore, those belonging to the salt petre works do not carry it off, it is made use of to advantage, in enriching land.

E Fragments of slate and lye ashes. When ground that is too fat, wants to be lightened, a better method cannot be taken, than to sprinkle it with powdered slate or lye ashes, which separate the clods of earth, and give them air, that penetrating into their interior parts; sets in motion, and heats the salts and oil with which they are replete. For this reason there has been for several years past, an established trade in lye ashes, between the salt petre works on the banks of the Loire, and the people in the neighbourhood of Nantes, where lands being too strong, need this mixture, which renders them more light, and unbinds their whole fecundity.

G Burnt stubble. The manner of burning stubble has been at all times universally known, as the certain means of destroying weeds and insects; but it is not without

without danger. For, if we do not take particular care, in observing from what corner the wind blows, we run the risque of damaging the fruit trees and woods in the neighbourhood. In those countries where the grass grows so thick that the sheep cannot consume the whole of it, about the end of autumn, they set fire to the dry grass, that the new may have room to sprout up in the spring; and this is the great reason of the astonishing fertility of those districts. But, in regard to the stubble, we ought to add, that divers farmers choose rather to turn it under ground with the plough, than to burn it; pretending that by rotting, it renders the land more light and fruitful.

Putrified animals. Every body knows what benefit trees receive from animals that are buried at their roots. This is an approved remedy for their distempers and barrenness; and a certain farmer has proposed this question on the subject: Whether, in the mortality of cattle, it would not be proper to make a deep trench, in which all the beasts that die of the distemper, being thrown, should be covered with leaves or straw, if it was in plenty, and over that, with part of the earth dug out of the pit, to the depth of two or three feet; upon which should be laid briars, faggots, and other things, to hinder the animals from digging. The carcases should be left in this manner, to putrify during several years, at the end of which the trench should be opened, and the earth to which the bodies are reduced, taken out for manure to the ground. This farmer does not believe that the least vestige of the contagion that destroyed the cattle could subsist in the matter to which they are reduced, or even in the earth; and imagines that, in order to be absolutely secured against every troublesome consequence, it would be sufficient to mix that earth with a little lime. At least, by these means a great calamity would be productive of some little advantage.

All putrified substances. Putrefaction is the operation by which nature dissolves one body for the formation of another; it is therefore easy to conceive, that every thing which is putrified must savour vegetation; and it is unnecessary to insist further upon the subject.

Urine is full of salt and spirit; but they are so strong and sharp, that they burn every thing when the urine is employed by itself; it is therefore convenient to mix and soften it with rain water, and then it becomes an excellent manure.

Wine lees. Of all vegetables there is none more abundantly impregnated with the solar virtue, than the vine; therefore,

the lees which the wine deposits in the cask, cannot but be replete with vigorous salts and spirits: But care must be taken, in covering ground with them, that their most subtle and volatile parts do not escape.

Carrier-lye, &c. To this lye must be added all that comes from tan-works, fulling-mills, dyers vats, and manufactures of wool, as well as all the waste in dressing hides, hair and horns of animals, and leather-works. All that belongs to the animal reign is precious in itself, on account of the salts with which it abounds; and these good qualities are augmented by the oil and fat used in preparing the greatest part of it, or in keeping the leather in repair. That old leather, therefore, which is usually thrown away, ought to be carefully preserved; and whether scattered upon the land, after having been cut in small pieces, or steeped and rotted in all sorts of greasy and dirty water, such as dish-washings, soap-suds, &c. kept for enriching the ground, the wonderful effects of it will soon appear.

Potters earth is usually employed on sandy grounds, and such as retain no water: It binds the earth and enables it to bear.

Pit coal being replete with sulphur and oil, sea-sand and sea-weed, which abound with salts, and all sorts of saline and oily matter in general, always form an advantageous manure; for these salts and oils constitute all that is useful in the ordinary kinds of dung.

From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL, N^o. 39.

Contest between the Old and New Interests, at an Election of Members to represent the Republic of Letters. A DREAM.

I IMAGINED in my sleep that there was a general election in Parnassus for proper members to represent the Republic of letters. It seems, Apollo was indited by frequent murmurs and complaints to dissolve his parliament; some male contents among the moderns, being of opinion, that the ancients had arbitrarily voted themselves perpetual dictators in wit, whereas, upon a free uninfluenced election, they believed themselves capable of returning a larger number than the said ancients. The party for the moderns was led on by Monsieur De la Motte, Perrault and Wotton; the two former were vigorously opposed by Boileau and madam Dacier, and the latter by Mr. Pope and Dr. Swift. Swift ordered a new edition of his *Battle of the books* to be published forthwith, and Pope took occasion to reprint his *Essays* and

and criticisms upon Homer. The old and new interest were the words by which each party signified their attachments, and reams of lampoons, acrosticks, and rebus's were issued out by the moderns, which were all answered by epigrams, fables, and burlesque pieces written by the friends of the antients.

At length the writs were issued out to the proper officers to chuse representatives for the several counties and borough-towns in Parnassus, some places by poetick licence having leave to return as many members, as could fairly prove a qualification. Homer and Virgil were declared for Epick Poetry; Milton was set up by the encouragement of several friends, and they were all three accordingly chosen. Homer had 24 upon the poll, and Virgil 12; Milton by an assessment a little before the election created two new votes, by which he also reached the number 12, and Virgil was so modest that he made no objection to it. Tasso, Sir Richard Blackmore, and others were declared candidates, but the former was proved to have bribed with *dinquant*, and the latter could not make out a qualification.

Sophocles and Euripides joined interests, and Aristotle undertook to canvas for them; but Shakespear carried it by a great majority: Corneille and Racine stood next upon the list, but a scrutiny was demanded in favour of the old interest, who objected to the legality of several votes, and the new interest, upon a suspicion that sundry copyholders had polled, employed some French criticks to go thro' their answer; it is thought it will at last end in a double return.

In the region of Comedy the antients lost their election by a very great majority; Moliere, Ben Johnson, Congreve and Vanbrugh, being declared duly elected. Shakespear was offered a seat in the house for this quarter, but he chose to be returned for Tragedy. It is said, that when Mr. Cibber arrives here, he will be put up as a person duly qualified, tho' it is apprehended that his quarrel with Pope has deprived him of several votes.

The new interest exulted greatly upon their conquest in the last election, and in order to compleat their triumph, proceeded further into the regions of Humour and Ridicule. Homer was here again put up by Aristotle, who urged the Margites as a sufficient claim; but the writings of that estate being lost, he was obliged to decline the poll. After this an advertisement was published, desiring the votes and interest of all the true sons

of merriment for Aristophanes, Menander, Plautus and Terence, who had just lost their election in another place; Lucian set up upon his own interest. The moderns declared Cervantes, Rabelais, Swift and Butler joint candidates, being all gentlemen heartily attached to true wit and humour. Votes were also solicited for several other personages; Monsieur le Sage, Scarroon, Marivaux, and Addison were strongly recommended; but the latter being returned in conjunction with Terence and le Sage for the borough of Polite Mirth, Sir Richard Steel appeared upon the hustings and withdrew his friend's name.

Swift mixed with the lower sort of people; joked with the women about their posteriors, and republished his Account of the strange man just arrived in town. Rabelais contributed a good deal to the general mirth; Cervantes occasionally gave vent to a vein of low humour, but Lucian could not make himself universally understood, and many of his turns did not allude to modern-practised life. Scarroon got together a company of strollers, and exhibited entertainments in booths with great success. Ward, Concanon, and Tom Brown offered themselves on this occasion, but were rejected with contempt. At length the books were closed, and Lucian, Cervantes, Butler, and Swift were declared duly elected. At which the managers for the new interest were highly inflamed; they lodged a petition in favour of Rabelais, but such a vein of extravagance run thro' the whole, and some passages were worked up into such a strain of unintelligible frolick, that it was generally supposed it would be given against him. However his friends were determined to bring him in for an inferior borough, and Scarroon and Marivaux were also assured of their election. Whenever Fielding shall take possession of his citate in this part of Parnassus, there is a borough ready to elect him.

To have so many moderns chosen for the last division was highly agreeable to the new interest; they were however a good deal dejected at the election for History, for which the contest was ineffectual; Thucydides, Salust, Livy, and Tacitus being chosen by a great majority. Fannianus Strada endeavoured to hurt the election of the last mentioned writer, in order, as it was thought, to substitute himself; but peers being allowed to appear at elections in Parnassus, Lord Bolingbroke gave all his interest to Tacitus, and assured him that his works were of infinite use in all his political tracts. Salust recommended St. Real, an approved

proved French historian, to a borough. Julius Cæsar was put up without his consent, a literary fame not being the object of his ambition; lord Clarendon was for a long time decried by a party, but was at last declared duly elected.

Demosthenes and Cicero harangued from the hustings, and were unanimously chosen for Oratory; it was remarkable that among all, who have made a conspicuous figure in the British parliaments, not one could make an opposition in these regions. A party of Frenchmen endeavoured to make a stand, upon the strength of some certain funeral orations, but in a few hours they found themselves greatly out-pollled.

Horace, Boileau, Dryden, and Mr. Pope were made the representatives of Satyr; Juvenal and Perseus having set up for places upon their own separate interests; as soon as the election was over, Mr. Pope thanked the constituents for the honour conferred upon him, and signified his inclination to take his seat for Ethicks, to which he was recommended by the lord viscount Bolingbroke.

Lord Bacon and Mr. Locke, were returned for real and useful Philosophy, at which Aristotile was violently enraged. He was however somewhat comforted to find himself the first on the poll for Criticism; Longinus, Quintilian, and Bohours were also declared duly elected. There was a great number of boroughs in this county, most of which were represented by Frenchmen, the chief of whom was the Abbé du Bos, author of the Reflections on poetry and painting. Mr. Addison was also returned in this district, but being previously chosen, he recommended in his room the author of that excellent poem, *The pleasures of imagination*.

In the regions of Miscellaneous Poetry Dryden had an offer from almost every place; Spenser was elected for a borough, said to be over-run with witches and fairies: In Pastoral, Ambrose Phillips exerted his utmost interest, but it was said that Mr. Pope, tho' he did not chuse to be the representative himself, had resolved to hinder Phillips from coming in. Virgil thanked the country people for the offers made to himself, expatiated on rural happiness, and said he should always be a lover of woods and rivers, but begged leave to recommend in his room Vaniere, writer of the *Prædium Rusticum*, and the late Mr. James Thompson, author of the Seasons.

Tho' the new interest had no reason to be dissatisfied with these proceedings, they were highly disappointed in several places,

However, they were determined to keep up their spirits with a shew of victory. I fancied their acclamations of joy were so loud on the occasion, that I was awakened from my dream.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

June 19, 1754.

IN the essays read before a society in Edinburgh, and lately published, I could not help taking particular notice of a paragraph in the first essay, said to be by one of the judges of the high court of justice there, which is as follows, p. 25.

"That a body is put in motion by the very smallest force, and yet that it resists a change from rest to motion, are propositions which may appear not to be very consistent; yet both are true in fact. And the difficulty will vanish, by attending to the power of the *vis inertia* or *resistentia*, that it is not measured by the size or bulk of the body to which it belongs, but has a relation to the *momentum* of the impinging body. The least force will put the greatest body in motion: But from this it does not follow, that matter does not resist a change from rest to motion. It only follows, that this resistance is always less than the *vis motrix*."

Now if I understand this paragraph aright, the word *smallest* in the first part of it is a synonymous term with the word *least*, and the author's meaning is, that a body is put in motion by the *very least* force: If so, how can he say at the end of this paragraph, that this resistance is always less than the *vis motrix*? Can any resistance be less than the *least vis motrix*?

But I who never allow even my metaphysical inquiries, to soar above the common sense of mankind, must deny what he says is true in fact. If there were no gravitation or gravitating force in matter, it is true, that the largest imaginable body might not only be put in motion, but moved with the same velocity as a small body, by the very smallest force; but as God Almighty has assigned to every part of matter a proper center of gravity, it will force itself as near to that center as it can, and cannot be moved in the least from the place it is in, but by a *vis motrix* in some degree superior to its gravitating force or weight; and when by such a *vis motrix* it is moved, it will move with a velocity equal to the superiority of that *vis motrix*, and with a *momentum* equal to the whole of the *vis motrix*, which is the reason why the *momentum* is always found to be equal to the weight multiplied by the velocity; therefore the term, *vis inertia* or

or *resistance* of matter, which has led many gentlemen into mistakes, ought more properly to be called *vis gratialis*; and it is a property so far from being essential to, that it is absolutely inconsistent with our ideas of matter and space, and consequently can neither be assigned nor preserved by any thing but that Omnipotent Power who created matter out of nothing; and to nothing it would return, so far as we can possibly conceive, if his influence were but a moment withdrawn,

I am, &c.

An Account of an extraordinary Stream of WIND, which first thro' Part of the Parish of Termonomungan and Urney, in the County of Tyrone, on Wednesday, October 11, 1752, by WM. HENRY, D. D. Rector of the Parish of Urney: Communicated to the Royal Society by the Rt. Hon. the Lord CADOGAN, F. R. S. and read, Jan. 11, 1753.

THE air for the whole day was serene and calm; sometimes a gentle breeze from the south-east. About four of the clock in the afternoon, the sky seemed to open; and there was a flash of lightning from the south-east. In the space of half an hour after, there was heard thunder, as at a great distance, from the same point. About five the sky was a little overcast with clouds; but the air continued in a dead calm. On a sudden there was heard a violent rushing noise; the sky seemed to open, and emitted a flash of lightning, but no noise of thunder; and a stream of wind instantly ensued, the violence of which nothing could resist.

This stream of wind, so far as can be traced by the effects, arose from a gill called *Aligolan*, and continued its course for 3 miles from south-east to north-west. The violent current of it seemed to be confined to a space about 16 feet in breadth, and the whole body of the air in motion did not exceed 60 feet, as may be computed from some of the following particulars, which happened in the little village of Lisnacloon in the parish of Termonomungan, and the edge of the parish of Urney.

At the distance of a mile to the south-east of this village, it cut a line thro' several clumps of turf, which were standing in a bog, and tumbled down all the clumps in this line. Thence it cross'd the river Derze, in the same line, and dashed up the water with great noise and violence, as was observed by John Kyle, who has mills on the river, and several others. Thence, in the same line, and at the space of half a mile, it took the village of Lisnacloon, where there are 13 dwell-

July, 1754.

ing-houses, beside office houses, belonging to farmers and cottagers, scattered irregularly.

1. It dashed down an hay-stack belonging to Wm. Montieth, which was the first object in its way; and stripped entirely twelve feet off the roof of his dwelling-house.

2. It knocked down Henry Carolan's turf stack, and carried some of the turf above 300 yards over the cabins into the fields.

3. At the distance of 60 paces, it took Henry Crawford's house. Full in the broadside of which, it stripped 50 feet, leaving each of the ends, above and below the stream of air, quite unmoved. This particular points out its utmost breadth.

At the back of this house it overfet an hay-rick, which stood in its line; but did not ruffle any of the corn-stacks, which stood within a few yards to the north side.

4. It knocked off eight feet of the roof of Solomon Folliot's kiln, which stood in its line.

5. It levelled 55 feet of David Montieth's garden-ditch.

6. It levelled, in the same direct line, Wm. Folliot the younger's hay-stack, which stood south-east from his house.

7. It burst with incredible violence thro' his cow-house, and cut a passage of 16 feet quite thro' it, and carried some of the ribs of the house before it 400 yards into the field. The rest of the house was a little ruffled. His wife, who was gone into the cow-house a minute before, was knocked down by one of the ribs falling. She declared, that it was a dead calm the minute before; when, on a sudden, she saw a flash of lightning, and heard and felt the violent storm; but heard no thunder.

Old William Folliot, aged 93, who was walking in the field, at the back of the house, was blown down, and grievously bruised. He saw the lightning, but heard no thunder.

Solomon Folliot, being in the same field (but out of the line, in which the stream of wind passed) felt no wind, but heard a mighty rushing noise, and saw the timber, thatch, turf, and dust of the houses, fly by him, at the distance of 40 yards. He saw a flight of rocks dashed down in the same field.

In this village are several other inhabited houses, both on the north and south sides of the course of this stream, none of which were in the least ruffled. The air continued still among these houses; and the inhabitants stood astonished, on seeing the sudden devastation so near them.

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After

After passing this village, the stream was continued in the same line, but with less violence, to a large hill in the parish of Urney, which is called Muckle; and, on the north side of the hill, at the distance of a mile from Linnadloon, burst open the door of John Ranking, a weaver, and broke down a web in his loom. As at this last place it entered a large bog, which is extended for 3 miles, it could be traced no farther.

The time, in which this stream passed thro' the village of Linnadloon, was about 5 minutes. It was succeeded immediately by a torrent of rain.

Having been informed of this extraordinary phenomenon, that I might have the most perfect knowledge of all particulars, I took with me two gentlemen, Dr. Michael Law, a physician of note, and the Rev. Charles Rhea, on the 20th instant, from Strabane, and viewed and measured on the spot the course of this violent stream, as it appeared by the marks; and at the same time examined minutely the several inhabitants of the village of Linnadloon, who were eye-witnesses of this fact; and from their united testimonies, and my own ocular observations, collected the above account.

SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of last Parliament, continued from p. 267.

AS to the bills brought in this session, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, and which did not relate to the supply, the first and most remarkable was that intitled, *A bill to repeal an act of the 26th year of his majesty's reign, intitled, An act to permit persons, professing the Jewish Religion, to be naturalized by parliament, and for other purposes therein mentioned.* With regard to this bill we shall observe, that the said act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, had given so much disgust to the people of this kingdom, that at the beginning of this session, there seemed to be a sort of contention between some of those who in the preceding session had been for it, and those who had been against it; which of them should be first to move for its being repealed. In consequence of this contention, the very first day of the session, as soon as the motion for an address to his majesty was made, Sir James Dashwood stood up, and said, he did not rise to oppose the motion, but to desire that gentlemen would not leave the house as soon as that motion was agreed to, because he had a motion of very great importance to make, which would require the attendance of every gentleman in the house,

and which he was resolved to make as soon as the motion then made for an address was disposed of. Accordingly, as soon as this motion for an address was agreed to, he rose up again, and after taking notice of the just indignation which the act of the preceding session in favour of the Jews, had raised among the people, he concluded with moving, **A** To order that the house should be called over on Tuesday fortnight, the 4th day of December then next, in order to take that act into consideration. But upon being told that it was not usual to appoint a call of the house for any particular purpose, he agreed that his motion should be general for a call of the house upon that day, and the motion thus amended being seconded by the lord Parker, it was agreed to without opposition and ordered accordingly. Thus tho' the call was agreed to, it did not appear upon the votes for what purpose it was intended; and therefore it was observed without doors, that the proper motion upon this occasion should have been, for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the said act; and then, after this motion had been agreed to, and some of the members appointed to prepare and bring in the bill, a call for the house might have been moved for.

DHowever, tho' this had been done in the house of commons, the other house would probably have got the start of them, because any member of the other house may, by the rules of that house, present whatever bill he pleases, without asking leave; and accordingly, as soon as the motion for an address was agreed to in that house, the duke of Newcastle stood up, and after taking notice that the disaffected had made **E** an handle of the act passed last session in favour of the Jews, to raise discontents among many of his majesty's good subjects, and that, as it was in itself an act of no manner of importance, he thought it ought to be repealed, he presented to the house a bill for the purpose, which was read a first time, and after some debate was ordered to be read a second time. November 20, it was read a 2d time and committed for next day, when an amendment was made, for explaining of which we must observe, that in the bill as first presented, there was a clause for saving from the intended repeal, and for establishing the clause in the act of the former session, which disabled all persons professing the Jewish religion to purchase, inherit, or take any advowson or presentation, or other right or interest in or to any benefice, prebend, or other ecclesiastical living or promotion, school, hospital or house, or any grant of an avoidance thereof,

thereof, &c. But this clause was objected to both upon the first and second reading, because it imported a sort of acknowledgment, that persons professing the Jewish religion, if born here or naturalized, might purchase any other sort of estate; and as the same objection was again made in the committee, this saving clause was agreed to be left out of the bill, by which it was made a total repeal of the former act; and in that shape the bill passed that house and was sent down to the commons, Nov. 23.

This was the progress of the bill thro' the house of lords and we shall observe, that when it was first presented, the bishops of Oxford and St. Asaph took occasion to justify their not having opposed the act of the former session, because they looked upon it as an act merely of a political or rather a commercial nature, and consequently an act in which religion could not possibly be any way concerned; and we shall further observe, that the bill itself, that is to say, the repeal of the act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, was opposed by the earl Temple and the lord Raymond, and supported by the lord chancellor and the earl of Granville; and that the saving clause was objected to by the lord Talbot, the earl of Westmoreland, and the duke of Bedford, and supported only by the bishop of Oxford. In the house of commons again the bill passed through the first and second reading, on the 23d and 26th, without any opposition, or debate, as no one in that house thought fit to oppose the repeal; but in the committee upon the bill, Nov. 27, the preamble was violently opposed, therefore we think it necessary to give it our readers as follows:

"Whereas an act of parliament was made and passed in the 25th year of his majesty's reign, intitled, An act to permit, &c. And whereas occasion has been taken from the said act, to raise discontents, and disquiet the minds of many of his majesty's subjects; be it enacted, &c."

This preamble was thought to be a reflection upon the whole people of this kingdom, as they had so generally disapproved of this act, and therefore Sir Roger Newdigate moved to leave out the words, *occasion has been taken from the said act to raise discontents, and disquiet*, in order to insert in their stead, *great discontents and disquietudes had from the said act arisen*; which motion occasioned a long debate, as it was supported by Thomas Prowse, Esq; William Northey, Esq; Sir Richard Lloyd, the earl of Egmont, and

admiral Vernon; and opposed by Robert Nugent, Esq; Henry Pelham, Esq; Horatio Walpole, sen. Esq; William Pitt, Esq; and Sir William Yonge. But upon the question's being put, whether those words should be left out, it was carried in the negative; and the bill was so far from occasioning any further debate, that after the third reading, on the 28th, it was passed *omni contradiçione*, and received the royal assent, Dec. 20.

But tho' this act in favour of the Jews was thus repealed, it did not give sufficient satisfaction to many within doors as well as without; for as there was another act still subsisting, by which many Jews had been, and all that pleased might be made natural born subjects of this kingdom to all intents and purposes, which, they thought, might in time be of bad consequence, therefore, on Nov. 19, whilst the said repeal bill was depending in the other house, a motion was made by George Cooke, Esq; That part of an act made in the 13th year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, *An act for naturalizing such foreign protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of his majesty's colonies in America*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, he then moved for an address to his majesty, that he would give directions for laying before that house, a copy of the lists transmitted by the secretaries of his majesty's respective colonies in America, to the office of the commissioners for trade and plantations, containing an account of the names of all such persons, professing the Jewish religion, who had since June 1, 1740, intitled themselves to the benefit of the said act; which motion being agreed to, the said copy was presented by the lord Dupplin on the 22d, and ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members. But as by the said act no time was limited for claiming the benefit of the same, and as the claiming of this benefit was attended with a good deal of trouble and some expence, it appeared from this copy, that but very few Jews had as yet claimed the benefit of the act, probably because they had no occasion to put themselves to the trouble or expence, unless they were going to leave the said colonies in order to reside in some other part of the world. However, as it is certain that many Jews were already intitled, and many more might yearly become intitled to claim the benefit of this act, by which this island might in time become overstocked with Jews, all of whom would by law be natural-born subjects, and their progeny

of course freed from all the restrictions contained in the said act with respect to naturalized foreigners; therefore on Dec. 4, the lord Harley moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the said act as related to persons professing the Jewish religion, who should come to settle in any of the said colonies, after a time to be limited. This motion was seconded by Sir James Dashwood, and supported by the earl of Egmont; but being opposed by Robert Nugent, Esq; Henry Pelham, Esq; and William Pitt, Esq; upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative by 208 to 88.

Nov. 28, a motion was made by Robert Nugent, Esq; to resolve, That the house would on Tuesday morning then next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the laws made, and the rules orders and regulations made by his majesty, more effectually to prevent the spreading of the distemper, which then raged amongst the horned cattle in this kingdom; which being agreed to, he then moved for an address to his majesty, to give directions for laying before the house, copies of the several rules, orders, and regulations, made by his majesty, more effectually to prevent the spreading of the said distemper, together with the returns made by the justices of the peace, in pursuance of any such rules, orders or regulations. This also was agreed to; and next day the proper officer was ordered to lay before the house, an account of what sums of money had been paid upon account of the distemper among the horned cattle, distinguishing each year. The said copies and account being accordingly laid before the house, and the going into a committee adjourned to Dec. 7, the house then resolved itself into the said committee, as it did also on the 10th and 13th; and on the 17th the lord Carystort reported the resolutions of the said committee, which were all with some amendments agreed to by the house, and were as follows, viz.

That, 1. the lodging of cattle, driven for sale, in places where infected cattle are, or have lately been, may be one cause of spreading the distemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 2. the mixing together different herds of cattle, not fit for immediate slaughter, in fairs, markets, and other places for sale, has been one other cause of spreading the distemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 3. the mixing of infected cattle with sound, in commons and common

grounds, has been one other cause of spreading the distemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 4. great difficulties and inconveniencies have arisen, and may hereafter arise, from the want of proper powers to order the lodging cattle stopt by virtue of his majesty's order in council, of March 22, 1747.

That, 5. the laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for the killing of infected cattle upon their first being seized, have not in general been punctually complied with.

That, 6. certificates for cattle to be driven beyond the distance of 5 miles, without a limitation of time, beyond which such certificates shall cease to be of force, are subject to abuse, and may have been one other cause of spreading the distemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 7. all contracts and bargains between the buyers and sellers of cattle, conditional upon such cattle, or any number of them, surviving a certain time, tend to the continuing and further spreading the distemper, now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom.

That, 8. the laws, rules, orders, and regulations now in being, for preventing the spreading of the distemper which now rages among the horned cattle in this kingdom be reduced into one act of parliament, subject to such alterations and regulations, as his majesty, by the advice of his privy-council, shall, from time to time, think proper to order.

That, 9. the notices ordered to be given of the breaking out and ceasing, in particular places, of the distemper now raging among the horned cattle in many parts of this kingdom, by his majesty's order in council, of the 22d day of March, 1747, be published in the London Gazette.

That, 10. no horned cattle be driven or admitted into any pasture, close, or field, where the distemper has been, for 2 calendar months after such distemper has ceased; nor for 6 calendar months, where such pastures, closes, or fields, have not been cleared of all litter, dung, stover, or hay, remaining in such pastures, closes, or fields, during the distemper, and where such pastures, closes, or fields, have not been rolled, moved, or fed bare with horses, hogs, geese or sheep.

That, 11. no certificate for cattle to be driven beyond the distance of 5 miles, conformable to his majesty's order in council, be of force for any longer term than 10 days, from the date of such certificate.

That, 12. no two or more herds of cattle, consisting together of above 20 beasts intended

intended for immediate sale, and not fit for immediate slaughter, be driven into, or admitted at the same time, in the same pasture, close, field, fair, market-place, or other place of sale whatsoever, unless such pasture, close, field, fair, market-place, or other place of sale, be so separated and divided, as to preserve the cattle of such different herds from immediate contact.

That, 13. no horned cattle be driven to pasture in commons or common grounds, unless such cattle have been in the possession of their owners, and free from the distemper now raging among the horned cattle of this kingdom, 40 days at the least before such driving.

That, 14. proper powers be granted for the disposition of such cattle, as shall be stopped by virtue of his majesty's order of council of March 22, 1747.

That, 15. all contracts and bargains between the buyers and sellers of cattle, conditional upon such cattle, or any number of them, surviving a certain time, be void, and that further penalties be inflicted upon all those who shall so offend.

That, 16. a reward, equal to the full value, shall be paid to the owner of every first, second, and third beast of the whole flock of horned cattle upon every farm or holding, or upon commons thereto belonging, of the same person, that shall be seized with the distemper now raging amongst the horned cattle of this kingdom, and that shall be separated, killed, and buried, conformable to his majesty's order in council of March 22, 1747, provided such beast or beasts shall have been the real property, and remained in the actual possession of such owner, 40 days at the least immediately preceding such killing.

Then a bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant to the said resolutions, and the lord Carysfort, Mr Nugent, Sir Cordell Firebrace, Lieut. Genl. Oglethorpe, Mr. John Stewart, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Wilkinson, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Bayntun, and Mr. Fellows, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, and to these gentlemen Mr. Cooke was next day added.

Accordingly, the bill was presented to the house on the 23d of January by Mr. Wilkinson, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 31st, it was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house; and Feb. 11, the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it likewise did upon the 12th and 13th. On the 18th it was reported, the amendments, with some amendments to one of them agreed to, and some new amendments made by the

house; after which it was ordered to be ingrossed, and to be intitled, A bill for the better preventing of the spreading of the distemper, which now rages among the horned cattle in this kingdom; and on the 26th it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; but as their lordships did not approve of some of the regulations in the bill, tho' they had all met with a pretty unanimous approbation in the house of commons, it was there dropped. Therefore, on the 20th of March, the house of commons ordered leave to be given to bring in a bill to continue and amend several laws relating to the distemper then raging among the horned cattle in this kingdom; and that Mr. Sandys, Mr. Whichcot, and Mr. Bacon, should prepare and bring in the same; which was accordingly presented the next day by Mr. Sandys, and as it was only for the continuance of the former laws to the 1st of Sept. 1754, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament, it passed of course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

[This SUMMARY is to be continued in our next.]

*Abstract of Sir CRISP GASCOYNE's Address to the Liverymen of London, relative to his Conduct in the Cases of Canning and Squires *.*

SIR Crisp begins his address with saying, that besides expressing his gratitude to the liverymen for the honour they had done him in chusing him lord-mayor, he thought himself also accountable to them for his conduct, in all publick matters, during the continuance of that office.

"It hath happened, says he, that a very material and a very singular transaction hath marked the mayoralty in which I served.

Give me leave, gentlemen, to assure you that my own heart perfectly approves my whole conduct in that matter, notwithstanding the many severe reflections I have endured.

If I could submit to those reflections so far as they regarded myself, yet it becomes me to vindicate your magistrate—It is not proper that the lord-mayor of London should be condemned where he is innocent.

Nor can I, while a perfect justification of every step that I have taken is so easily in my power, suffer a blot to remain upon that year of the city's administration—a city, amongst its many other pre-eminent distinctions, at all times heretofore distinguished by the exemplary conduct of its magistrates."

After-

Afterwards he gives his reason for so long delaying his justification, because he knew what weight it must have against Canning at her trial, therefore he chose to dispense with the injuries his silence countenanced, rather than pursue a remedy at her expence.

Then after just stating the story of Canning and the trial of Squires, he says, that at the very time of the trial he declared, that he doubted the whole story, and was dissatisfied with the verdict; for, says he,

"Besides the improbability of the story, many other things conspired to make me think a further inquiry necessary;—amongst which were, the antecedent prejudice in mens minds, the outrages of the mob preventing that solemn and sacred freedom which should attend upon all trials, and the contradictory evidence given upon this: And as this trial happened in a court wherein I had the honour to preside, I thought it a duty in me to make that inquiry."

In pursuance of this he directed Mr. Ford to write to the minister of Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire, to make an inquiry into the story of Squires's being at Abbotsbury with her son and daughter, from the 1st of January, 1753, to the 9th of that month, and to send the characters of Gibbons and Clark who had sworn to this fact at the trial. This letter, of which he gives a copy, is dated Feb. 24, 1753; and next follows a copy of Mr. Harris the minister's answer, dated March 5, 1753, which confirms the fact, and gives the two witnesses a very good character.

But Sir Crisp was not, it seems, the only gentleman upon the bench who was dissatisfied with the verdict, or who thought it his duty to enquire into the fact of Squires's being at Abbotsbury from the 1st to the 9th of January; for justice Gundry, the judge upon the trial, had directed his clerk to write to the under-sheriff of Dorsetshire, to inquire into it, whose answer Sir Crisp gives a copy of, dated Feb. 28, 1753; and also of a certificate inclosed therein, from the church-wardens, overseers, and several of the substantial inhabitants of the parish of Abbotsbury, all averring the fact that Squires, her son, and her daughter were at Abbotsbury for 9 days the beginning of January, 1753; after which the said under-sheriff sent up an affidavit sworn before the mayor of Dorchester, March 2, 1753, by 6 of the inhabitants of Abbotsbury, confirming the said fact; of which also Sir Crisp gives a copy, and likewise a copy of a certificate from the church-wardens, overseer, and 3 of the inhabitants of Coombe-Buſet in Wiltshire, giving a

good character of Thomas Greville of that town, who had upon the trial of Squires sworn that she, her son and daughter, were at his house on the 14th of January, which certificate is dated Feb. 28, 1753, and adds, that they believed that the gypsy woman was at Coombe at that time according to evidence.

These proofs being laid before Canning's friends, they doubted if the convict was the same person; therefore to prove the identity, he directed Mr. Ford to write again to Mr. Harris, and desire him to send to London 2 men whose characters he would certify.

He then gives a very circumstantial account of Virtue Hall's recantation, and makes it appear from her behaviour, &c. that she had been threatened and frightened into what she had sworn before justice Fielding, and at the trial of Wells and Squires, in order to save herself from being prosecuted as an accessory to the felony.

After which he gives us the informations sworn to before him, March 12 and 13, by Fortune Natus and his wife, Ezra Whiffing, Elizabeth Long, and Mary Larney, who were all examined separately, in the presence of Canning's friends; and he then tells us, that the 2 men sent from Abbotsbury being arrived, with proper testimonials from Mr. Harris, they were sent to Newgate, and knew Squires as soon as they saw her, and as they were upon their return separately and publickly examined, he gives us a copy of each of their informations upon oath, in which they agree, and fully confirm the fact, that this very convict was the person who, with her son and daughter, was at Abbotsbury from the 1st to the 9th of January, 1753.

To these he adds a long information sworn before him, March 23, 1753, by Gawen Nash, John Hague, and Edward Aldridge, which gives an account of Canning's behaviour when first examined before alderman Chitty, and at Enfield, when Wells, Squires, &c. were apprehended; and concludes thus: "And lastly, all these informants say, that although they had embarked in this affair at their own expence, as friends to publick justice, and out of tenderness to a poor girl whom they believed was injured, yet from the satisfaction they received at the said Mrs. Wells's, from the appearance of things not at all answering the description that had been given, they concluded, that the story of the said Elizabeth Canning was impossible to be true, that they themselves had been imposed upon, and therefore they desisted to assist in the prosecution."

He also adds the information of Andrew Wake, an exciseman, employed at Abbotsbury the beginning of January, who had been sent for by the commissioners of excise, saw Squires in Newgate, and swears positively to her having been at Abbotsbury with her son and daughter the beginning of that month, and to several other particulars that had been mentioned by the other witnesses from that town.

And Sir Crisp concludes this part with some proofs, that had in effect been furnished him by Canning's friends; for one of them had wrote to Mr. Cooper of Salisbury, to enquire into the character of Greville at Coombe, and if any others pretended to have seen Squires there, as Greville had sworn. Mr. Cooper accordingly went to Coombe, being but three miles distant, where he found that Greville had a very good character, and also found no less than seven other persons who all declared, that they had seen a gypsy woman there on Sunday, Jan. 24. which by the description they gave of her appeared to be Squires. These testimonies Mr. Cooper sent to Sir Crisp Gascoyne, and at the same time sent a duplicate of them to Canning's friend at London, as he declares in a second letter to Sir Crisp, by which he sent the testimonies of four other persons to the like purpose.

The whole of this evidence, Sir Crisp says, he thought it his duty to lay before his majesty, together with a memorial, of which he gives a copy; and as Canning's friends had likewise presented some fresh evidence against Squires, his majesty, on April 10, when the report of the convicts under sentence of death was made, thought fit to respite the execution of Squires, and to refer the evidence on both sides to his attorney and solicitor-general, who after due consideration reported, that the weight of evidence was in the convict's favour, on which she had a free pardon granted her.

He then gives an account of the indictments for perjury against Canning on one side, and against the three countrymen who had been witnesses in favour of Squires on the other, and in this he describes some very odd sort of management on the part of Canning's friends, particularly with regard to the second certiorari's, in the obtaining of which some person or other was certainly guilty of a wilful imposition upon the late lord chief justice, and it is surprising a more strict inquiry was not made into it.

As the three countrymen were acquitted for want of prosecution, and

as Canning at last appeared, and gave bail to take her trial, he gives his reasons for resolving to have a connected proof of all the places where Squires, her son and daughter, had quartered in their journey from Abbotsbury to London, and for the three last stages before their arrival at Abbotsbury, for which purpose there were about 40 witnesses, besides Wake the exciseman, from 25 different parts of the country, attending at Canning's trial, and all examined separately, the old woman, her son and daughter, being present the whole time in court to be referred to.

After this he makes some remarks for shewing the inconsistency of the evidence produced by Canning's friends, for proving that Squires was at Enfield between Christmas and Jan. 24. 1753, and having thus removed all suspicion of guilt from the gypsy, he proceeds next to shew the falsity of Canning's pretended confinement; for which purpose he gives a copy of her first information before alderman Chitty, and says that he ordered a model and plan to be taken of the room, where she pretended to be confined, which were produced upon the trial.

He then points out a multitude of inconsistencies in the accounts that Canning herself had given, with respect to every part of her story; and gives a summary of the evidence produced at her trial, for proving the impossibility of her having been confined in that room, on which occasion he gives the testimony of Mr. Bell, who keeps the Four Swans at Waltham, to the character of Fortune Natus. Mr. Bell, it seems, swore, that Natus had been in his service above a year; that he was a very honest industrious fellow; that he never caught him in a lye, nor believed him capable of telling one; that amongst his seven other servants he wished he had his equal, and that he raised his wages from 7s. and 6d per week to 7s. from his approbation of his behaviour. How this testimony came to be neglected in the sessions paper, let the reader judge; for it is certain, that either Canning or Natus and his wife must be perjured.

Sir Crisp after this observes some inconsistencies in the evidence produced by Canning, for proving her being carried to Enfield and her return from thence; after which he takes notice of her putting only her mark to her informations, tho' she could write better than most persons in her station. Then he gives what had been observed upon her shift by Mrs. Mayle, the midwife;

to which he adds some remarks upon the advertisements published by her mother, and upon the answer made by the conjurer, and concludes his account thus:

"Far from triumphing at the girl's conviction, wicked as she is, I with her discovery had been the means of intitling her to mercy, and of bringing those more guilty to justice: But this could not be expected; the curtain, behind which the secret lay, was too closely drawn;

and none but her own friends permitted to see her.—And those who before protected her, as the tool of their policy, in opposition to me, must not now desert her."

And he finishes with a renewal of his address to his fellow liverymen, which he concludes thus:

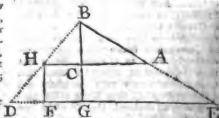
"What I did, as a man, my heart tells me was right; but as a magistrate, I readily submit to your judgment."

A SOLUTION to the QUESTION in NAVIGATION, p. 175.

PRODUCE the line EF to D, then draw the triangle BDE, and let $b = EF$, $c = AH$, $p = BG$ and $x = DF$; then, per similar triangles, $b + x : p :: c : x$, and by multiplying means and extremes, and transposition, we have $x^2 + bx - pc = bp - pc$; put $d = b - p$, and $f = b - c$, then $x^2 + dx = fp$; miles

hence $x = \sqrt{fp + \frac{d^2}{4}} - \frac{d}{2}$; 1: Whence

the required latitude is $40^\circ 4' 6''$ north, and consequently all the rest becomes known, which is needless to infer.



T. DRURY.

A New QUESTION proposed.

TWO pretty ladies are possess'd
Of each, a piece of land,
Whose true dimensions are express'd
And in the * margin stand;
At 30l. an acre just
Each field is to be sold,
The true amount of each you must
Let in your Mag. be told;
The ladies further for their parts
Do solemnly declare,
Who solves it best will win their hearts,
And shall his fav'rite share.

SOLUTION.

LET x = side of the lesser square,
 p = product of all, and b = sum
of the sides, then $\frac{p}{x^2}$ and x^2 are their

separate areas, then $\sqrt{\frac{p}{x^2}} + \sqrt{x^2} = b$

(per question) and $\sqrt{\frac{p}{x^2}} = b - x$, and by

squaring both sides of the equation, and multiplication, we have $x^4 - 2bx^2 + b^2$
ch. 1.

$x^4 = p$, whence $x = 14.28, Q. E. I.$

An Account of BOMBAY in the East-Indies, with a beautiful PROSPECT of the same.

BOMBAY, one of the famous settlements belonging to our East-India company, is situate on an island, near the west coast of India, or the Malabar coast, in $72^\circ 20'$ eastern longitude, and

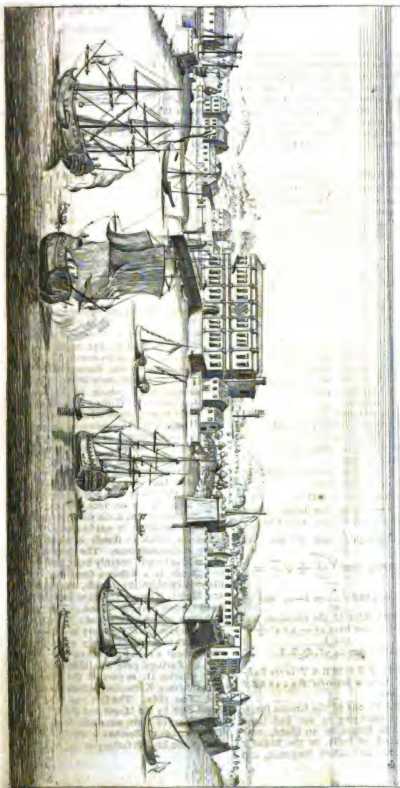
* Two square fields. ch. 1.

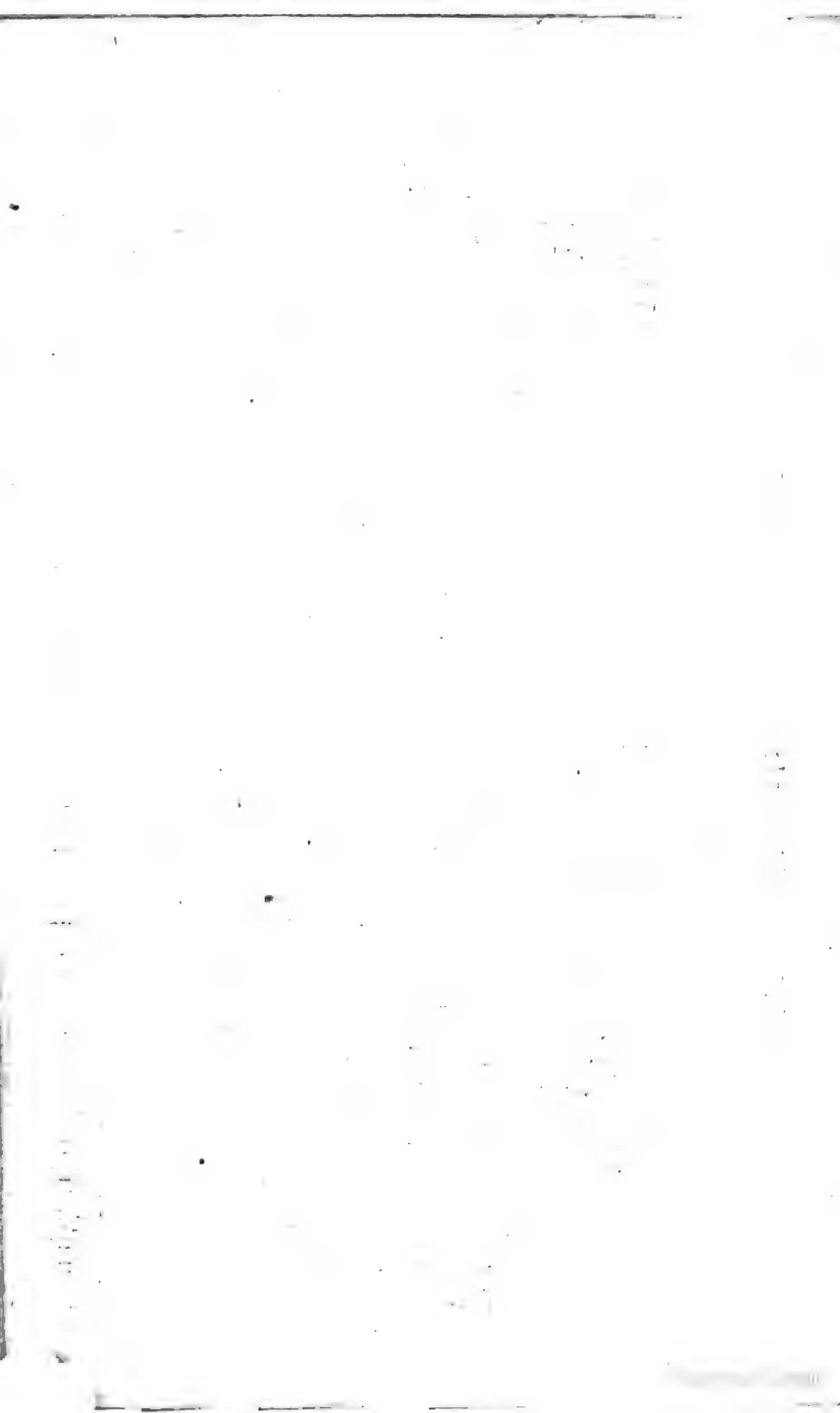
The sum of their two sides = 30.72 and the rectangle of their areas $\times d$ into the area of the

11238640.60 .

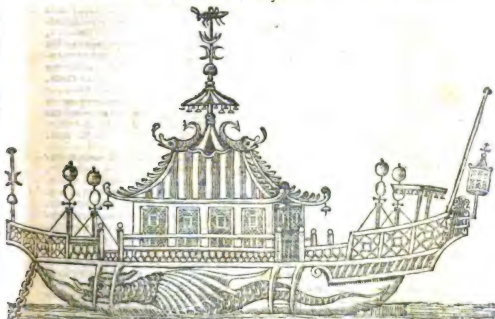
$18^\circ 30'$ north latitude, 130 miles south of Surat, and 200 miles north of Goa, which belongs to the Portuguese. It is incorporated with two other of our settlements, viz. Madras or Fort St. George, and Fort William. It has an excellent harbour, from whence the Portuguese, the first Europeans who possessed it, gave it the name of Boonbay, now corruptly called Bombay. The town was formerly situate on a morass, and near the sea, where noisome vapours ascending from the salt ouze and mud, almost poisoned the people who were obliged to reside there: But it has since been drained and much improved, and is not in that unhealthy condition it was formerly. The island on which it stands is about 30 miles in circumference. The chief town is a mile in length, meanly built, and the fort stands at a distance from it. The island is inhabited by English, Portuguese and Moors. There are three or four more small towns on the island. The soil is barren and the water bad: They preserve the rain water therefore in cisterns; and there is a well of pretty good fresh water about a mile from the town. The king of Portugal gave this island to our king Charles II. as part of the portion of the infanta Katharine, whom he married, Anno 1662. The fort has been besieged both by the Mogul and the Dutch; but neither of them were able to take it. The governor of Bombay is usually president of the English factory at Surat.

An





An exact View of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND's CHINESE YACHT, in which his Highness entertained the Royal Family. This Yacht is in Length 40 Feet, and carries 50 Ton Weight, has a grand Room in it 20 Feet long by 14. It floats on the great Water his Royal Highness has made near his Lodge in Windsor-Forest, which is above two Miles long, and as wide as the River Thames. It was finely illuminated both within and without on the Occasion.



THE WORLD, July 4.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

SIR,

YOU cannot do a greater service to the world, than by promoting the real happiness of the best part of it, the fair sex; for whose sake I beg you will publish the following animadversions upon an error in education, viz. putting Romances into the hands of young ladies; which being a sort of writing that abounds in characters no where to be found, can, at best, be but a useless employment, even supposing the readers of them to have neither relish nor understanding for superior concerns. But as this is by no means the case, and as the happiness of mankind is deeply interested in the sentiments and conduct of the ladies, why do we contribute to the filling their heads with fancies, which render them incapable either of enjoying or communicating that happiness? Why do we suffer those hearts, which ought to be appropriated to the various affections of social life, to be alienated by the mere creatures of the imagination? In short, why do we suffer those who were born for the purpose of living in society with men endued with passions and frailties like their own, to be bred up in daily expectation of living out of it with such men as never have existed? I know several unmarried ladies, who in all probability had been long ago good wives and good mothers, if their imaginations had not been early perverted with the chimerical ideas of romantick love, and themselves cheated out of the *charities* (as Milton calls them) and all the real blessings of those relations, by the hopes of that ideal happiness, which is no where to be found but in Romances.

It is a principle with such ladies, that it matters not if the qualities they ascribe to the heroes of these books be real or imaginary; upon which principle, a footman may as well be the hero as his master; for nothing, it seems, is necessary to dub him such, but the magic power of a lady's fancy, which creates chimeras much faster than nature can produce realities.

It is a principle with such ladies, that it matters not if the qualities they ascribe to the heroes of these books be real or imaginary; upon which principle, a footman may as well be the hero as his master; for nothing, it seems, is necessary to dub him such, but the magic power of a lady's fancy, which creates chimeras much faster than nature can produce realities.

July, 1754.

S

Surely

Surely this doctrine of ideal happiness is calculated for the meridian of Bedlam, and ought never to be received beyond the limits of Moorfields. For if we should admit that the monarch in his cell is as happy as the monarch on his throne, while both their objects are ambition; yet the happiness of society must depend only on the reasonableness of individuals. A father is by this pernicious doctrine frequently robbed of the comfort he expected in his child; a daughter is deprived of the protection and support she might otherwise have claimed from her father; and society is interrupted in forming its general system of happiness, which those relations should contribute to establish.

These, Mr. Fitz-Adam, are almost the necessary consequences of reading Romances. And as human nature is apt to be more influenced by example than precept, I shall enforce the truth of what I have advanced by the following history.

Clarinda was the only child of a wealthy merchant, who placed all his happiness in the expectations of her merit and the rewards of it. Nature had encouraged him in that expectation, by giving her a very liberal portion of her favours; and he determined to improve it by every means which the fondness of a parent could suggest to him. But, unfortunately for Clarinda, her father's good intentions were not guided by a judgment equally good; for it happened to her, as it too often does in the education of young women, that his endeavours were rather directed to grace her person, than to adorn her mind; and whatever qualifications he might wish the latter to possess, he seemed solicitous only of such as might recommend the former. Dress, dancing and music were the whole of her accomplishments; and they so immoderately softened the natural effeminacy of her mind, that she contracted an aversion to every kind of reading which did not represent the same softness of manners. Every hour which was not appropriated to one of these accomplishments, was spent in the ensnaring practice of reading Novels and Romances; of which Clélia was her favourite, and the hero of it continually in her head.

Whilst Clarinda was thus accomplishing herself, the father was studying to reward the merits of his daughter with a husband suitable to her rank and fortune. Theodore, the son of a neighbouring gentleman in the country, was chosen for this honour. But tho' all who knew him declared him to be worthy of it, unhappily for Clarinda, she alone thought otherwise. For notwithstanding he loved her with a sincerity hardly to be equalled, yet as he did not approach her in heroicks, nor first

break his passion to her in shady groves, he was not the hero she expected; he neither bowed gracefully, moved majestically, nor sighed pathetically enough to charm a heart which floated on romantick grimace: In short, he was not the hero which Clélia had impressed on Clarinda's imagination. But, what was still more unfortunate, Theodore's valet de chambre was completely so. That happy hero was a Frenchman, who to an imagination little less romantick than Clarinda's, had added all the fantastick levity of his country; which happening first to discover itself in those very shades where she used to meditate on the hero of Clélia, so captivated her heart with Monsieur Antoine the valet, that her imagination instantly annihilated every circumstance of his rank and fortune, and added every enchanting accomplishment to his mind and person.

There is no resisting the impetuosity of romantick love. Like enthusiasm, it breaks thro' all the restraints of nature and custom, and enables, as well as animates its votaries, to execute all its extravagant suggestions. A passion of this sublime original could have none of those difficulties in discovering itself to its object, which are apt to oppose the rash wills of vulgar mortals; and therefore it was not long before Clarinda gave Antonio (for so she chose to soften the unharmonious name of Antoine) to understand that love, like death, levelled all distinctions of birth and fortune, and introduced the lowest and highest into Elysium together.

Antonio, who had been almost as conversant with Romances as Clarinda, received the first intimations of the lady's passion for him with a transport that had less surprise than joy in it; and from the first discovery of it, there arose an intercourse between them, which entirely defeated the pretensions of Theodore, and confirmed Clarinda's passion for his valet.

But as much a hero as Antonio appeared to be both to Clarinda and himself during the first part of this tender intercourse, in the progress of it he discovered that he wanted one principal ingredient in the composition of that ideal character; he had not courage enough to be a martyr. For tho' he doated on Clarinda's person, whilst her fortune was annexed to it, yet he could not bring himself to starve even with an angel; and this he soon perceived must be his fate, if he possessed the one without the other. Such a disappointment from a hero to a Dido, or to any woman who expected a natural gratification of her passion, would have excited resentment and aversion. This

would have been nature, which romantick love has no knowledge of; it never changes any of those ideas with which it first captivates a fantastick heart: Therefore *Clarinda*, tho' the most pathetically lamented her disappointment in *Antonio*, yet charged it all upon her stars. Her father at the same time declared his resolution to disinclinate her, if she persisted in her folly; and the more effectually to prevent it, he bribed *Antonio* to leave England; which so enflamed *Clarinda's* passion (who considered him as banished on her account) that she made a solemn vow never to marry any other man.

To conclude; the consequence of this vow was, that the father settled an annuity on his daughter, and entailed his estate on his next kindred. This annuity she still lives to enjoy; and in the 53th year of her age prefers the visionary happiness of reading *Clelia*, and thinking on her *Antonio*, to the real blessings of those social relations, which in all probability she had enjoyed thro' life, if she had never been a reader of *Romances*.

Inscription on the Monument erected to the Memory of the late Rev. Dr. JAMES FOSTER, in Bunhill-Fields Burying Ground.

Here lie the remains of
JAMES FOSTER DD
Born at Exeter in Devonshire XVI Sep MDCXC VII
Early trained up in academical studies
And prepared for the sacred work to which he devoted himself

By diligent researches into the holy scriptures
And the assistance they afford as a guide to
mortal reason

As also by serious piety elevated thought
Happy facility in composing and fluency of expression
His judgment in divine things not guided by
the opinion of others

Produced many discourses and writings out of
the common way

Stood in defence of the Christian religion
Set most in recommending love towards God and men
Notwithstanding the envenoms which fell upon him

He was candid towards all whom he believed sincere
Beneficent to the neglect of himself
Agreeable and useful in conversation

And careful to avoid even the appearance of evil
He began his ministry in the west country
Under great discouragements

Was ordained pastor in July MDCCXXV at
Bath in London
And after twenty years service there
Removed to Pinner's Hall in the same city

In December MDCCXLVIII the universality of
Aberdeen in Scotland

Conferred on him in honour, the degree of Doctor in
divinity

His eloquence procured him many hearers of different
persuasions
Till at length by his great assiduity in preaching and
writing

He sunk into a nervous disorder
Which increasing upon him for two or three years
Put an end to his life Nov MDCCCLIII
In the LVII year of his age.

The following extraordinary Advertisement appeared lately in the Canterbury News Letter.

WHEREAS I Sarah, the wife of
Richard Bean, of Milton next Sittingbourne, thopkeeper, some time ago, missed a gold ring, and supposed it to be lent to Mr. James Green's, of Milton

aforsaid, coalmeter, in a pint of flour sold to his house; and for discovering the said ring applied myself to John Martin, of Milton aforsaid, tallow-chandler (a person said to be skilled in the art or mystery of conjuration) who after making several trials of his art, declared, that *Mahebabel*, the daughter of the said J. Green, had the ring; whereupon I challenged her with the ring, and called her thief: And whereas I, the said J. Martin, on application, as aforsaid, and several cautious trials of my science, did inform the said S. Bean, that the said daughter of the said J. Green had the said ring. Now I, the said S. Bean, declare myself heartily sorry for my weakness, and desire the said *Mahebabel* Green will forgive my error. And I the said J. Martin, being truly sensible, that by my means, the said M. Green was called thief, do declare myself heartily sorry for my weakness, in imposing, first on myself, then on others, and desire the said M. Green will forgive my folly; and I promise I will never more pretend to exercise the science of enchantment, conjuration, second sightedness, or any such crafty science. I thought my skill was good, tho' it cost me nothing; but I now find it deceitful and vain, at the expence of 5 guineas.

Sarah Bean, John Martin.

From the WORLD, July 18.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

YOU are the first man I ever wrote a letter to, or wished to correspond with, except my father and brother. I am the youngest of 3 sisters, am not quite 21, love dress and fashions, but cannot consent to appear in the publick walks like a woman of the town. I really think, that if the common prostitutes were to walk in the Park with no other covering than a shift of Paris-net, half the young ladies of my acquaintance would come into the fashion.

My two sisters are so far gone in the mode, that I hardly ever go abroad with them that we are not addressed by gentlemen who are utter strangers to us, in the most familiar (and sometimes the most indecent) terms imaginable. No longer ago than last week we were mobbed in Spring-gardens, from my eldest sister's having affronted a couple of gentlemen, who would fain have entertained us with a glass of wine at the Cardigan.

Pray, favour us with a World upon this subject; for as the youngest sister, my opinion goes for nothing: And besides, I want to have them mortified a little; for they neither love nor esteem me, because I am said to be handsomer than they.

Sarah Manswell.

The IMPARTIAL ADVISER.

The miser securely may loon sit at home, And Polly ungarded may rove ;

Then madam may trust her dear darling a—lone, Nor fear the soft passion of

love, Nor fear the soft passion of love.

The government sh^d. provide for their care, That with peace their greyhairs may

be crown'd, Determin'd a—lone those their daughters shall share, Who equal in riches

a-bound, Who equal in riches a-bound.

2.
Ye ladies who generous hearts do possess,
A d scorn any mercenary view ;
Resolve then at once that the man you
will bless,
Who by merit has strove to gain you :
Regardless of interest let burn the bright
flame,
Since happiness you can but have ;
Be constant, be kind, be always the same,
And by gratitude bind the fond slave.

3.
The time now's your own, nor let it pass by,
But seize the swift minutes as flying ;
Left gone, you repent you ever was coy,
And despis'd the true wain for you dying ;
So will love all the night, and peace all the
day,
Crown with blessings your life to the last ;
And envious old age can never allay
Thoughts captur'd with joys that are
past.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1754.

The MONKEY and CLOWN: A Tale.

SHALL man, with all his boasted
sense,
His reason, wit, and eloquence,
His pow'r, his dress, and fulsome pride,
The brutal commonwealth deride?
For strength or pow'r wou'd any dare,
Unweapon'd, to attack a bear?
Or who cou'd rein the mighty horse,
Shou'd he exert his pow'r and force?

In art each animal exceeds
The greatest artist's greatest deeds;
The beaver, architect of nature,
Safe from the hurt of human creature,
Enjoys a nobler mansion far,
Than what our cities have built the may'r.

For cunning, all who deal in stocks,
Can ne'er excel the cunning fox.
For dress, the beau wou'd find it hard
To match the spotted lynx or pard.
If man has courage, let him try't on
The lioness and eke the lion;
Say, has he reason, let him weigh't
Against the brutes that ne'er betray't:
Say, has he truth, the dog has more,
Nor leaves his master for a whore;
A bitch I mean;—but then the rhyming
Could not have had its proper chiming.

See honest instinct rise superior,
And might's reason sink inferior;
And human art, with brutal nature,
Appears as lesser things to greater;
As this, the following tale will tell ye,
Unless your brains are in your belly.
An honest farmer, you shall hear,
Who liv'd, I think, in Bedfordshire;
He kept a farm, tho' not his own,
The landlord of it liv'd in town.

Now twice or thrice a year the tenant
Would send up partridge, hare, or
pheasant,
To master landlord, as a present.
Now Hodge, his man, who ne'er had
been

From field, or heath, or vale, or green,
As great a clown as sun e'er shone on,
Was on th' occasion sent to London.
The load he bore was no such hardship,
A brace of partridge for his lordship;
And thus equipt, for London strait,
He issues forth at five-barr'd gate.
Suppose him now in London streets,
Gaping and asking all he meets
For master landlord's great fine house,
At least, the biggest of a thousand.

That found, he raps the door in fear,
And strait inquires for the peer;
The faucy porter in a rum key,
Hums him, and points him out the mon-
key;

The clown beheld his lordship's grace,
And thus address'd his monkey face:

An't please your worship's pow'r and
glory,

I've come from farmer Manglestony;
Then bowing shew'd his grace the letter,
At which the monkey 'gan to chatter;
Held out at once his nimble paw,
And gave poor Hodge a desperate claw;
Puts on a thousand odd grimaces,
And tears the letter all to pieces.

Hodge scratch'd his head, and bow'd
again;

Thought landlord in an angry strain;
And thus rejoind'd, There's no offence,
I hope—we country folk want sense,

That's

Thar's to be sure—but please your grace,
 I've ne'er before was in this place ;
 I've brought you, Sir, a present here,
 Some of our homely country cheer,
 His lordship's jacko smok'd the game,
 And flew directly to the fame :
 Hodge star'd—the porter laugh'd—and

begun
 Began to grin and tear and tug ;
 And soon, without a drop of warridge,
 He gobbled down a brace of partridge :
 Hodge thought the peer was mad, and went
 To stop his moneyship's intent,
 When strait he fix'd on Hodge's nose,
 And maul'd it well, you may suppose :
 The porter fearing further danger,
 Took off the peer and freed the stranger ;
 That done, here ends the bloody fray,
 And Hodge quite frighten'd ran away.
 Now Hodge return'd, began to wail,
 And tell his melancholy tale ;
 As how he saw his worship's grace,
 And how his worship scratch'd his face ;
 As how his worship's grace did chatter ;
 With all pertaining to the matter.

The farmer angry—very soon
 To know the cause—came up to town,
 Was soon inform'd of Hobb's disaster,
 And all the county rung with laughter.

By this at once we plainly see
 What human nature's self would be ;
 The mind of man, when fairly stated,
 You'd find, untill'd, uncultivated,
 Exempt from all the arts and knowledge,
 By practice learn'd at court or college ;
 Unskilful in the use of things,
 And lost to all the pomp of kings ;
 For reason is but mere sensation,
 Without the help of cultivation.

PROLOGUE to the Tragedy of Lady Jane
 Grey, lately acted by some young Masters
 and Misses at a private Theatre in Hackney.

METHINKS I hear some angry critic
 say, [a play ?
 "What! boys just breech'd presume to act
 Can striplings hope attention to engage,
 By strutting awkward o'er a tragick stage?
 For these to mount a throne is something
 odd,

Who quiver still, and tremble at a rod ;
 Can any dream such puny kings and queens,
 Assum'd the purple e'er they reach'd their
 teens ?

The stories which they tell us all are fables ;
 For who e'er murder'd princesses in bibs ?
 What'er they feign, their tale no soul be-
 lieves, [sleeves."

Of sovereigns bleeding in their hanging
 Tho' mean our stature and our years
 but few,

We hope to please, and to instruct you too.
 Guess not our parts, or merits, by our age ;
 'Tis not the gown or beard that makes
 the sage ;

Youth oft its time in manly arts employs,
 While many at full sixty still are boys.

From a small source each art, the most
 sublime,

Must take its rise, and be matur'd by time :
 The largest river was but once a rill ;

Thames, near its fountain, scarce will
 turn a mill ;

Rome a poor village first, before it grew
 The world's great wonder, and its mistress
 too ;

And Theopis often play'd his tragick part,
 From town to town, with strollers in a
 cart : [amiss,

Garrick and Quin, nor was their scheme
 First try'd their skill on such a stage as
 this ;

With farce and merry droll they first began,
 The actor still improving with the man.

Wait but a while, and you perhaps may
 see [be ;

Such as they now, just such we once may
 In pompous strains then next we try
 to amuse,

And for a buskin change these little shoes.
 The bravest chief his first campaign
 begins [shins.

With bruising noses, and with breaking
 Great Caesar's self, the world's imperial
 lord, [sword ;

Long wav'd his bat before he wav'd his
 E'er yet a warrior, won his first renown,
 Beating down wickets e'er he storm'd a
 town. [delight,

Marbles and tops were William's first
 Who learn'd to chuck before he learn'd
 to fight ;

Supreme in fame e'er we the victor saw,
 His first fair laurels were obtained at tau ;
 Here the young hero gain'd a conqueror's
 name ;

Colloden only was his second fame.

Let youth for once your thoughts and
 hearts engage,

Which often has improv'd maturer age.
 Nothing we act to shock the virgin's ear,
 Which modesty without a blush may hear.
 Chast as our scenes, not fulsome or pro-
 fant,

For these you must repair to Drury-Lane ;
 There you grow well-bred sinners in a
 trice, [vice ;

And pay your crown to learn each modish
 With raptures fill'd, throw three gay hours
 away, [play.

Cheats, bawds and jilts, the worthies of the
 To our grave stage each female that re-
 pairs, [airs ;

Must leave behind her, her nice modern
 No gigling face, no gilded snuff-box shew,
 No wanton smiles, or ogling at her beau.
 The tragick story we relate this night,

Is meant to move and melt you, not de-
 light ;

Virtue

Virtue distress should touch the weeping
fair,
When seen, all wrapt in anguish and despair;
In fables drest, while a young queen ap-
pears,
Ah follow, and attend her hearse in tears:
What generous pangs should swell your
aching veins, [in chains,
To view great Suffolk's daughter bound
Warm from her lord's embrace and nup-
tial bed,
By a dark ruffian to a scaffold led.

The ax now gleaming dreadful to her sight,
While a dim taper sheds its mournful light;
Bereav'd how soon of all her fatal pow'r!
How happy, and how wretched in an hour!
Refuse not then the tribute of your eyes,
Bath'd in her blood, while breathless Guil-
ford lies; [stain,
While the red stream does her fair bosom
Pouring to cruel Rome her sighs in vain.

VERSES occasioned by a scurrilous Pam-
phlet, intitled, SARAH the Quaker to
LOTHARIO, and published after LO-
THARIO'S Death.

By Mrs. MADDEN, (a Sister of Spencer
Cooper's.)

AND lives there one, by canker'd
malice led,
T'arraign the innocent, defenceless dead?
With vultur's rage, await departing breath;
To all humanity's soft pleading deaf:
Lost to the motions of a generous heart,
The stings of meditated fury dart:
With spleen unfated bid false slander live;
And causeless hate at such an hour revive?
The lion, gentler savage, thro' the wood
Wild tho' he rove, eager and dry for blood;
If chance directs, where death with friend-
ly care
Has just reliev'd the painful traveller;
With rough compassion, sternly talks away,
And scorns to tear the unresisting prey.

AN EPISTLE to Miss E—L of Birmingham.

FAIR creature, to these artless lines
attend,
Sent by no lover but an humble friend;
No flatt'ring titles here expect to find
No protestations empty as the wind:
The common language of our modern
beaus,
In formal speeches or in billet-doux;
Where lofty nonsense flows in ev'ry line,
As transports, raptures, angel, dear, divine!
Or with complaints the tender heart to melt,
They feign a passion which they never felt;
Sometimes exclaim in melancholy strain
How insupportable a lover's pain!
Talk of esteem and love before your face,
Perhaps expose you in another place,
Will mention actions which they ne'er
achiev'd, [receiv'd;
And boast of favours which they ne'er

Inconstant, vain, from fair to fair they go,
On all alike their senseless praise bestow:
Well vers'd in scandal, voluble and gay,
Are always aiming something fine to say:
Yet nonsense ever trickles from their tongue
And always laughing whether right or
wrong;

Disguis'd by dress, effeminate in face,
Fops such as these the name of men dis-
grace. [stand,

With airs assum'd behold the coxcombs
See how they move, the monkeys of the land!
May you, fair Polly! with judicious eyes
Discern their follies, and their arts despise.
Why this advice to me? perhaps you cry,
I want it not,—and throw the paper by.
Advice will always unpolite appear,
And sounds but oddly in a lady's ear.
Yet say what mortal is exempt from crimes
And ev'n the fair have failings too—some-
times;

Nature in you indeed has done her part,
Has giv'n not beauty only, but a—heart;
Youth but just blooming with becoming
grace [face;

Spreads his gay beauties o'er your lovely
Pleasures to youth in pleasing prospects
rise [eyes;

And the world's glories dance before them
All eager then endeavour to obtain
A share of pleasure in the sprightly train:
But to correct and regulate a plan,
The bad from good with proper care to scan,
To shew what we may seek and what avoid,
What pleasures hurt, and what may be
enjoy'd,

With justice to distinguish well, and know
The man of reason from the empty beau,
To check the mind when pleasure's bait
allures, [yours.

Is wisdom's province, and that art is—
Birminghamensis.

On Lady — in Mourning.

THUS fare the Alps, whose heads are
crown'd with snow, [brow;
Foil'd by the dusky clouds that shade its
Thus artful limners shew the pictur'd strife,
When light and shade do give the canvas life:
Thus gloomy jet with polish'd ivory shows,
And leafy shades produce the blushing rose;
Thus sparkling jewels darksome caskets
shroud, [cloud:
And thus — the sun peeps out beneath a
Belinda thus, when she in black appears,
Seems brighter by the sable garb she wears.

SALLINDA'S Right to SAINTSHIP.

WHILST endless saints by Rome
are made,
Whose merits less appear;
Should Sal have no devotion paid,
No off'rings made to her?

If

If saints, made by the unerring chair,
And canonizing grants,
Have oft been such as never were,
Or being, were no saints;
If e'en a lifeless * cloak or † spear,
Good popish fairies have made
And help'd to fill their kalendar,
And carry on their trade:
Sure all must readily admit,
Salinda's juster claim;
For she has beauty, virtue, wit,
And the whole world's esteem.
Who comes a votary to her,
Some chance has for success;
Sure as he is that she can hear,
And should she please can bless.
In pilgrimage on foot to Rome
Who'd trudge to kiss a skull,
Or touch a clout, that touch'd the bum
Of some pope-fainted trull?
But happy—happy thrice is he,
Unquestion'd is his bliss,
To whom she not reluctant yields
The raptures of a kiss.

THE REASON: Or an Apology for such Ordinations as are complained of by PHILOCERIEUS. (See Lond. Mag. for May 1754, p. 210.)

SOME novel sects who can't produce them,
Set holy orders quite at nought;
Alledging gifts and will to use them,
Sufficient calling should be thought.
How wrong this is, our heads, to show
In strongest light to our discerning,
Orders sometimes on those bestow,
Who've neither credit, gifts, nor learning.

IRONICUS.

An extensive Thought on seeing a White-Rose in the Bosom of Miss ST——.

P R A Y tell me, charming, tuneful fair,
Why this unnecessary care;
Say, can that flow'r so white confess,
Add sweetness, whiteness, where 'tis plac'd?
'Tis useless sure; unless design'd
An emblem of thy spotless mind;
Or fix'd to tell each vainer maid,
Like me shall youth and beauty fade.

E——.

A Poem on JEALOUSY, supposed to be by Mrs. JOHNSON, so much celebrated by Dr. SWIFT under the Name of STELLA, lately published in the Observations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks.

O SHIELD me from his rage, celestial pow'rs,
This tyrant, that imbitters all my hours!
Ah, love, you've poorly play'd the hero's part,
You conquer'd, but you can't defend my

When first I bent beneath your gentle reign,
[your train:
I thought this monster banish'd from
But you would raise him, to support your throne,
[own.
And now, he claims your empire, as his
Or tell me, tyrants, have you both agreed,
That where one reigns, the other shall succeed?

STANZAS on going into the Country.

H AIL, gentle Thames! hail, pleasing views!
Hail, sacred shades! where late the muse
Her fav'rite Pope inspir'd:
On thy green margin let me lie,
A leisure hour in peace enjoy,
From busy scenes retir'd.
Here, far from riot's hated noise,
Be mine the calmer, purer joys,
A book or friend bestows:
Safe from the storms which shake the great,
Contentment's gale shall fan my seat,
And sweeten my repose.
Tho' low my state, tho' small my cot,
A narrow competence my lot;
A narrow mind I scorn.
Careless of wealth, but not of fame,
I fondly seek to raise my name,
And live to times unborn.
'Tis hence an arduous theme I chuse,
And hence invoke th' Ascrean muse
To court my prince's ear:
And while she strikes the sounding strings,
Of public virtue while she sings,
He, gracious, deigns to hear.
O could I hope—ambitious aim!
That in the chaplet of his fame,
One flow'r from hence might spring;
I would not envy him whose strain
Inspir'd the labours, vast and vain,
Of Macedonia's king.

VERSES by Mr. BOYCE, to the Memory of Mr. WILLIAM BAKER. (See Death.)

O H cease, my beating heart to mourn
Oh stop, mine eye, thy tear!
The grave admits of no return,
And grief is fruitless here!
Thus speaks the philosophick mind,
Thus nature's self repels;
But mine expands for human-kind,
And what it feels it tells.
Lamented shade! dear friend adieu!
Yet take this artless verse:
The muse you lov'd, that lov'd you too,
Thus sorrows o'er your hero.
No more, in social converse join'd,
Thou'lt ope thy heart to me;
No more shall I improve my mind,
By catching sense from thee.

Thy

* Amphibolus. † Linginus. See the same well ridiculed in the *duke of Buckingham's miscellaneous works*, printed in 1704. In *The Kalendar reformed*, a Dialogue in Imitation of Lucian

Thy gen'rous bosom glow'd with truth,
Where genius beam'd its ray ;
Thy prudence led thy blameless youth,
In virtue's smiling way.
Love, goodness, pity, warm'd thy heart,
Which merit might ensure ;
Thy tender soul still felt the smart
Thy skill essay'd to cure.
Yet vain thy wond'rous worth has prov'd,
Nor could with fate contend ;
The world has lost the man it lov'd,
And I, alas, my friend !
Lo ! poverty, already tost
On life's tempestuous sea ;
Ev'n mis'ry * finds its anguish lost
In that it feels for thee !
So sympathetick was thy heart
To ev'ry sad appeal,
Thy voice itself could boast the art
To mitigate and heal.
How oft we see the morning light
Dart forth a glorious ray,
Yet e'er sol gain meridian height,
Black tempests blast the day.
Thus, Baker, thus, thy life's fair sun,
Just reach'd its destin'd noon ;
Fate gave the word, its race was run ;
Was run, alas, so soon !
Death's workings through the human
frame
Thy judgment could foresee ;
'Twas envy made the tyrant aim,
So suddenly at thee.
Thy soul's in regions bright and fair,
Where virtue's sure to go ;
That worth now makes it honour'd there,
That made it lov'd below.

From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL.

ORBS in extremi jatto desertus arenis,
Fert ubi perpetuas obruta terra nivis.
Non ager hic pomum, non dulcis educat uvas,
Non salices tibia, robora monte, vivunt.
Nec fremitum terræ laudamus magis ; æquora semper
Ventorum rabie, solibus orba tument.
Quocunque aspiciat, campi cultus carentes,
Vastaque, quæ nunc vindictæ, arua jacent.
Hæsit adhuc dextrâ lævâque a parte timentis
Viciniq; metu terret utrumque latus.

The Translation, said to be by a Boy of 13.

FAR from my country, in a dreary
land,
I lie deserted on the barren sand.
No kindly summer cheers the natives here,
But on the ground perpetual snows ap-
pear ;
Pomona's luscious gifts are here unknown,
These thirsty sands the juicy grapes disown.
No mounts appear with verdant forests
crown'd,
No trembling oaks deck the marshy
July, 1754.

Chearless and sunless pass the gloomy days,
While constant storms the dashing billows
raise.

Unclaim'd on ev'ry part the lands appear,
A soil deserted by the tiller's care.
On ev'ry side, th' insulting foe draws near,
And ev'ry side has cause alike to fear.

An Elegy on Mrs. THOMPSON : By Lady
MARY WORTLEY.

UNHAPPY fair ! by fatal love be-
tray'd !
Must then thy beauties thus untimely
fade ? [charms,
And all thy blooming, soft, inspiring
Become a prey to death's destructive
arms ? [wind,
Tho' short thy day, and transient like the
How far more blest than those yet left
behind ! [remain ;
Safe in the grave thy griefs with thee
And life's tempestuous billows break in
vain. [gay,
Ye tender nymphs, in lawless pastimes
Who heedless down the paths of pleasure
stray ;
Tho' long secure, with blissful joy clare,
Yet pause, and think of Arabella's fate ;
For such may be your unexpected doom,
And your next slumbers lull you in the
tomb.

But let it be the muse's gentle care
To shield from envy's rage the mould'ring
fair : [send ;
To draw a veil o'er faults she can't de-
And what prudes have devour'd, leave
time to end :
Be it her part to drop a pitying tear,
And mourning sigh around thy sable bier.
Nor shall thy woes long glad th' ill-natur'd
crowd,
Silent to praise, and in detraction loud :
When scandal, that thro' life each worth
destroys,
And malice, that imbibers all our joys,
Shall in some ill star'd wretch find later
stains ;
And let thine rest, forgot as thy remains.

The following Epigram was humbly addressed
to the Rt. Hon: HENRY BOYLE, Esq; on
his Arrival at Castle-Maityr after the
Parliament was prorogued, and he, with
his Friends displaced.

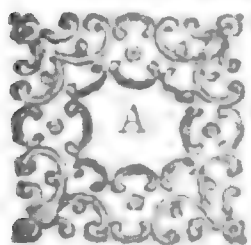
EXALTED to a private state,
And gloriously retir'd,
Your foes have made you, not so great,
To be the more admir'd.
The victory which they have won,
But more augments your praise ;
As men add vigour to the sun,
When they contract his rays.

T t T H E

* Alluding to his humane treatment of the patients in the Westminster-Infirmary.

T H E *Monthly Chronologer.*

Extract of a Letter from Montserrat in the West-Indies, dated April 8, 1754.



ABOUT one o'clock this morning we were alarmed with a most dreadful rumbling noise from the mountains like loud thunder, which was succeeded by a violent earthquake, that lasted near a quarter of an hour. It was very dreadful, and impossible to be described by any person who was never used to these hot climates.

Williamsburg in Virginia, May 20. When all the forces now ordered to the Ohio from this and the neighbouring governments are arrived, they will make up about 1100 men, besides the assistance we expect from Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina; and a great number of Indians are ready to join us.

Philadelphia, May 19. The general assembly of this province have voted 10,000*l.* to be given to the king's use; and 500*l.* to be given in behalf of this province, as a present to the Indians of the six nations, at the treaty proposed to be held at Albany some time in June.

Inscription on the Monument erected for Lady WALPOLE in Westminster-Abbey.

To the Memory
of
CATHERINE, Lady WALPOLE,
Eldest Daughter of John Shorter, Esq;
of Bybrook,
And
First Wife of Sir Robert Walpole,
Afterwards Earl of Orford,
Horace,
Her youngest Son,
Consecrates this Monument.
She had Beauty and Wit
Without Vice or Vanity;
And cultivated the Arts
Without Affectation.
She was devout,
Tho' without Bigotry to any Sect;
And was without prejudice to any Party,
Tho' the Wife of a Minister;
Whose Power she esteem'd
But when she could employ it
To benefit the Miserable
Or reward the Meritorious.
She lov'd a private Life,
Tho' born to shine in public;
And was an Ornament to Courts,
Untainted by them.
-She died August 20, 1737.

TUESDAY, July 2.

The poll for sheriffs of London and Middlesex was finally closed, and the books being cast up, the sheriffs declared the numbers to be

For Alexander Sheafe, Esq;	1020
George Streatfield, Esq;	1016
Mr. Alderman Fludyer	718
Mr. Alderman Beckford	716

Upon which a scrutiny was demanded in behalf of the aldermen, by Mr. Benjamin Bond and Mr. Charles Bond, citizens and wax-chandlers, who nominated Mr. Nicholas Crisp, citizen and haberdasher, and Mr. Daniel Bouth, citizen and salter, to be their scrutineers; and the sheriffs immediately granting their request, the court of hustings was adjourned to Friday morning 9 o'clock. (See p. 284.)

About 2 this afternoon a terrible fire broke out at Hindon in Wilts, which burnt all night and great part of the next day, whereby upwards of 140 dwelling-houses, besides out-houses, barns, stables, ricks of corn and hay, &c. were consumed, to the great confusion and distress of the inhabitants, who were greatly relieved in their calamity by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, particularly by lord Folkestone, and the city of Salisbury. Thirteen publick houses out of 14 were destroyed, and 1 or 2 persons perished in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

His majesty, attended by their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, prince Edward, and a great number of persons of quality, reviewed the regiment of horse-guards blue in Hyde-park, who made a fine appearance. His majesty walked thro' all the ranks and saw them perform all their exercises. There was the greatest number of persons of quality and gentlemens coaches ever seen on a like occasion.

TUESDAY, 9.

The sheriffs received a letter from the gentlemen that demanded the scrutiny at Guildhall, acquainting them, that they would not go on with the same; upon which George Streatfield, Esq; and Alexander Sheafe, Esq; were declared duly elected sheriffs for the year ensuing; and the common-crier was ordered to acquaint them therewith.

The indictment against Eleanor Burgess, keeper of Richmond-park gate, for obstructing and hindering people from passing

passing thro' Richmond-park with carriages, on horseback, and on foot, as formerly, which was to have been tried next assizes in Surrey, was, on a motion of the attorney-general, moved by *certiorari*; and a few days since, the attorney-general moved the court of King's-Bench, that this indictment might be tried at bar in the court of King's-Bench, at Westminster, next Michaelmas-term, by a special jury of the county of Surrey; which was granted by the court accordingly. (See p. 186)

MONDAY, 15.

This night between 11 and 12 a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Memory, grocer and oilman, at the corner of Stafford-street, next to Old Bond-street, which in a little time entirely consumed the same, and all his stock; he and his family escaping with difficulty almost naked. It likewise burnt the upper part of the Blue Posts alchouse, and the houses of Mrs. Barber and Mr. Moss, and greatly damaged the Vine tavern in Stafford-street: All the latter persons suffered greatly in the loss of their goods.

TUESDAY, 16.

The two sheriffs elect returned the following answer, by their attorneys, to the court of aldermen at Guildhall, That Mr. Streatfield was in the 73d year of his age, and both of them being Protestant Dissenters, they had not, within one year before their supposed election, taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the church of England, and therefore dared not take upon them that office in defiance of a plain act of parliament, 13 Car. II. Stat. 2 Cap. 1. whereby it is enacted, "That no person or persons, who should not have, within one year next before the election or choice, taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the church of England, should for ever, after March 25, 1663, be placed, elected, or chosen in or to any office or offices of magistracy, or places or trusts, or other employment relating to or concerning the government of any city, corporation or borough;" and thereby expose themselves to the censure of the law for usurping an office, to which, by the above act, they could not be elected.—Upon which a common hall was ordered for the choice of two others.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

At the opening of the sessions at the Old-Bailey, a motion was made, that the court should contract with another person, instead of Mr. Stewart (who is the present contractor for the transportation of felons) to carry Elizabeth Canning to America; and Mr. Stewart in court consenting to wave his contract, the motion was granted (on a division) the present

contractor being to transport her to some of his majesty's colonies in America, according to her sentence, under the usual penalty. And on Saturday evening she was delivered from Newgate to her friends, in order to be so transported.

A cause was tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Ryder, upon an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leatherfeller in Newgate-street, against the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew fair, when Mr. Holland's witnesses were examined; but no person appearing on the other side, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on every one of the 15 issues to be tried, with costs of suit. By this determination, all citizens of London are exempted from paying toll for the future at the said fair.

MONDAY, 22.

Joseph Mills, a turncock, for the murder of Samuel Room, a paviour, in the Minories; and Robert Finch, for the murder of his wife in Ludgate, who received sentence at the Old Bailey immediately on their conviction, the former on Friday, and the other on Saturday, were this day executed at Tyburn.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the other convicts received sentence of death, viz. Mary Smith, for stripping and robbing an infant about 3 years old; Thomas Collis, for sacrilegiously stealing a linen surplice; Elizabeth Jones, for stealing a silver watch and 20 guineas; and James Copley, for stealing some valuable manuscript books out of Mr. Lintot's chambers in the Temple.

At this sessions one Lewis, a woman who had been in Newgate upwards of two years on a verdict left special for forgery, was brought into court, the same being determined by the judges, and received sentence of death.

Their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, duke of Cumberland and prince Edward went this day by water to Woolwich, attended by lord Hartcourt, lord Anson, admiral Rowley, and a great number of persons of distinction; the lords of the admiralty, the commissioners of the navy, and victualling office, also in their respective barges. They were saluted when they went aboard by the guns at the Tower, and upon their landing at Woolwich by the guns at the warren, and all the yachts lying there. Their royal highnesses first took a view of the several works in the dock-yard, saw the manner of forging an anchor, making sails, &c. Afterwards they went on board the Royal-Anne, a first rate man of war now building; and then on board the Dunkirk, the new 60 gun ship, which was launched

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that day. A new sloop of war, called the Happy, was launched about an hour before. As soon as the launch was over, their royal highnesses went on board the Carolina yacht, where a most elegant dinner was provided for them, and at 7 in the evening they embarked on board their barge to return to town, being saluted as before. All the ships in the river had their colours hoisted, which, with the great number of yachts and boats of all kinds, with which the Thames was covered, formed a most beautiful prospect.

TUESDAY, 23.

At a court of hustings at Guild-Hall, Allan Evans, Esq; and John Torriano, Esq; (both merchant taylors) were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in the room of Alexander Sheafe and George Streatfield, Esqrs. who refused to give bond to serve that office. After the election, Mr. Torriano came forward and thanked his fellow-citizens for the honour they had done him, and acknowledged his unfitness, but promised to use his utmost endeavour to go thro' the office with candour and impartiality. Mr. Evans not being present, had till next court of aldermen to give his answer.

THURSDAY, 25.

The back front of Mr. Barrat's late sugar-house at Paul's wharf, which was left standing when the said sugar house was burnt down, (see p. 234.) fell in, by which accident 5 bricklayers labourers, who were chipping bricks in the cellar, for the workmen, that were carrying up a new building, were killed on the spot.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

REV. Mr. Cobbe, prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, only son of the Hon. Col. Cobbe of Winchester, and nephew to the archbishop of Dublin, to Miss Ferne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ferne, rector of Avington, Hants.

Hon. Brinsley Butler, son and heir of lord visc. Lanesborough, to the Hon. Miss Rochfort, daughter to the lord visc. Bellfield.

June 29. John Harding, Esq; of Gloucestershire, to Miss Catharine Wyndham.

July 3. Rev. Mr. Robert Thistlethwayte, to Miss Anne Bathurst, sister to lady Ranelagh.

4. Hon. Capt. Maitland of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, brother to the earl of Lauderdale, to Miss Madan.

5. Rev. Thomas Whitfield, D. D. to Miss Hannah Lambert, of Lee in Kent.

Sir Edmund Anderson, of Kilnwick in Yorkshire, Bart. to Miss Fanny Batty of Tadcaster.

10. Earl of Drumlanrig, eldest son to

the duke of Queensbury, to lady Mary Hope, daughter to the earl of Hoptoun.

11. Thomas Partington, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Andrews, of Grosvenor-street.

15. John Wilkes, Esq; eldest son of the lord chief justice Wilkes, to Miss Freke, of Bristol.

17. Charles Cotterel Dormer, Esq; assistant master of the ceremonies, to Miss Caesar.

23. George Colebrooke, Esq; member of parliament for Arundel in Sussex, to Miss Gaynor.

Hon. capt. Vaughan, son and heir to lord visc. Lisbourne, to Miss Nightingale, only daughter of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, late of Enfield, Esq; a 30,000l. fortune.

Countess of Glencairn, delivered of a son.

July 8. Lady Charlotte Johnston, of a son.

The lady of the Hon. Col. Flemming, of a daughter.

9. The lady of Thomas Dod, of Edge in Cheshire, Esq; of a son and heir.

15. The lady of Capel Hanbury, Esq; of a daughter.

18. The lady of Thomas Penn, Esq; proprietary of Pensilvania, of a son.

20. Lady viscountess Gallway, of a daughter.

22. Lady of baron Munchausen, secretary for the affairs of Hanover, of a son.

DEATHS.

June 23. **L**IEUT. Gen. Henry de Gue, col. of a reg. of horse, and major gen. on the Irish establishment.

27. Joseph Fawthorpe, Esq; many years a director of the S. S. company, and a governor of St. Thomas's, Guy's, the London and Foundling hospitals.

28. Martin Folkes, Esq; many years president of the Royal Society, which honour he resigned some time ago, on account of his ill state of health, but at his death was president of the society of Antiquaries. He was struck with a fresh fit of the palsy about 4 days before his death, and never spoke afterwards.

Rt. Hon. lord Louth, of the kingdom of Ireland.

30. Sollom Emlyn, Esq; an eminent chamber council.

July 1. Sir Clifford William Phillips, Knt. in the commission of the peace for the Tower Hamlets.

2. Henry Joynes, Esq; an eminent architect.

3. Mr. William Baker, one of the surgeons of the Westminster infirmary. (See p. 329.)

Sir William Nairn, Bart. in Scotland.

George Read, M. D. in Scotland, in the 88th year of his age.

7. Her grace the dutchess dowager of Somerset, relict of the late duke and mother to the countess of Northumberland.

10. Lady Cater, relict of Sir Robert Kendal Cater, late alderman of London.

11. Hon. Lady Susannah Booth, aunt to the earl of Lincoln, and sister to the Hon. George Clinton, Esq;

14. Rev. Samuel Shuckford, D. D. one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, and rector of All-Saints, Lombard-Street, London.

18. Sir George Champion, Knt. alderman of Bridge ward within.

19. Terringham Backwell, Esq; father of Barnaby Backwell, Esq; banker, at Temple-bar.

Lady Lloyd, relict of Sir Charles Cornwallis Lloyd, of Cardiganshire, Bart. and wife of George Speke, Esq;

20. Rt. Hon. lady Archer.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Samuel Lowfield, presented to the vicarage of St. Michael in the Vale, in Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Bilio, B. L. had a dispensation to hold the rectory of Lutterworth, together with the rectory of Swapstow, both in Leicestershire.—Mr. John Smith, presented by the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge, to the living of Bratton-Fleming, in Devonshire.—Robert Young, B. D. to the rectory of Widecombe St. Andrew, in Northamptonshire.—John Edward Wilson, M. A. to the vicarage of Sellinge, in Kent.—Samuel Jeffery, M. A. to the rectory of Podwell, in Leicestershire.—Mr. James Tattersal, by the duke of Bedford, to the living of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.—Daniel Sims, M. A. to the rectory of Nesbitt, in the Isle of Ely.—Tho. Hyde, B. A. to the vicarage of Smitterton, in the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Keighley, to the living of Low-Layton, in Essex, in the room of Mr. Dubourdieu, deceased.—Mr. Robert Smith, archdeacon of Winchester, had the degree of doctor in divinity conferred on him by diploma from the university of Oxford.—Mr. Philemon Marsh, presented to the vicarage of St. Trinity Micklegate, in York.—Mr. Rich. Cordukes, to the rectory of St. Saviour, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Adams, chosen lecturer of St. Mary Somerset, in Thames-street.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, July 2. The king has approved of Robert Hunter Morris, Esq; to be lieutenant governor of

Pensilvania, upon the appointment of Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqrs. proprietaries of that province.

The king has appointed Jonathan Belcher, Esq; to be chief justice of Nova-Scotia.—Joseph Herbert, Esq; to be chief justice of the island of Nevis.—Harry Webb, Esq; to be attorney general of the Leeward Caribbee-islands.—Henry McCulloch, Esq; to be secretary and clerk of the crown in North-Carolina.—Dugald Campbell, Esq; to be clerk of the Common-Pleas in South Carolina.

Whitehall, July 9. The king has granted to John Jeffreys, Esq; the office of keeper of the change and money in the Tower, and of keeper of the coinage of gold and silver in England, in the room of Richard Herbert, Esq; deceased.—Arthur Scott, Esq; appointed a commissioner of the navy for the affairs of the yards of Chatham and Sheerness.—Evan Vaughan, Esq; made constable of Harleigh-castle in North-Wales.—Richard Heron, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; made treasurer's remembrancer in the Exchequer.

Whitehall, July 13. Matthew Hiccox, Esq; made consul in the Madeiras.

Whitehall, July 20. Thomas Ogilvie, Esq; commonly called lord Deskfoord, made a commissioner of the customs in Scotland.

From the other PAPERS.

Mr. Jones made sealer to the court of chancery.—Hon. William Green, Esq; chosen governor, and the Hon. John Gardner, Esq; deputy governor of Rhode-island.—James Muir Campbell, made major to the earl of Ancram's reg. of dragoons.—Edward Clarke, Esq; made captain of the Basilisk fireship.—Lord Willoughby of Parham chosen president of the Antiquaries society.—Capt. Samuel Porrier, chosen secretary to the African company.—William Stephenson, Esq; an eminent distiller near the Old Swan, unanimously elected alderman of Bridge-ward within, in the room of Sir George Champion, Knt. deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS Keell, late of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, factor and dealer.—Thomas Dodgson, late of Cockermouth, but now of London, dealer.—John Whitefoot, of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, baker.—Tho. Welch, of White-Cross-street, butcher.—John Morden, of Maidstone in Kent, dealer in timber.—James Gibson, of St. Dunstan's in the West, hair-merchant.—Edward Riches, of Norwich, coal merchant.—Philip Harrison, now or late of the Cloisters, London, merchant.

[*See rest in our next.*]

T H E

THE most material occurrence since our last is the death of the famous count Ernestus de Byron, duke of Courland, who died in his confinement at Jaroslaw soon after the middle of this month, so that an election of a new duke of Courland and Samogitia must soon come on, and may perhaps be the cause of a new war in Europe; for as these two provinces have Livonia upon the north, Lithuania upon the east, Prussia upon the north, and the Baltick sea upon the west, by which they have a communication with Sweden and Denmark, the Czarina, the king of Poland, the king of Prussia, and the two northern crowns, will all interest themselves in this election, which is to be made by the states of the two provinces; and we may suppose, that, in order to oppose the Russian interest, French money will not be wanting. On the other side, the Russians have already ordered quarters to be prepared upon the frontiers of Courland for several regiments; and as the late duke's death has been for some time daily expected, the Turks seem to be preparing to interfere; for letters from Caminiek on the south frontier of Poland, dated the 23d ult. say, that they are forming an army of 25,000 men in the neighbourhood of Ockzakow, another of 15,000 near Chockzim, and a third of 15,000 in the neighbourhood of Bender, which they are providing with all implements of war, as if they were designed immediately to march and enter upon action.

If upon this occasion a war should break out in the north, it will defeat the design of a treaty which from Vienna we are told, is concluded between the British court and the empress of Russia, by which the latter in consideration of a subsidy engages to keep constantly on foot, in the conquered provinces, an army of 70,000 men, which is to be at the disposal of the crown of Great-Britain and its allies.

By letters from Paris there seems to be some demur as to the return of the parliament to that city; for tho' his most Christian majesty had publickly declared that he was about to recall that illustrious body of patriots, and in his letter to the first president had declared, that he was willing to restore his parliament of Paris, for the good of his people, and was going to issue the necessary orders for that purpose; yet the hot-headed bishops have hitherto found means to get it put off, and some people begin to fear, that such conditions will be required as that illustrious body cannot comply with;

In the mean time a virulent pamphlet has been published, intitled, *Animadversiones on the Chatelet's Refusal to acknowledge the Royal Chamber*, in which the author calls the several chambers of the parliament Jansenists, hereticks, &c. alledges that their temper is a determined opposition to the royal prerogative, and their drift to change the form of government; and at last charges them *totidem verbis* with high treason, and a tyrannical sacrilege, for which they deserve to be brought to trial. This pamphlet the parliament of Rouen have already ordered to be burnt; but we do not hear that his majesty's great council have taken any notice of it, as might have been expected. As the dauphiness is drawing near her time, the archbishop of Paris has taken care to be the first to order prayers to be put up in all the churches within his province, for granting her a happy delivery.

The brave Corsicans, in pursuance of their manifesto*, have begun hostilities against the Genoese, and several skirmishes have happened, but no action of any importance, as the Genoese keep mostly within their fortified places, and the natives have not got themselves provided with artillery for besieging them. In the mean time the republick, where a new doge has been lately chosen, have, at his earnest request, recalled the marquiss de Grimaldi, and in his room appointed the marquiss Joseph Maria Doria to be their commissary in the island of Corsica, whither they have just sent a new reinforcement of troops with all sorts of warlike stores. The people of St. Remo are likewise in a bad way; for the French have interposed against the decree of the aulick council in their favour, which will at least suspend its being carried into execution.

Bassano in the Venetian territories, June 7. For some weeks past we have had in these parts an extraordinary kind of phenomenon, formed by inflammatory vapours, which rise in the night, to the height of a man, and range the surface of the earth in the shape of globes of fire. In the village of Loria, and its neighbourhood, in particular, many barns and granaries have been fired by them; and the inhabitants are continually on the watch, and contrive all sorts of means to dissipate these moving fires, by stones, scythes, halberds, and other instruments.

Treves, July 12. Yesterday came on here the election of a coadjutor to his electoral highness, when baron Walderdorff, great dean of our church, was unanimously elected.

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1										London.	Christ.
2	134	119	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 25	3 2	N. W.	clou. rain	Males 535 } 1561
3			104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 102 1/2	6l. 45	3 2	N. W.	fair	Femal. 526 } 1561
4	134		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 45	3 2	S. W.	fair clou.	Males 745 } 1529
5	134 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 50	3 2	E. S. E.	fair hot	Femal. 784 } 1529
6			104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 65	3 2	W. S. W.	fair hot	Died under 2 Years old 586
7			104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 65	3 5	S. W.	fair	Between 2 and 5 — 161
8	Sunday								W.	fair	5 and 10 — 50
9	133 1/2	132 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 60	3 5	N. W.	fair	10 and 20 — 44
10	133 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 65	3 5	S. W.	fair	20 and 30 — 113
11	133 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 45	3 5	S. W. by W.	fair	30 and 40 — 136
12	133 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 45	3 5	S. E.	fair	40 and 50 — 126
13	133 1/2	192	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 35	3 5	S. W. by W.	fair	50 and 60 — 113
14	Sunday		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 45	3 7	S. W.	fair	60 and 70 — 94
15			104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 45	3 7	W.	wind fair	70 and 80 — 70
16	133 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 55	3 7	N. N. W.	fair rain	80 and 90 — 36
17	133 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 65	3 7	S. W. by W.	rain	90 and 100 — 6
18	133 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 65	3 7	S. S. W. by N.	rain	1529
19	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 65	3 7	N. W. by N.	fair rain	Within the Walls 123
20	133 1/2		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	6l. 65	3 10	N. W. by N.	cloudy	Without the Walls 342
21	Sunday		104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	6l. 65	3 10	N. E.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey 725
22	133 1/2	188	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	6l. 75	3 10	S.	wind fair	City & Sub. West. 339
23	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	6l. 75	3 10	S. S. E.	fair	Weekly July 2 — 1529
24	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	6l. 65	3 10	S. W.	fair	9 — 389
25	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	6l. 65	3 10	W. S. W.	cloudy	16 — 377
26	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102	6l. 75	3 12	S. W.	cloudy	23 — 398
27	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102	6l. 75	3 12	S. S. W.	rain	23 — 365
28	Sunday								W. S. W.	fair rain	1529
29	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102	6l. 75	3 12	S. W.	clou. fair	Wheaten Peck Loaf 15. 9d.
30	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102	6l. 75	3 12	W. N. W.	fair cool	Pease 23s. to 30s. od. p. Quar.
31	133 1/2	187 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	6l. 75	3 12	N. W.	fair	Tares 20s. to 25s. per Quar.

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For AUGUST, 1754.

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 II. Journey in the Highlands of Scotland.
 III. Life of Mr. Cowley.
 IV. Extract from Mrs. Pilkington's Memoirs.
 V. Experiments on a Copper Spring in Ireland.
 VI. Prosperity and Adversity, from The WORLD.
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 XI. Regulations for the Prussian Infantry.
 XII. Cowley's Hymn to Light.
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 XV. SUMMARY of the last Session of last Parliament.
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 XIX. A Case in relation to the Bones.
 XX. Of Attraction and Repulsion.
 XXI. Country Allizes.
 XXII. POETRY: Stanzas to Miss Jones; on Occasion of a Pincushion, on which was worked a True Lover's Knot; a new Song, sung by Miss Stevenson; on the Death of a Friend; to Miss ———; True Fortitude; to Mr. Pr — rd, on his Gardens at Frome; a Sonnet; the Fair Proteſtor; the Linnet and the Jay; from two Epistles on Happiness; D. Joanni Græco, &c. Epigram; a new Song set to Musick, &c.
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 XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
 XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
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With a Beautiful HEAD of COWLEY, a VIEW of FORT-WILLIAM in the East-Indies, and a curious PLATE of the several Sorts of SPIDERS; all neatly engraved.

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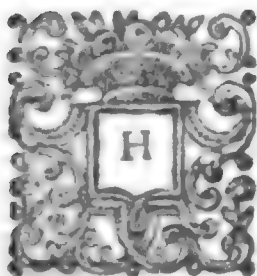
T H E

L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

A U G U S T , 1 7 5 4 .

A LIST of the HOUSE of PEERS*.

*Those marked thus * don't sit in the House ; thus () under Age ; thus § Peers of Scotland who take Place according to the Act of Union.*



IS Royal Highness George
William Frederick Prince
of Wales, &c.

D U K E S .

His Royal Highness
William Duke of Cum-
berland, &c.

- * Edward Howard duke of Norfolk
- Edward Seymour duke of Somerset
Created by King Charles II.
- William Fitzroy duke of Cleveland
- () Charles Lenos duke of Richmond
- Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton
- Charles Noel Somerset duke of Beaufort
- George Beauclerk duke of St. Albans
Created by King William III.
- Charles Powlet duke of Bolton, dead
- Thomas Osborn duke of Leeds
- John Russel duke of Bedford
- William Cavendish duke of Devonshire
Created by Queen Anne.
- Charles Spencer duke of Marlborough
- John Manners duke of Rutland
- § Archibald Campbell duke of Argyle
- * Charles Douglas duke of Dover
- * James Hamilton duke of Brandon
Created by King George I.
- Peregrine Bertie duke of Ancaster
- Evelyn Pierpont duke of Kingston
- Thomas Pelham Holles duke of Newcastle
- William Bentinck duke of Portland
- Robert Montagu duke of Manchester
- Henry Bridges duke of Chandos
- Lionel Cranfield Sackville duke of Dorset
- () Francis Egerton duke of Bridgewater

M A R Q U I S S E S .

- Created by King William III.*
- § John Hay marquis of Tweedale
- § William Ker marquis of Lothian
Created by King George II.
- Charles Wentworth marquis of Rocking-
ham

E A R L S .

Created by King James I.

- * George Talbot earl of Shrewsbury
- Edward Stanley earl of Derby
- Francis Hastings earl of Huntingdon
- () Henry Herbert earl of Pembroke
- Henry Clinton earl of Lincoln
- Henry Bowes Howard earl of Suffolk and
Berks.
- James Cecil earl of Salisbury
- Brownlow Cecil earl of Exeter
- James Compton earl of Northampton
- Edward Rich earl of Warwick
- William Fielding earl of Denbigh
- John Fane earl of Westmoreland
Created by King Charles I.
- Charles Mordaunt earl of Peterborough
- Harry Gray earl of Stamford
- Daniel Finch earl of Winchelsea
- Philip Dormer Stanhope earl of Chesterfield
- Sackville Tufton earl of Thanet
Created by King Charles II.
- John Montagu earl of Sandwich
- Henry Hyde earl of Clarendon
- William Anne Hollis Capel earl of Essex
- George Brudenel earl of Cardigan
- Richard Annesley earl of Anglesea
- Henry Howard earl of Carlisle
- Henry Scott (D. of Buccle.) earl of Doncaster
- Richard Boyle earl of Burlington
- Anthony Ashley Cooper earl of Shaftsbury
- George Henry Lee earl of Litchfield
- John Robartes earl of Radnor
- Augustus Berkley earl of Berkley
- Willoughby Bertie earl of Abingdon
- () Baptist Noel earl of Gainsborough
- Robert d'Arcy earl of Holderness
- Other Windsor Lewis Hickman earl of
Plymouth

Created by King James II.

- * John Paul Stafford Howard earl of Stafford
Created by King William III.
- Richard Lumley Saunderson earl of Scar-
borough

U u 2

G e o r g e

* See alphabetical lists of the House of Commons in our Magazines for June and July

George Booth earl of Warrington
 • Thomas Newport earl of Bradford
 William Henry Zullestein de Nassau earl of Rochford

William Ann Van Kepel earl of Albemarle
 George William Coventry earl of Coventry
 William Villers earl of Jersey
 Henry d'Auverquerque earl of Grantham

Created by Queen Anne.

John Powlet earl Powlet
 George Cholmondeley earl of Cholmondeley
 Francis Godolphin earl Godolphin

& John Lesly earl of Rothes
 & James Douglas earl of Morton
 James Stewart earl of Moray
 William Home earl of Home
 James Maitland earl of Lauderdale
 John Campbell earl of Loudon
 James Ogilvie earl of Finlater
 John Campbell earl of Breadalbane
 G. Gordon earl of Aberdeen
 Hugh Hume earl of Marchmont
 & John Carmichael earl of Hyndford

Created after the Union.

Edward Hailey earl of Oxford
 William Wentworth earl of Strafford
 Robert Shirley earl Ferrers

() William Legge earl of Dartmouth
Created by King George I.

Henry Paget earl of Uxbridge
 George Bennet earl of Tankerville
 Heneage Finch earl of Aylesford
 George William Harvey earl of Bristol
 George Montagu Dunk earl of Halifax
 John Carteret earl Granville
 George Augustus Yelverton earl of Sussex
 William Cowper earl Cowper
 Philip Stanhope earl Stanhope
 Bennet Sherard earl of Harborough
 George Parker earl of Macclesfield
 George Fermor earl of Pomfret
 Will. Grahame (D. Mon.) earl Grahame
 Robert Ker (D. Roxb.) earl of Ker

Created by King George II.

James Waldegrave earl Waldegrave
 Benjamin Mildmay earl Fitzwalter
 John Ashburnham earl of Ashburnham
 Thomas Howard earl of Effingham
 Robert Walpole earl of Orford
 William Stanhope earl of Harrington
 William Pulteney earl of Bath
 John Wallop earl of Portsmouth
 Thomas Coke earl of Leicester
 Francis Greville earl Brooke
 John Levison Gower earl Gower
 John Hobart earl of Buckinghamshire
 William Fitzwilliam earl Fitzwilliam
 Henry Arthur Herbert earl Powis
 Hugh Percy earl of Northumberland
 Charles Wyndham earl of Egremont
 Richard Grenville earl Temple
 Simon Harcourt earl of Harcourt
 Francis Seymour Conway earl of Hertford
 Francis North earl of Guildford
 Charles Cornwallis earl Cornwallis

H. Vane earl of Northallerton
 Philip Yorke earl of Hardwicke

VISCOUNTS.

Edward Devereaux viscount Hereford
 • Anthony Brown viscount Montacute
Created by King James I.

Richard Fiennes viscount Say and Sele
Created by King Charles I.

Thomas Bellassys viscount Fauconberg
 Charles Townshend viscount Townshend
 () Thomas Thynne viscount Weymouth
 William Hatton viscount Hatton

Created by King George I.

() Frederick St. John viscount St. John
 Hugh Boscawen viscount Falmouth
 () George Byng viscount Torrington

Created by King George II.

James Fitzgerald viscount Leinster
 Jacob Bouverie viscount Folkstone
 & Murray viscount Stormont

BARONS.

George Neville lord Abergavenny

• John Touchit lord Audley

John West lord Delawar

Ferdinando Dudley Lea lord Dudley

William Stourton lord Stourton

() John Peyto Verney lord Willoughby of
 Brocke

Edward Noel lord Wentworth of Nettle-
 stead

Hugh Willoughby lord Willoughby of Par-
 ham

William Ferdinand Carey lord Hunsdon

John St. John lord St. John of Bletsho

Created by King James I.

• () Robert Edward Petre lord Petre

• Henry Arundel lord Arundel of War-
 dour

William Cavendish lord Cavendish of Hard-
 wick

John Bligh lord Clifton

• Charles Dormer lord Dormer

• Henry Roper lord Teynham

Created by King Charles I.

Charles Maynard lord Maynard

James Murray (D. Athol) lord Strange

() Edward Leigh lord Leigh

William Byron lord Byron

John Ward lord Ward

Created by King Charles II.

• Marmaduke Langdale lord Langdale

John Berkeley lord Berkeley of Stratton

John Arundel lord Arundel of Trerice

Fulwar Craven lord Craven

• Hugh Clifford lord Clifford

Edward Stawel lord Stawel

Created by King William III.

Charles Butler lord Weston

Henry Vane lord Barnard

Created by Queen Anne.

& Charles Cathcart lord Cathcart

John Boyle lord Boyle

George Hay (E. Kinnoul) lord Hay
 Herbert Windsor lord Montjoy
 Francis Willoughby lord Middleton
 John Trevor lord Trevor
 Samuel Masham lord Masham
 Thomas Foley lord Foley
 Allen Bathurst lord Bathurst
Created by King George I.
 Richard Onslow lord Onslow
 Robert Martham lord Romney
 Charles Cadogan lord Cadogan
 Matthew Ducie Morton lord Ducie de Morton

Peter King lord King
Created by King George II.
 John Monson lord Monson
 Robert Raymond lord Raymond
 William Talbot lord Talbot
 Henry Bromley lord Montfort
 Stephen Fox lord Ilchester
 John How lord Chedworth
 Richard Edgcumbe lord Edgcumbe
 Samuel Sandys lord Sandys
 Thomas Brudenell lord Bruce
 Matthew Fortescue lord Fortescue
 George Anson lord Anson
 Henry Liddell lord Ravensworth
 Anthony Duncombe lord Feversham
 Thomas Archer lord Archer
 Brabazon Ponsonby lord Ponsonby
 Vere Beauclerc lord Beauclerc of Hanworth.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Names.	Seats.
Dr. Thomas Herring lord archbishop of	} Canterbury
Dr. Matthew Hutton lord archbishop of	
Dr. Thomas Sherlock	} London
Dr. Richard Trevor	
Dr. Benjamin Hoadley	} Winchester
Dr. Joseph Wilcox	
Dr. Thomas Secker	} Oxford
Dr. Isaac Maddox	
Dr. Matthias Mawson	} Ely
Dr. John Gilbert	
Dr. Edward Willes	} Bath and Wells
Dr. John Thomas	
Dr. James Beauclerc	} Lincoln
Dr. George Lavington	
Dr. Richard Osbaldeston	} Hereford
Dr. John Thomas	
Dr. Zachariah Pearce	} Exeter
Dr. Robert Hay Drummond	
Dr. Edward Cresset	} Carlisle
Dr. Thomas Hayter	
Dr. Frederick Cornwallis	} Peterborough
Dr. John Conybeare	
Dr. Edmund Keene	} Bangor
Dr. Anthony Ellis	
Dr. James Johnson	} St. Asaph
Dr. William Ashburnham	

PERRASSES in their own Right either by
 Creation or Descent.

Jemima Campbell marchioness de Grey
 Margaret Coningsby countess of Coningsby
 Melesina Schulenberg countess of Walsingham, lady to the earl of Chesterfield
 Amelia Sophia de Walmoden baroness and countess of Yarmouth
 Margaret Tufton baroness of Clifford, lady of the earl of Leicester
 Elizabeth Percy baroness Percy, lady of the earl of Northumberland
 Charlotte Compton baroness of Ferrers
 Anne Lennard baroness of Dacre, wife to the honourable R. Moore, Esq;

Great OFFICERS who precede DUKES.

Dr. Thomas Herring lord archbishop of Canterbury
 Philip Yorke earl of Hardwicke lord high chancellor of Great-Britain
 Dr. Matthew Hutton lord archbishop of Yorke
 John Carteret earl Granville lord president of the council
 John earl Gower lord privy seal
 Charles Spencer duke of Marlborough lord steward of his majesty's household
 Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton lord chamberlain of his majesty's household

From the Third Volume of the MEMOIRS
 of Mrs. Lætitia Pilkington.

OF all the gentlemen I ever knew, this I must say, that doctor Delany excels in one point particularly; which is, in giving an elegant entertainment, with ease, cheerfulness, and an hospitality, which makes the company happy.

Lord Carteret, in his lieutenancy, being very fond of this gentleman, who is indeed worthy of universal esteem, came one day, quite unattended, and told the doctor he was come to dine with him. He thanked his excellency for the honour he conferred on him, and invited him to walk into his (beautiful) gardens; which his excellency did, with great good humour. They took a turn or two, when the servant came to inform them, that dinner was on the table. The doctor had generally something nice, in the season, for himself and his mother, to whom he behaved with true filial tenderness and respect; for which, no doubt, his days will be long in the land, which the Lord hath given him.

The doctor made the old lady do the honours of his table; for which, not for the entertainment, he never made the least apology, but told his lordship, that

To stomachs cloy'd with costly fare,
 Simplicity alone was rare.

THE

This demeanor of his was infinitely agreeable to lord C——t, who tho' a courtier, hated ceremony when he sought pleasure, which is indeed inconsistent with it. And what respect soever our nobility may think is owing to the French mode of cringing and complimenting, I must confess I never see it practised, without a peculiar pain, which I can compare to nothing but the apprehensions I am under at the sight of tumblers, rope-dancers, &c. such as, I believe, all rational creatures share, at seeing men deform their visages by a thousand awkward grimaces, and their bodies like jointed babies, only because it is *à la mode Francoise*: Neither do we often see any but the most illiterate coxcombs practise it.

His excellency, after the cloth was taken away and the bottle introduced, (when, consequently, the lady departed) told the doctor, "that he always believed him a most well-bred gentleman, but never had so clear a demonstration of it, as he had this day seen. Others," said he, whom I have tried the same experiment on, have met me in as much confusion as if I came to arrest them for high-treason; nay, they would not give me a moment of their conversation; which, and not their dinner, I sought, but hurry from me; and then, if I had any appetite, deprive me of it by their fulsome apologies for defects. This, said his excellency, is like a story I heard the dean tell of a lady, who had given him an invitation to dinner: As she heard he was not easily pleased, she had taken a month to provide for it. When the time came, every delicacy which could be purchased, the lady prepared, even to profusion, (which you know Swift hated.) However, the dean was scarce seated, when she began to make a ceremonious harangue; in which she told him, that she was sincerely sorry she had not a more tolerable dinner, since she was apprehensive there was not any thing there fit for him to eat; in short, that it was a bad dinner: *Pox take you for a b——*, said the dean, *why did you not get a better? Sure you had time enough! but since you say it is so bad, I'll e'en go home and eat a berring.* Accordingly he departed, and left her justly confused at her folly, which had spoilt all the pains and expence she had been at."

And here, if it will not be thought impertinent in me, to intrude into such company, I also have a story, which I somewhere heard, not unapplicably to the above.

A certain English nobleman, who had the honour to be sent ambassador to France, was said to be one of the most polite, ac-

complished fine gentlemen in Europe. This reached the ears of the French king, who thought such a character due to none but himself; but as every thing is proved by trial, his majesty took this method of informing his curiosity. One morning that the ambassador had a private audience, the king told him he should be glad of his excellency's company, to take an airing with him; the ambassador did not hesitate on accepting the offer; but told his majesty he was ready to wait on him; the king's chariot was at the door, which he very carelessly desired the nobleman to step into: *No, Sir*, replied the ambassador, *not before your majesty*; at which the king burst out a laughing, and said, "No, no, my lord, you are not the best bred man in the world; otherwise you would have done what I desired, since you might well know, that if it was not agreeable to me, I should never have paid you the compliment."

The Life of Mr. ABRAHAM COWLEY, the famous Poet, with his HEAD, curiously engraved.

ABRAHAM Cowley was the son of a grocer, and born in Fleet-street, London, in the year 1618. When he grew up, his mother, by the interest of her friends got him admitted a king's scholar in Westminster-school. His early inclination to poetry was occasioned by reading accidentally Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, the whole of which he read over before he was 12 years old. In the 16th year of his age he published a collection of poems under the title of *Poetical Blossoms*, in which are many things that discover a ripened genius, and a wit rather manly than puerile. It is remarkable, that he had this defect in his memory, that his teachers could never bring him to retain the ordinary rules of grammar, the want of which, however, he abundantly supplied by an intimate acquaintance with the books themselves, from whence those rules were drawn. In 1636, he was removed to Trinity college in Cambridge, being elected a scholar in that house. Two years after, he published his *Love's Riddle*, written when he was a scholar in Westminster-school, and dedicated it to Sir Kenelm Digby. In 1643, being then master of arts, he was ejected his college, and the university; whereupon retiring to Oxford, he settled in St. John's college, and that same year, under the name of a scholar of Oxford, published a satire, entitled, *the Puritan and the Papist*. His zeal in the royal cause engaged him in the service of the king, and

he was present in many of his majesty's journeys and expeditions, by which means he gained an acquaintance with the personages of the court and of the gown, and particularly had the entire friendship of lord Falkland. His poem, called the *Mistress*, was published in 1647, which he composed when he was very young. And about the year 1656, he published a new edition of all his poems in four parts, viz. 1. *Miscellanies*. 2. *The Mistress*; or several copies of love verses. 3. *Pindarique odes*. 4. *Davidicis*, a sacred poem of the troubles of David, in 4 books; the first of which was translated into very elegant Latin, by Mr. Cowley himself. It was in the year last mentioned that he returned into England, having been some years in France, during the heat of the civil wars, and taken several dangerous journeys into Jersey, Scotland, Flanders, Holland, &c. for the service of the royal family then in exile. Soon after his return he was committed to prison by the then ruling powers, and with some difficulty at last obtained his liberty, after giving 1000*l.* bail, which Dr. Scarborough very generously took upon himself. Under these bonds he continued till Cromwell's death, when he ventured back into France, and there remained till near the time of the king's restoration. About the year 1662 his two books of plants were published, to which he afterwards added 4 more. After the king's restoration, Mr. Cowley being then past the 40th year of his age, resolved to pass the remainder of his life in a studious retirement; and having obtained a competent estate, by the favour of his principal patrons, the duke of Buckingham and the earl of St. Albans, he spent the last seven or eight years of his life in his beloved solitude. He died at a house, called the *Porch-house*, towards the west end of Chertsey in Surrey, July 22, 1667, in the 49th year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey near the remains of Chaucer and Spenser. K. Charles II. upon the news of his death declared, that Mr. Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England. A monument was erected to his memory in 1675, by George duke of Buckingham, with a Latin inscription, written by Dr. Sprat, afterwards bishop of Rochester.

Besides Mr. Cowley's works already mentioned, we have, by the same hand, a *Proposition* for the advancement of experimental philosophy: A *Discourse*, by way of vision concerning the government of Oliver Cromwell; and several discourses, by way of *Essays*, in prose and verse. He has had tribute paid him, as a poet, from the greatest names, Dryden, Addison, Sir John Denham, and Pope. He is blamed

for a redundancy of wit, and roughness of versification, but is allowed to have possessed a fine understanding, great reading, and a variety of genius. Mr. Addison, in his account of the great English poets, characterizes him thus.

Great Cowley then (a mighty genius) wrote,
O'er-run with wit, and lavish of his thought;
His turns too closely on the readers press,
He more had pleas'd us, had he pleas'd us
less:

[our eyes
One glittering thought no sooner strikes
With silent wonder, but new wonders rise:
As in the milky way, a shining white
O'erflows the heavens with one continued
light;

That not a single star can shew his rays,
Whilst jointly all promote the common
blaze.

Pardon, great poet, that I dare to name
Th' unnumber'd beauties of thy verse with
blame;

Thy fault is only wit in its excess,
But wit like thine, in any shape will please.

It is, therefore, no compliment to the taste of the present age, that the works of Cowley are falling into disesteem; they certainly contain more wit, and good sense, than the works of many other poets, whom it is now fashionable to read. In the particular of wit, none but Shakespeare ever exceeded Cowley, and he was certainly as cultivated a scholar, as a great natural genius.

In his publick capacity, he preserved an inviolable honour and loyalty, and exerted great activity with discernment. In private life, he was easy of access, gentle, polite, and modest; none but his intimate friends ever discovered, by his discourse, that he was a great poet; he was generous in his disposition, temperate in his life, devout and pious in his religion, a warm friend, and a social companion.—As a specimen of his poetry, we shall give our readers his *HYMN* to *LIGHT*, which, tho' long, cannot fail of being agreeable. It is as follows:

First born of chaos, who so far didst come,
From the old negro's darksome womb!
Which when it saw the lovely child,
The melancholy maws put on kind looks
and smil'd.

Thou tide of glory, which no rest dost
know,

But ever ebb and ever flow!

Thou golden shower of a true Jove!
Who does in thee descend, and heaven to
earth make love!

Hail active nature's watchful life, and
health!

Her joy, her ornament and wealth!

Hail

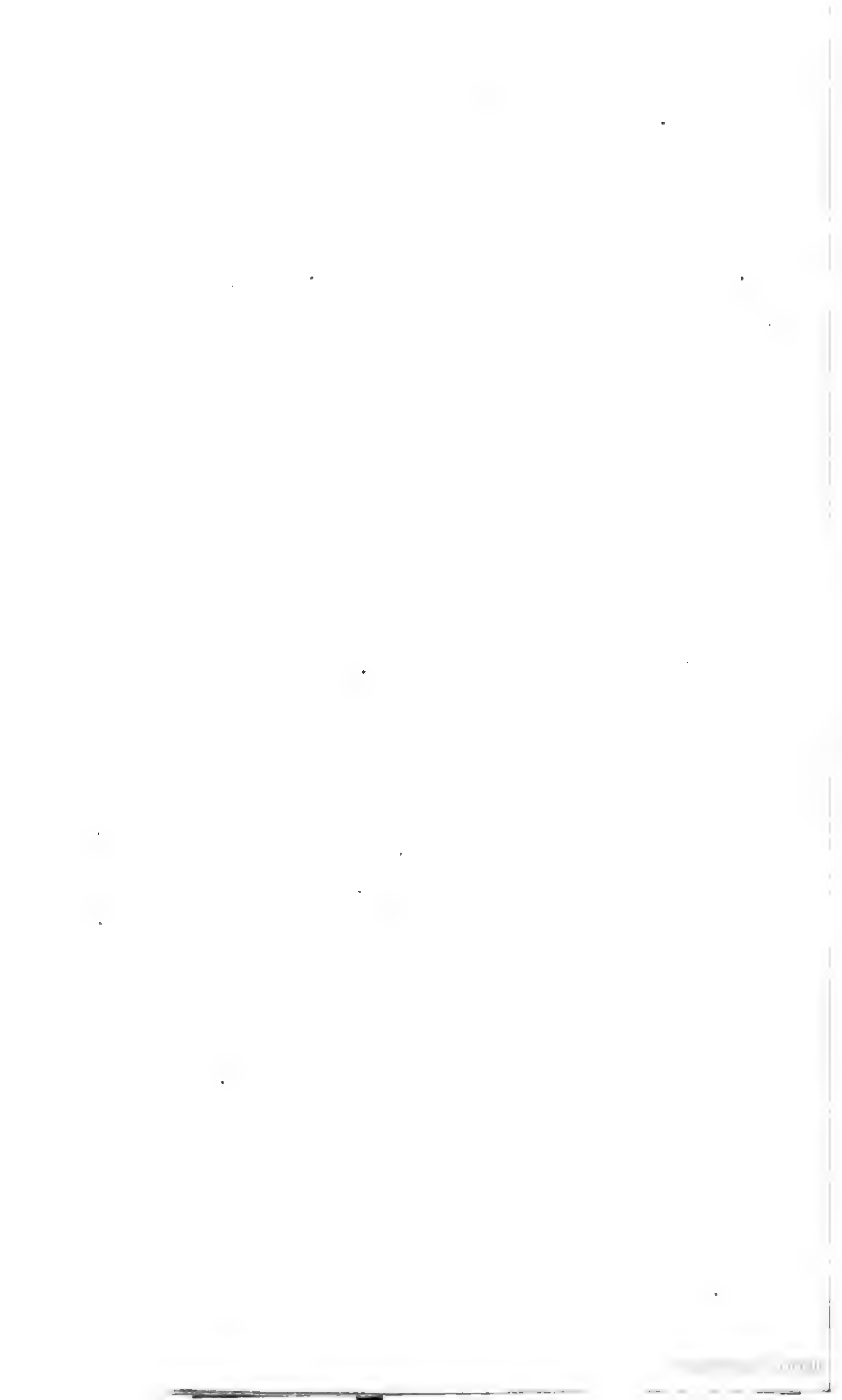
Hail to thy husband heat, and thee!
 Thou the world's beauteous bride, the lusty
 bridegroom he!
 Say from what golden quivers of the sky,
 Do all thy winged arrows fly?
 Swiftneſs and power by birth are thine,
 From thy great fire they came, thy fire the
 Word divine.
 'Tis, I believe, this archery to ſhew
 That ſo much coſt in colours thou,
 And ſkill in painting doſt beſtow,
 Upon thy ancient arms, the gaudy heav'nly
 bow.
 Swift as light, thoughts their empty career
 run,
 Thy race is finiſh'd, when begun;
 Let a poſt angel ſtart with thee,
 And thou the goal of earth ſhalt reach as
 ſoon as he.
 Thou in the moon's bright chariot, proud
 and gay,
 Doſt thy bright wood of ſtars ſurvey;
 And all the year doth with thee bring
 A thouſand flow'ry lights, thine own noc-
 turnal ſpring.
 Thou Scythian-like doſt round thy lands
 above,
 The ſun's gilt tent for ever move,
 And ſtill as thou in pomp doſt go,
 The ſhining pageants of the world attend
 thy ſhow.
 Nor amidſt all theſe triumphs doſt thou
 ſcorn
 The humble glow-worms to adorn,
 And with theſe living ſpangles gild,
 (O greatness without pride!) the bluſhes
 of the field.
 Night, and her ugly ſubjects thou doſt fright,
 And ſleep; the lazy owl of night,
 Aſham'd and fearful to appear,
 They ſcreen their horrid ſhapes, with the
 black hemisphere.
 With 'em there haſtes, and wildly takes
 th' alarm,
 Of painted dreams a buſy ſwarm;
 At the firſt opening of thine eye,
 The various cluſters break, the antick
 atoms fly.
 The guilty ſerpents, and obſcener beaſts,
 Creep conſcious to their ſecret reſts:
 Nature to thee doth reverence pay,
 Ill omens, and ill ſights removes out of thy
 way.
 At thy appearance, grief itſelf is ſaid
 To ſhake his wings and rouse his head;
 And cloudy care has often took
 A gentle beamy ſmile reflected from thy
 look.
 At thy appearance, fear itſelf grows bold;
 Thy ſun-ſhine melts away his cold:
 Encourag'd at the ſight of thee,
 To the cheek colour comes, and firmneſs
 to the knee.

Even luſt, the maſter of a harden'd face,
 Bluſhes if thou be'ſt in the place,
 To darkneſs' curtains he retires,
 In ſympathizing nights he rolls his ſmoaky
 fires.
 When, goddeſs, thou liſt'ſt up thy waken'd
 head,
 Out of the morning's purple bed,
 Thy choir of birds about thee play,
 And all the joyful world ſalutes the riſing day.
 The ghoſts, and monſter ſpirits, that did
 preſume
 A body's privilege to aſſume,
 Vanish again inviſibly,
 And bodies gain again their viſibility.
 All the world's bravery that delights our eyes,
 Is but thy ſeveral liveries,
 Thou the rich dye on them beſtow'ſt,
 Thy nimble pencil paints this landſkip as
 thou go'ſt.
 A crimſon garment in the roſe thou wear'ſt;
 A crown of ſtudded gold thou bear'ſt,
 The virgin lilies in their white,
 Are clad but with the lawn of almoſt naked
 light.
 The violet, ſpring's little infant, ſtands,
 Girt in thy purple ſwaddling-hands:
 On the fair tulip thou doſt dore,
 Thou cloath'ſt it in a gay and party-co-
 lour'd coat.
 With flame condens'd thou doſt the jewels
 fix,
 And ſolid colours in it mix:
 Flora herſelf envies to ſee
 Flowers fairer than her own, and durable
 as ſhe.
 Ah, goddeſs! would thou could'ſt thy
 hand with-hold,
 And be leſs liberal to gold;
 Didſt thou leſs value to it give,
 Of how much care (alas!) might'ſt thou
 poor man relieve!
 To me the ſun is more delightful far,
 And all fair days much fairer are;
 But ſew, ah wondrous ſew there be,
 Who do not gold prefer, O goddeſs, ev'n to
 thee.
 Thro' the ſoft ways of heav'n, and air, and
 ſea,
 Which open all their pores to thee,
 Like a clear river thou doſt glide,
 And with thy living ſtream thro' the cloſe
 channels ſlide.
 But where firm bodies thy free courſe oppoſe,
 Gently thy ſource the land o'erflows;
 Takes there poſſeſſion, and does make,
 Of colours mingled light, a thick and
 ſtanding lake.
 But the vaſt ocean of unbounded day
 In th' empyrean heav'n does ſtay;
 Thy rivers, lakes, and ſprings below,
 From thence took firſt their riſe, thence
 at laſt muſt flow.

For the Lond. Mag:



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 307.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was L. Bæbius Dives, whose Speech was in Substance as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE fact which the Hon. gentleman who spoke last set out with, and in which he seemed to be so positive, is, in my opinion, a fact which it is impossible for us to determine with any certainty: We must judge from probabilities only: and to me it seems to be a sort of paradox to affirm, that any nation can be a gainer by our prohibiting the wear of one of their principal manufactures. That many of our people have begun to wear muslins instead of cambricks, is a fact that has not been contested, nor indeed can it be contested, because we have in this house ocular demonstration of it. So far, therefore, the consumption of French cambricks and lawns in this kingdom must necessarily be diminished. This is such a demonstration that the French have been losers by the two acts now proposed to be repealed, that in order to evade it several facts have been asserted, of some of which, I think, we have no proof at present before us; and as to others they are such as cannot be supposed to have been occasioned by these acts.

In the first place it is said, Sir, that those who do wear muslins instead of cambricks, wear nothing but the fine Dresden work, which is much dearer than the finest cambricks. This I shall admit is pretty generally, tho' not universally, true; but it can be of no consequence in this debate, without an additional fact which I cannot admit, as there

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August, 1754.

is not the least tittle of proof now before us, and as there is a very strong presumption against it. The fact I mean is, that all this Dresden work is the manufacture of France; for it is said that the French, as soon as the first of these acts passed, bought up great quantities of our muslins, and sent them back to us again in this sort of Dresden work, by which that nation got infinitely more than it would have got by an equal quantity of the finest cambrick. It is true, Sir, when that act passed, the price of muslins rose considerably, because it was thought that the people in general would have shewn some regard to an act of parliament, tho' they had shewn none to the interest of their country, and that consequently most people would at once have come into the wear of muslins, which induced many shopkeepers to lay in great quantities of muslins, and this made a greater demand than the stock then on hand could answer; but I believe it would appear upon inquiry, that no extraordinary quantity of muslins was upon that occasion exported to France; and if there was, it could not be with a design to re-import them in the shape of Dresden work; for I doubt if such an importation would have been allowed at our custom-house, or if it had, they must have paid the high French duties, which would have so much enhanced the price, that they must have been losers by the adventure; because they would have been undersold by the Germans, who, as is evident from the very name, were the first inventors of this sort of work, and who can still make it as fine as any that can be made in France.

There is therefore, I think, Sir, a strong presumption that very little, if any, of the Dresden work now

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worn in this kingdom ever came from France; and if the wear of this sort of work should become general, I can see no reason why we may not hope, that the whole of the consumption would in a short time be supplied by our own people: Surely, it would be no scandal to a lady, even of the first quality, to have a fine Dresden work apron of her own working; and all our gentlewomen of no fortunes, or but very small fortunes, would certainly apply themselves to this sort of work, and might thereby support themselves in a decent manner. But supposing our own people so idle or so stupid, that no such work could be made here, I think it is evident that we shall always be chiefly supplied from Germany or the Austrian Netherlands, because of the high additional duties upon all goods coming from France; and I should rather chuse that the Germans should take 200,000*l.* yearly from us for Dresden work, than that the French should take 100,000*l.* yearly from us for cambricks and lawns; from all which I think it is most probable, that the French have been, and always will be, losers by our people's wearing muslins instead of their cambricks and lawns; and if the consumption of cambricks and lawns has increased since these laws were passed, by the use of them becoming more general among the lower sort of people, this increase cannot surely be ascribed to these prohibitory laws, nor is it possible to suppose that the present consumption would be diminished by their repeal. On the contrary, if these acts were repealed, and an entire liberty thereby given to wear cambricks and lawns, the humour of the people, like a man just freed from prison, would be apt to run into an extravagant use of that liberty which it had just again acquired; and therefore, if the French have not been losers by the making of these laws, I am fully convinced, they would

be very considerable gainers by their being repealed.

This, Sir, must always furnish us with a strong argument against the repeal of these laws; and now I shall consider the arguments that have been advanced in favour of it. In the first place we are told, that they are, and must always continue to be absolutely inexecutable, because of its being impossible to distinguish between cambricks or French lawns, and some sorts of German lawns, when the pieces are done up in the same way, or when they are cut and made up into any sort of apparel. Now this is a fact which is very much contested, and consequently cannot be a solid foundation for any argument. When they have been made up into apparel and several times washed, there may be some sort of difficulty to distinguish; but whilst they are in the piece, I am persuaded, they may be distinguished; therefore, I am of opinion, that the difficulty of conviction has hitherto proceeded more from the humour of the people than from the impossibility of making this distinction; but as this humour is not founded in reason, as it is inconsistent with the publick interest, it may soon take a very different turn, and the conviction of two or three shopkeepers would so frighten all the rest, that none of them would ever allow a piece of cambrick or French lawn to be brought into their shops; much less would any merchant attempt to enter them as German lawns: Even our smugglers would find great difficulty in disposing of their goods, if none of our shopkeepers allowed them to be brought into their shops.

This cannot therefore, Sir, be an argument of any weight for repealing a law which has certainly done some good already, and may in time fully answer the end proposed: And the next argument I shall take notice of is, that these laws have increased, and must always contribute to the increase

crease of perjury amongst us, because they oblige men to swear in cases where their own interest may tempt them to swear falsely. With regard to informers, Sir, this, I shall grant, may be the case; but if this argument were of any weight with respect to these laws, would it not be of equal weight with respect to every law that grants a reward to informers? And with respect to these laws, there is less danger of perjury in informations than with respect to any law of the same nature, because the very fact he swears to, that is to say, the very cloth he swears to, must be laid before the jury, and consequently they will be better able to judge of the truth of what he swears to than they can be, I believe, in any other case whatever. Then as to the importation, the master or purser of the ship, who enters her and her cargo upon oath, unless he be merchant as well as master or purser, can have no occasion, much less a temptation, to make a false oath; because he makes his entry according to the bills of lading he has given; and if a parcel of cambricks or French lawns should be loaded on board his ship, under the name of German or Dutch lawns, it would be no false oath in him to enter them as such, nor could he suffer by their being seized as cambricks or French lawns: The loss would fall only upon the merchant to whom they belonged, and he is not obliged to take any oath, but only to make his claim, and so leave the fact to be determined by a jury upon a trial at common law. Therefore, this argument militates less against these laws than it does against most of our other laws relating to the customs, or any of those laws that give a reward to informers.

But now, Sir, suppose these laws were repealed, do we think that any goods would ever be entered at our custom-house as French cambricks or lawns, unless it was

for exportation afterwards? Can we imagine that any merchant would pay an additional duty of 50l. *per cent.* if he had the least ground to expect to get free from it by entering his goods as German or Dutch cambricks or lawns? And would not every merchant have good ground for this expectation, if it be true, as is now so positively alledged, that there is no possibility of distinguishing the one from the other?

Therefore, whatever encouragement these laws may give to perjury upon importation, that encouragement will remain, were these laws repealed, and must remain as long as you continue the present additional duties upon all French goods. And this, Sir, will of course furnish a most solid answer

to the third argument I shall take notice of, which was, that by these laws the pernicious practice of smuggling has been and must always be increased. It is a certain maxim, Sir, that this practice will always increase or diminish in proportion to the profits to be got by it, that is to say, in proportion to the difference between the amount of the duties to be paid upon a fair entry, and the amount of the risk and expence of a clandestine one. When the latter exceeds the former, no man

in his right senses will become a smuggler; but when the former exceeds the latter, every man will become a smuggler, unless prevented by conscience or character; and as every man puts his own value upon his conscience or character, the number of smugglers will increase in exact proportion to this excess. Now by the laws at present under our consideration, no man can say, that the duties have been increased, or that the risk and expence of smuggling have been lessened, and consequently there can

be no just ground for saying that smuggling has by them been increased, or that it would be diminished by their repeal. The truth is, that whilst these high duties remain,

there will always be smuggling, as it has been proved at our bar, that the risk and expence of smuggling is not near equal to the duties payable upon French cambricks and lawns; and should these laws be now repealed, the practice of smuggling will continue, and will become more or less as the amount of the risk and expence shall increase or diminish.

I have now, I think, Sir, answered all the material arguments for the repeal of these laws, except that of their being prejudicial to our own linen manufacture, and this I must say, I was surprised to hear so much as pretended; for it is certain, that no sort of linen made in any part of the British dominions can be called cambrick, and much less French lawn. The least proof of its having been made here at home, would certainly acquit any man that might be prosecuted either for selling or wearing it; and as the wearer or retailer is to be free from any penalty, by declaring from whom he bought it, the prosecution would come at last to the maker, who could not surely be under any difficulty in proving that he was the maker. Therefore, I think, it is evident, that these laws will be extremely beneficial to our linen manufacture; and if continued in force, I make no doubt of their raising a spirit among our linen manufacturers, and encouraging them to make a linen cloth of the same sort with the cambricks and lawns formerly brought from France, and every way as good as any that were ever brought from F
thence; for it was by the same sort of laws that we got the silk manufacture first established in this country, and as I expect the same good effect from the laws now under our consideration, I must be against their being repealed.

The last that spoke in this Debate was Cælo Fabius, whose Speech was to this Effect.

N— F—.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE gentlemen who have spoke against the repeal of the laws now under our consideration labour under a very great misfortune, for almost every thing they have said happens to be contrary to facts which by our merchants are notoriously known to be true, tho' some of them may, perhaps, be contested by some of our custom-house officers, who, I am afraid, are but too apt to assert or deny as they think will be most agreeable to their masters; therefore in this house gentlemen should be a little cautious in advancing any fact upon their single authority; and indeed some of the facts advanced upon that authority are so inconsistent with common sense, that no unbiassed person can give them any credit. Of this sort is, in my opinion, the first fact which the Hon. gentleman who spoke last set out with; for he seemed to insinuate, that by these laws many have been obliged to wear muslins instead of Cambricks; whereas, if he had not had a little bias in favour of muslins, he must have seen, that no person could be obliged to do or not to do any thing by a law which cannot be executed. I shall admit that some of our rich and fashionable people have begun to wear Dresden work instead of cambricks, or rather instead of laces; but that this proceeds from choice, not necessity, is evident from the multitudes that continue to wear cambricks, under the denomination of German or Dutch lawns; and consequently, if this fashion continues, it cannot be said to be owing to our continuing these laws in force, nor can we expect that the French will be losers by the continuance of it, and much less by its increase, because the greatest part of this Dresden work will always be the manufacture of France, and will be conveyed to us either in

in a clandestine manner, or by the way of Dunkirk, without paying any duty, or at least without paying the additional duty on French goods.

In opposition to this it has been said, that the greatest part of this Dresden work may be brought us from Germany, or may at last be made here at home. As to Germany, Sir, it is certain that no goods can be so easily run into this kingdom from Germany as from France; and even as to the Dresden work that may be legally imported, it can never come so cheap from Germany as from France, because of the inconvenience and expence of transporting goods from one part of Germany to any other; for they must pass thro' the territories of several sovereign princes, and in each must pay some sort of duty; whereas from all parts of France they come without any charge but the carriage, and this too is much faster, more convenient and less expensive than it is in Germany. Nay, as so many ships pass yearly from France to Holland and Hamburg, I must insist upon it, that Dresden work may be sent from all parts of France, at a less charge than it can be sent from most parts of Germany, to either of those places, and from thence it may be entered here as the manufacture of Holland or Germany; and with respect to all goods from Dunkirk, except French wines, you have been already told, that they pay duty here not as French goods, but as goods of what was formerly called the Spanish Netherlands. Therefore, I must conclude, that almost the whole of the Dresden work consumed in this kingdom will always come originally from France, and consequently that the French would be great gainers by its becoming a general fashion here to wear Dresden work instead of cambricks or lawns; for whilst the French have so many nunneries, and such an infinite number of imprisoned nuns,

it is altogether chimerical to suppose, that we can ever contend with them in the manufacture of laces or Dresden work, because those imprisoned ladies must work for their amusement, and will always sell at a less profit, than poor women can do who must live by the labour of their hands.

It will now be easy, Sir, to explain what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to call paradoxical; and indeed if we had effectually prohibited the wear of cambricks and French lawns, without introducing the wear of any other French manufacture in their stead, it would have been paradoxical to say, that the French had been gainers by such a prohibition; but our intended prohibition has been so far from being effectual, that it has only opened a way for introducing cambricks and French lawns at a less expence than they could have been before introduced; and at the same time we have introduced the wear of a French manufacture, which costs us more than their cambricks and lawns ever did. Is there any paradox, Sir, in saying that they have been gainers by a prohibition attended with such consequences? And as the laws now proposed to be repealed have certainly been attended with both these consequences, it is, in my opinion, ridiculous to suppose, that the French have not been gainers by these laws, or that they will not continue to be gainers as long as these laws continue in force; for the increase of the consumption of cambricks and lawns among the lower sort of people is certainly owing to their being more easily smuggled into this kingdom, or imported for a less duty, than they could have been before these laws were passed; and what may have contributed something to this increase, is the old proverb, *nitimur in vetitum*, which holds true, and I hope will always hold true of the people of this kingdom: They may be led, but they are not to be drawn; and

and therefore before you make any law, especially a prohibitory law, you should first persuade the people that it is right; for unless you do so, you will find it very difficult to carry any law into execution, much more the laws now under consideration, A which are really in themselves, and always must be absolutely inexecutable.

I say, Sir, absolutely inexecutable, for reason must tell us without any proof, that no sort of linen cloth can be made in one country, but what may be so exactly imitated in another as to render it impossible to distinguish; and this even the Hon. gentleman who spoke last in a manner confessed, when he came to speak of our home manufacture; for he made no doubt but that our own manufacturers might be encouraged to make a linen cloth of the same sort with the cambricks and lawns formerly brought from France, and every way as good as any that was ever brought from thence. Now if the cloth be of the same sort, and every way as good, I should be glad the Hon. gentleman would inform us, how it would be possible to distinguish any other way than by the different method of doing up, or by some mark put upon the cloth at the place of manufacture; and if there should be no difference as to either of these, the distinguishing the one from the other would then be absolutely impossible. If then this may hereafter be done at home, why may it not now be done in Germany, Holland, or the Austrian Netherlands? And if such a thing can possibly be done, I must say he would be a bold swearer, that would swear a piece of cloth entered as such, to be a French lawn. Then with respect to cambricks, what has always been called cambric must be a sort of cloth distinguishable from every sort of lawn, or it must not: If it be, then our home manufacture of that sort of cloth is absolutely by these laws prohibited, which surely ought never in any case to be done; and

if it be not distinguishable from every sort of German, Dutch, or Flemish lawn, then these laws are inexecutable with respect to cambricks as well as lawns. What then have we done by these laws? We have abolished the late additional duty upon all cambricks, and have put the French in a way of getting rid of the additional French duties both upon their cambricks and lawns. Is not this a good reason, ought it not to be a prevailing reason with every Englishman, for repealing the laws that have had such mischievous effects? Can we suppose that they will ever cease to have these effects, or that they will ever have any good effect, as they have now continued for near six years without so much as one conviction, tho' several times attempted, and tho' the law has been daily by multitudes transgressed?

Sir, the bad success of all the prosecutions that have been hitherto attempted, is not owing to any perverse humour in the people, but to the reason I have mentioned, that no sort of linen cloth can be made in one country which may not be exactly imitated in another; and therefore no honest jury can give any credit to an informer who, without any knowledge where the cloth was made, swears to its being a cambric or a French lawn. It is, in truth, swearing to nothing but his opinion; and the verdict of a jury is not surely to be founded upon the opinion of any witness, especially in a case where the best judge is liable to be mistaken, and consequently where no honest man will ever positively declare his opinion upon oath. This leads me to consider the perjuries that may be occasioned by these laws; and indeed as to informers, I believe, there is no great danger, because there will never, I believe, be a conviction, and consequently no encouragement for that sort of vermin; but as to masters of ships trading to the Netherlands or

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Hamburg, it is certain that many of them bring over little adventures for their own account, and I am afraid, that some of them will enter such adventures as German, Dutch or Flemish lawns, tho' they know them to be cambricks or French lawns; therefore it cannot be denied but that these laws will occasion an increase of the crime of perjury, which already abounds too much amongst us; and as no benefit can be expected from them, this alone is a sufficient cause for their being repealed. I shall indeed grant, that this evil will in part continue as long as the French duties, or the late additional duty on all cambricks is continued; but as these duties, if raised as strictly as possible, would give great encouragement to our home manufacture, we may soon be able to put an end to this evil by supplying ourselves, which we cannot expect whilst these laws continue in force, as I shall presently make appear; but must first take some notice of what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to say about smuggling.

Upon this head, Sir, I shall agree with the Hon. gentleman, that with regard to goods not prohibited to be imported, the practice of smuggling will always be in proportion to the difference between the amount of the duties payable upon a fair entry, and the amount of the risk and expence of a clandestine entry; but when you prohibit the importation of any commodity which the people in general are fond of, you render smuggling absolutely necessary; and what is still worse, you throw the favour of the people on the side of the smuggler, so much, that they are all ready to assist him in running, concealing, and vending his smuggled goods, by which means you render smuggling more safe and less expensive than it would otherwise be, and the smuggler, instead of suffering in his character, becomes the favourite of the people, because they look upon him as a man who

runs a risk in order to supply them with what they could not otherwise have, and what they cannot well be without. Now this is the very case with respect to your prohibition of cambricks: The people find them more convenient and less expensive than any thing they can have in their stead: They submitted to a duty which they looked on as necessary for promoting our own manufacture; but they cannot bear a prohibition, and by attempting it, you have made them greater friends to smugglers than ever they were before, which has lessened the amount of the risk and expence of smuggling; consequently according to the Hon. gentleman's own reasoning, these laws must have increased the practice of smuggling.

I now at last come, Sir, to consider our home manufacture; for that there was a manufacture both of cambricks and lawns set up amongst us before these laws were enacted, is very certain; and whatever was then or may now be pretended, I am convinced, that these laws were intended by the original contrivers, not only to knock our own manufacture on the head, but to put a final end to the wearing of any thing that looked like cambrick or lawn in this kingdom, in order to introduce in their stead the wear of muslins, for the benefit of our East-India company. I do not say, Sir, that this was the design of those that appeared openly as the patrons of these laws, or that the gentlemen who now appear in defence of them have any such design; but I believe, there were some people behind the curtain, who, taking advantage of their laudable zeal against France, persuaded them that these laws would greatly lessen the French trade, and this, I believe, is still the cause of their being so zealously supported; for I will say, that if our juries, or justices of the peace, had been as ready to convict, as multitudes of

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people would have been ready to inform, had they met with any encouragement, no person could have worn any thing that looked like cambrick or lawn, even tho' he had been certain of its having been manufactured in Britain or Ireland, because he would have been daily liable to an information, which would have put him to great trouble and expence, and even at last he must have dedended upon the opinion of the justices at their quarter sessions, or the verdict of a jury, for his acquittal; and by every piece of the same sort of apparel he wore, he would have lain liable to a new information. Therefore we must suppose, that in such circumstances no person would have ventured to have worn any thing that looked like cambrick or French lawn, and consequently muslins in their stead must have become the general wear.

This, Sir, was the consequence expected by the original contrivers of these laws; and this would be the consequence, should convictions upon them become frequent, which is what these contrivers hope for, and will always aim at, whilst these laws continue in force. This is what makes them so zealous for the continuance of these laws; and if they should ever succeed, it would at once put an end to the wear even of any home-made linen cloth of the same sort with cambricks or French lawns; for can we suppose that any gentleman or lady remembers or can ever remember from what milliner or linen-draper they bought every part of their linen apparel, so exactly as to swear to it, and unless they could do this, they could neither free themselves from the prosecution, nor prove that the cloth was home-made. Therefore, whilst these laws continue, our manufacturers must always think themselves in danger of having their manufacture at once knocked on the head, and whilst they think so, can we expect that they will proceed with spirit? Can we expect

that any manufacturer of such sort of linen cloth will put himself to a great expence in bringing his manufacture to perfection?

Sir, the bad effect of these laws is in this respect so apparent, that no gentleman of this house, who considers them in this light, can balance a moment about the necessity of having them repealed; and I am really surprised to hear the silk manufacture mentioned upon this occasion. Did we ever prohibit the wear of any sort of silk made here at home, either by name or in effect? Did we ever prohibit the wear of any foreign silks but those from the East-Indies? And this we ventured to do, only because they could be so easily distinguished that the prohibition could not hurt our own manufacture. But during the war in queen Anne's time, tho' we prohibited the importation of any French goods, yet we did not go so far as to prohibit the wear either of their silks or linen; and the reason was, because they could not be distinguished from those of our own manufacture. It was not therefore by prohibiting the wear of foreign silks, but by duties upon them and bounties upon our own, that we established our silk manufacture; and if we had continued to pursue the same course with respect to cambricks, the manufacture of them might have been established by this time; for tho' we cannot contend with the French in the manufacture of laces or Dresden work, or in any manufacture carried on by their immured nuns, yet the success of our silk and linen manufactures is a proof, that we may contend with them in any manufacture carried on by our spinners and weavers. Let us therefore by repealing these laws get out of the by-road which we have been artfully led into by designing men, and return to that which experience has shewn to be the high-road to success in every new manufacture.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

PROSPERITY and ADVERSITY: *An Allegory.* From *The World*, Aug. 8.

PROSPERITY and Adversity, the daughters of Providence, were sent to the house of a rich Phœnician merchant, named Velasco, whose residence was at Tyre, the capital city of that kingdom.

Prosperity, the eldest, was beautiful as the morning, and chearful as the spring: But Adversity was sorrowful and ill-favoured.

Velasco had two sons, Felix and Uranio. They were both bred to commerce, tho' liberally educated, and had lived together from their infancy in the strictest harmony and friendship. But love, before whom all the affections of the soul are as the traces of a ship upon the ocean, which remain only for a moment, threatened in an evil hour to set them at variance; for both were become enamoured with the beauties of Prosperity. The nymph, like one of the daughters of men, gave encouragement to each by turns; but to avoid a particular declaration, she avowed a resolution never to marry, unless her sister, from whom she said it was impossible for her to be long separated, was married at the same time.

Velasco, who was no stranger to the passions of his sons, and who dreaded every thing from their violence, to prevent consequences, obliged them by his authority to decide their pretensions by lots; each previously engaging in a solemn oath to marry the nymph that should fall to his share. The lots were accordingly drawn; and Prosperity became the wife of Felix, and Adversity of Uranio.

Soon after the celebration of these nuptials Velasco died, having bequeathed to his eldest son Felix the house wherein he dwelt, together with the greatest part of his large fortune and effects.

The husband of Prosperity was so transported with the gay disposition and enchanting beauties of his bride, that he cloathed her in gold and silver, and adorned her with jewels of inestimable value. He built a palace for her in the woods; he made rivers in his gardens, and beautified their banks with temples and pavilions. He entertained at his table the nobles of the land, delighting their ears with musick, and their eyes with magnificence. But his kindred he beheld as strangers, and the companions of his youth passed by him unregarded. His brother also became hateful in his sight, and in process of time he commanded the doors of his house to be shut against him.

August, 1754.

But as the stream flows from its channel and loses itself among the vallies, unless confined by mounds; so also will the current of fortune be dissipated, unless bounded by oeconomy. In a few years the estate of Felix was wasted by extravagance, his merchandize failed him by neglect, and his effects were seized by the merciless hands of creditors. He applied himself for support to the nobles and great men whom he had feasted and made presents to, but his voice was as the voice of a stranger, and they remembered not his face. The friends whom he had neglected derided him in their turn, his wife also insulted him, and turned her back upon him and fled. Yet was his heart so bewitched with her sorceries, that he pursued her with entreaties, till by her haste to abandon him, her mask fell off, and discovered to him a face as withered and deformed, as before it had appeared youthful and engaging.

What became of him afterwards tradition does not relate with certainty. It is believed that he fled into Egypt, and lived precariously on the scanty benevolence of a few friends, who had not totally deserted him, and that he died in a short time, wretched and an exile.

Let us now return to Uranio, who, as we have already observed, had been driven out of doors by his brother Felix. Adversity, tho' hateful to his heart, and a spectre to his eyes, was the constant attendant upon his steps; and to aggravate his sorrow, he received certain intelligence that his richest vessel was taken by a Sardinian pirate; that another was lost upon the Lybian Syrtes, and, to complete all, that the banker with whom the greatest part of his ready money was entrusted, had deserted his creditors and retired into Sicily. Collecting therefore the small remains of his fortune, he bid adieu to Tyre, and, led by Adversity thro' unfrequented roads and forests overgrown with thickets, he came at last to a small village at the foot of a mountain. Here they took up their abode for some time; and Adversity, in return for all the anxiety he had suffered, softening the severity of her looks, administered to him the most faithful counsel, weaning his heart from the immoderate love of earthly things, and teaching him to revere the gods, and to place his whole trust and happiness in their government and protection. She humanized his soul, made him modest and humble, taught him to compassionate the distresses of his fellow creatures, and inclined him to relieve them.

"I am sent, said she, by the gods to those only whom they love: For I not
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only train them up by my severe discipline to future glory, but also prepare them to receive with a greater relish all such moderate enjoyments, as are not inconsistent with this probationary state. As the spider, when assailed, seeks shelter in its inmost web, so the mind which I afflict, contracts its wandering thoughts, and flies for happiness to itself. It was I who raised the characters of Cato, Socrates and Timoleon to so divine a height, and set them up as guides and examples to every future age. Prosperity, my smiling, but treacherous sister, too frequently delivers those whom she has seduced to be scourged by her cruel followers, Anguish and Despair: While Adversity never fails to lead those who will be instructed by her, to the blissful habitations of Tranquillity and Content."

Uranio listened to her words with great attention; and as he looked earnestly on her face, the deformity of it seemed insensibly to decrease. By gentle degrees his aversion to her abated; and at last, he gave himself wholly up to her counsel and direction. She would often repeat to him the wise maxim of the philosopher, "That those, who want the fewest things, approach nearest to the gods, who want nothing." She admonished him to turn his eyes to the many thousands beneath him, instead of gazing on the few who live in pomp and splendor; and in his addresses to the gods, instead of supplicating for riches and popularity, to pray only for a virtuous mind, a quiet state, an unblameable life, and a death full of good hopes.

Finding him to be every day more and more composed and resigned, tho' neither enamoured of her face, nor delighted with her society, she at last addressed him in the following manner:

"As gold is purged and refined from dross by the fire, so is Adversity sent by Providence to try and improve the virtue of mortals. The end obtained, my task is finished; and I now leave you, to go and give an account of my charge. Your brother, whose lot was Prosperity, and whose condition you so much envied, after having experienced the error of his choice, is at last released by death from the most wretched of lives. Happy has it been for Uranio, that his lot was Adversity, whom if he remembers as he ought, his life will be honourable, and his death happy."

As she pronounced these words, she vanished from his sight. But tho' her features at that moment, instead of inspiring their usual horror, seemed to display a kind of languishing beauty, yet as Uranio, in spite of his utmost efforts, could

never prevail upon himself to love her, he neither regretted her departure, nor wished for her return. But tho' he rejoiced in her absence, he treasured up her counsels in his heart, and grew happy by the practice of them.

He afterwards betook himself again to merchandize; and having in a short time acquired a competency sufficient for the real enjoyments of life, he retreated to a little farm, which he had bought for that purpose, and where he determined to continue the remainder of his days. Here he employed his time in planting, gardening and husbandry, in quelling all disorderly passions, and in forming his mind by the lessons of Adversity. He took great delight in a little cell or hermitage in his garden, which stood under a tuft of trees, encompassed with eglantine and honeysuckles. Adjoining to it was a cold bath, formed by a spring issuing from a rock, and over the door was written in large characters the following inscription:

Beneath this moss-grown roof, within this cell,
Truth, Liberty, Content, and Virtue
Say, you who dare this happy place disdain,

What splendid palace boasts so fair a train?

He lived to a good old age; and died honoured and lamented.

As every new Discovery in Physick, especially in Surgery, ought to be made as publick as possible, we shall, from The Cases in Surgery, lately published by Joseph Warner, F. R. S. and Surgeon to Guy's-Hospital, give the following Description of the Agarick of Oak, a most extraordinary STYPTICK, lately published.

THIS Styptick was in 1750 discovered by one Mr. Brossard, a surgeon of Berry in France, and the secret purchased for the good of mankind by his most christian majesty, after repeated trials of its effect in amputations of limbs, in the hospitals both of the Invalids and la Charite at Paris. It is called the agarick of the oak, the best of which is found on the parts of oak trees, where the large limbs have been cut off, and it very often resembles a horse-shoe in its shape. This agarick is distinguished into four parts; the first; the second part, which is preferable to the other; the third part serves for the stopping the blood in smaller vessels, as well as that part which touches the tree; this last was what was powder'd, and applied in the little bag, as in the operations of the Charity.

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The second part is what I make use of in amputations, which is cut into pieces, of the size of that which I have sent you. It must be beaten by a hammer till it is soft, and this is its whole preparation. Every part is prepared alike.

The best time of collecting it, Mr. A Brossard has found to be in autumn, in fine weather, after great heats.

In these Cases Mr. Warner has given the world an account of several trials he has made of this styptick, one of which we shall give our readers, as follows:

In December, 1752, I had the honour of communicating to the Royal Society, the good effects of the agarick of the oak in the case of a young woman aged 24, whose leg I had cut off below the knee. Since that time, I have not heard of any farther trials which have been made with it, or of any accounts that have been given to the Society of its great usefulness in surgery. This may probably arise from the virtues of the agarick not being as yet much known in England, or from the unwillingness of surgeons to adopt such a method as they may probably suppose to be attended with hazard. The great success which attended my first experiment of this kind, was a sufficient inducement to me, to make a farther trial of it in other cases of the like nature. This I have lately done in four more instances; all of which have been attended with success, equal to the first. The particular advantage of the agarick is evidently this, that it has the power of effectually restraining the bleeding without giving pain; for which reason, there appears to be much less of the symptomatick fever, than what occurs after the use of the needle and ligature; which is, by much, the most painful process of the operation in amputations, and is sometimes productive of convulsions, as has been observed by monsieur Le Dran in his chapter of amputations, under which circumstances he particularly advises the cutting the ligatures, &c. The ligatures have sometimes the farther inconvenience of remaining quite fixed to the last, on which account they unavoidably retard the healing of the wound.

Besides the effect of restraining the hæmorrhage in all recent wounds, which the agarick has in common with the ligature, it has one great advantage peculiar to itself, which is that of effectually restraining the bleeding, in wounds of several days or weeks standing, where the parts are become so rotten as to be incapable of bearing the ligature. This I have known to have been the effect of it

in several instances, where the ligature has been attempted in vain. The manner in which the agarick acts is by contracting, or pushing up the extremities of the divided vessels. I had an opportunity of enquiring into this fact in a patient, whose leg was cut off below the knee. Immediately after the amputation, pieces of agarick were applied to, and properly secur'd upon the mouths of all the principal vessels. In about an hour after the operation, the stump bled afresh, on which account I removed all the dressings, except those pieces of agarick that were at first applied. This gave me an opportunity of discovering the source of the hæmorrhage, which was from a collateral vessel at least an inch distant from the principal ones. When I had secured the vessel, I had the curiosity to remove the bits of agarick from those very parts to which they were at first applied. I observed the mouths of the vessels to be totally contracted in so short a space of time, as to be capable of resisting the whole force of the circulation; the extremities of the vessels being altered from their natural shape of a cylinder, to that of a cone.

Experiments on the Copper Springs in Wicklow, in Ireland, in a Letter to Sir Peter Thompson, Knt. F. R. S. by John Bond, M. D.

HAVING occasion to go to Dublin, I went to the spring, which is from thence about 38 miles, and made several experiments on the water; the result of which I beg leave to present you with, hoping it may afford you some satisfaction in explaining that process, of which you so justly doubted the account given by some credulous authors, who mistook it for a real transmutation; a ridiculous doctrine, which destroys the essential qualities of bodies, which were impressed by the Great Creator on all material substances, in order to distinguish them from each other, and therefore are intransmutable.

This water flows from a rich copper mine, and is of a sharp, acid taste, and light blue colour. It is received and collected in pits, wherein iron bars are put, which, after lying in the water about three months, are intirely consumed, and at the bottom of the pits, a quantity of copper, greater than that of the iron is found, in the form of coarse sand. This fact is confirmed by profitable experiments, often repeated since the discovery, the honour of which is due to Mr. Matthew Johnson, a worthy old gentleman, and one of the proprietors

of the mine, who first proposed this method of collecting the copper.

As this effect is certainly produced by some active principle in the water, I shall first enquire, what this principle is, and mention particularly the experiments, which I made with this view, that you may the better judge of the inferences deduced from them.

Experiment 1. Into some of this water, taken out of the stream above the pits where the iron bars are placed, I poured a solution of an alkaline salt, which raised a strong effervescence, and precipitated a large quantity of a dark-brown substance.

Corollary. This experiment shewed, that the water contained a strong acid, with a solution of the substance precipitated.

Exper. 2. I put some aqua-fortis, or spirit of nitre, into some water taken out of the same place; and observed, that the strong acid immediately destroyed the blue colour.

Corol. From this experiment we may conclude, that the substance, which was precipitated by the alkali in the first experiment, was so perfectly dissolved by the acid spirit in the second, as to transmit all the rays of light.

Exper. 3. Some small iron nails put into this water were in four minutes so closely covered with some substance of a copper colour, that, with a magnifier of half an inch focus, I could not discern the iron thro' it. In that time the nails gained four grains. The water had the same effect on silver and tin, but not on gold.

Corol. The colour and increase of weight were owing to the adhesion of the particles of the matter dissolved in the water by an acid, that could not penetrate gold.

Exper. 4. In order to determine the quantity and quality of the matter in the water, I put two drachms of small iron nails into three ounces of it, and let them stand 24 hours; then examined, and found the surface of the water covered with a thick scum, like that of a chalybeate spa. It lost the blue colour and sharp vitriolick taste. It was quite transparent, and at the bottom there was a quantity of a brown ponderous powder, which, when dried, weighed 14 grains. This powder melted without any flux, produced 12 grains of pure copper. The nails lost 8 grains in the water, and were in several places, covered with a solid lamina of pure copper. The water, in which the nails lay, after being filtrated and evaporated, afforded green vitriol, which in every respect resembled *sal martis*, and produced the same effects, when dissolved, and mixed with any astringent tincture.

Exper. 5. From the spring-water treated in the same manner, I obtained a blue vitriol, the basis of which is copper.

From all these experiments it appears, that a mineral acid is the active quality in this water; which being diffused thro' the copper ore, unites itself with that metal and forms a vitriol, which is dissolved by the water, and remains suspended in it, till it meets with iron in the pits, by which this acid is more strongly attracted than by the copper; therefore it quits the copper, corrodes the iron, and changes it into a vitriol, which is again dissolved, and carried off in the stream continually flowing from the pits; whilst the copper, deserted by the acid, falls by its specific gravity to the bottom of the pits.

By this account it is evident, that this admirable process is a simple precipitation of the copper, by means of the iron. Hence it has been improperly called a transmutation of iron into copper. But, lest any difficulty should still remain, concerning the consumption of the large quantity of iron put into the pits, I shall add the following observations, to shew, that it is dissolved and carried off in the water.

1. The water in the pits is covered with a thick scum, occasioned by the air-bubbles constantly rising, and bursting on the surface; which is an evident sign of the solution of the iron.

2. The iron is gradually consumed in the pits, and abounds with irregular depressions, like old iron: A strong symptom of its being corroded by an acid.

3. The channel of the stream running from the pits is surred with red oker, which after being roasted in a strong fire, was attracted by the magnet. As this oker is only found in the stream below the pits, it appears to be part of the iron dissolved in the water.

4. The quantity of copper found in the pits, after the iron disappears, is generally greater than that of the iron when first put in: For the proprietors assured me, that sometimes a ton of iron will produce, or rather precipitate, a ton and half of copper.

This fact alone will be sufficient to prove, that the iron is not converted into copper; since, according to Sir Isaac Newton's table, the specific gravity of copper is to that of iron as 9000 to 7645.

The Regulations for the PRUSSIAN INFANTRY having been lately published in English, we shall give our Readers some of the most important, beginning with those

those that relate to Religion ; from whence they will see, that a strict Regard to Religious Duties is no way inconsistent with the Character of a Soldier.

PART VIII. CHAP. 73.

Of the performance of Divine Service in the Army.

Article 1. PRAYERS must be read twice a-day ; immediately after guard mounting in the morning, and at six in the evening.

2. At prayer-time, the drummer of the king's quarter-guard beats a signal, to which the other drummers are to be attentive, and the whole must beat together.

3. At beating the call to prayers, the companies are to be drawn up on the parade, and the rolls called, after which, every captain makes the rear-ranks of his company close to the front, and the major gives the word of command,

The first battalion face to the left ! the second, to the right ! March ! Halt ! Front !

From the right and left wheel inwards, and form the circle ! March !

N. B. The officers stand at equal distances from their companies, and the non-commissioned officers in their rear.

4. When the regiment has formed the circle opposite to the interval between the battalions, prayers are to be read, and no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private man, who is not on duty, must be absent ; or, during prayers, go to his tent : A serjeant of every company is to be posted in the rear, and to take care that no soldier goes away.

N. B. The men are not required to dress themselves for prayers, or put on their gaiters.

5. After prayers, the major gives the word of command,

To the right about !

The companies then march to their respective streets.

N. B. The quarter-guard is not to go under arms when the regiment marches out to prayers.

N. B. No service, singing and praying both included, shall be allowed to continue above a quarter of an hour ; and, as often as the chaplain exceeds that time, for which the adjutant is to be answerable, he shall forfeit one rixdollar to the invalid fund ; but on Sundays, a sermon is preached, and the service lasts an hour.

N. B. The sacrament shall be administered every fourteen days.

PART IX. CHAP. 1.

Of Divine Worship in Garison.

Article 1. Divine-service shall be performed twice every Sunday, holy-day, or fast-day ; and the drummers of all the guards in the garison are to beat the call to prayers, when the church-bell rings the first time : When a garison has a church appointed for its own separate use, a certain hour must be fixed for the performance of the service, and the drummers are to beat the call immediately upon the stroke of the clock.

2. After the call to prayers is beat round the garison, the companies are to be drawn up before their captains quarters, and the rolls called ; and no officer, non-commissioned officer, drummer, or private man, who is not on duty, shall be absent : After the companies are formed, the captains march them to church.

N. B. Every captain, together with all his subalterns, must march his company, whether strong or weak, into church.

3. All the officers must march to, and from church with their men, and are not to go out of church in the morning, till the minister has quitted the pulpit ; nor in the afternoon, till the service is quite ended ; and to prevent any non-commissioned officer, or soldier, from going out of church during the service, a non-commissioned officer shall be posted with his halbard at every door.

N. B. Where there is a Roman catholic church, in a garison, the soldiers who profess that religion, must be sent to it, under the care of a non-commissioned officer of a company : Where there is a French church likewise, such French soldiers, as do not understand the German language must be in like manner conducted to it, by their respective non-commissioned officers.

4. Soldiers guilty of behaving indecently, or irreverently during divine service, are to be confined as soon as it is ended, and punished : They must be ordered to conduct themselves in a becoming manner, and to be in general devoutly attentive to the word of God, but particularly so, to the prayers, and the blessing.

N. B. When a garison consisting of a company or a battalion, is to go to the town-church, the commanding officer must endeavour to get one particular part large enough to contain the whole, assigned for their separate use, otherwise it will be impossible for him to govern their behaviour during the service.

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5. The communion must be administered every fourteen days in all garisons, and the captains are to take care their men go to receive it.

PART XI. CHAP. 3.

Directions for preserving good Discipline amongst the Soldiers.

Article 2. The soldiers shall be constrained to a regular observation of all the rites and ceremonies of the religion which they profess.

CHAP. 5. Of Recruiting.

Article 2. Regiments may enlist men at discretion, but no recruit shall be sworn to the colours, till he has received the holy sacrament, that the sanctity of an oath may not be violated.

And for preventing immoralities, the following regulations are remarkable, and ought to be imitated.

PART VIII. CHAP. 29.

Of Camp Utensils.

Article 3. No whores shall be suffered to stay in camp, or at head quarters; when any whore therefore, comes into a regiment, the colonel, or commanding officer must order her to be stript naked, and turned out: The general officers likewise are not to allow any whores to remain at head-quarters, much less any whore tents to be pitched, to prevent which, the solicitor-general is required to be careful.

And CHAP. 3, above-mentioned.

Article 3. No common whores must be suffered to remain in a garison; but the commanding officer, on the contrary, shall order all such to be stripped naked and turned out.

4. No gaming shall be permitted amongst the non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers; and every soldier who is detected at play, shall be put prisoner, and the day following run the gantlope, without trial, eight times thro' two hundred men.

5. When a soldier comes drunk upon the parade, gets drunk when on duty, goes away from his guard without leave, sleeps upon his post, or quits it before he is regularly relieved, he shall be confined, and the day following run the gantlope, without trial, ten times thro' two hundred men.

We shall give some more of these regulations in our next.

SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of last Parliament. Continued from p. 317.

FEBRUARY 8, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers

and soldiers in the service of the company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and for the punishment of offences committed in the East Indies, or at the island of St. Helena; and Mr. Secretary at war, and Mr. Hume, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

A On the 14th the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Secretary at War, read a first time, and after being ordered to be printed, was ordered to be read a second time on the Tuesday morning then next, and all the members who were in or about the town were ordered to attend the service of the house on that day; and also 'twas ordered that all charters, commissions, and authorities, by which any powers, relative to a military jurisdiction, or to the exercise of martial law, had been granted, or derived from the crown, to the said company, should be by them laid before the house. Accordingly they were all laid before the house on the 18th; and on Tuesday the 19th the bill was read a 2d time, and a motion made for its being committed. This motion being opposed, a long debate ensued, in which the principal speakers against the bill were the earl of Egmont, Mr. alderman Beckford, and the lord Strange; and the principal speakers in its favour were Mr. Solicitor General, Charles Yorke, Esq; and Col. Conway. But the question upon a division **D** was carried in the affirmative by 245 to 50, and the bill was committed to a committee of the whole house for Thursday, when the house went thro' the bill, and ordered the report next morning. Accordingly, on Friday the 22d the report was made by Mr. Tracey, when a motion was made by Robert Nugent, Esq; for making the bill temporary, which occasioned a new debate, in which the said Robert Nugent, Esq; Thomas Prowse, Esq; the lord Strange, William Northey, Esq; William Belcher, Esq; Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe, and Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq; were the principal speakers for the motion; and Mr. Secretary at War, Mr. alderman Baker, George Grenville, Esq; Col. Conway, Henry Pelham, Esq; Henry Legge, Esq; and William Hay, Esq; were the principal speakers against it; and the question was upon a division carried in the negative, by 84 to 26. The bill was then ordered to be ingrossed; and being read a third time and passed on the 25th, was sent to the lords, where it was passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent, March 5. Having been dispatched as soon as possible, in order to be sent to the East Indies with the ships then preparing to sail.

These were all the bills passed during this

this session into laws, of which we think it necessary to take any particular notice ; and as there was no material bill brought in this session, but what was passed into a law, besides that relating to horned cattle, which we have already given an account of, we shall proceed to those affairs wherein some bill seemed to be designed but did not come to the length of a bill ; the first of which was a motion made by Sir John Barnard, after having had the two acts of the 18th and 21st of his present majesty's reign, for prohibiting the wear of cambricks and French lawns, read to the house, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the said acts, whereupon there ensued a long debate, in which the motion was supported and enforced by Sir John himself, and by Mr. alderman Beckford, Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq; and Sir William Calvert ; and it was opposed by George Grenville, Esq; Mr. alderman Baker, and Humphry Sydenham, Esq; but upon the question's being put it was carried in the negative.

January 18, There was presented to the house and read a petition of James Theobald, Peter Theobald, Isaac Eeles, and John Smith, Esqrs. Thomas Bond, and Kemble Whatley, setting forth, That the road called the Narrow Wall or Bank, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, since erecting the new bridge at Westminster, was become a very great thorough-fare, but was so narrow, that two carriages could not pass by each other, and in some months of the year was in so ruinous a condition as to be scarce passable, which was a great obstruction to the trade of those parts ; that the said road could not be enlarged and made good by the ordinary course of law ; that the widening and improving the same from that part which was opposite to Mr. Morris's house, Lambeth, near Westminster-bridge, to the Broad Wall, or Angel-street, near the Old Barge-house, would be of great benefit ; that the petitioners were willing to enlarge it at their own expence, and for that purpose to purchase a sufficient quantity of ground on the south side thereof, with the tenements thereon standing, all or most of which were in a ruinous condition ; but that in regard parcel of the ground was part of the possession of the archbishop of Canterbury, in right of his see, and other parts the estate of persons incapable of conveying by reason of infancy or other disability, the design of the petitioners could not be effected without the aid of parliament ; and that the archbishop had signified his consent to alien, if warranted by parliament so to do ; therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for widen-

ing and improving the said road, at the costs and charges of the petitioners, &c. And the said petition being referred to the consideration of a committee, the report was made on the 24th by Sir Peter Thompson, whereupon leave was given to bring in a bill according to the prayer thereof, and Sir Peter and Mr. Hardinge were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. But tho' this was a publick work which was proposed to be carried on without any publick expence, a circumstance not very common, there was so much difficulty found in settling the bill, so as to obtain the consent of all the parties concerned, that the parliament was prorogued before any bill for this purpose could be brought in.

Likewise on Jan. 18, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the rulers, auditors, and assistants of the company of watermen and lightermen of the river Thames, setting forth, That they had by law only a power of appointing watermen to ply and work on every Lord's-day, between Vauxhall and Limehouse, on the said river, and the monies arising thereby, after payment of the said watermen for their labour, were appropriated for the support and relief of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed watermen and lightermen of the said company, and their widows ; that great numbers of watermen, and boys, did work on the Lord's-day, cross the said river from Greenwich to the Isle of Dogs, and did exact large prices from passengers to pass and repass cross the said river ; and that the recompence made by parliament to the said company, for the loss of their ferries on Sundays, by the building of the bridge at Westminster, had greatly fallen short, and the said charitable fund thereby decreased ; therefore praying that a Sunday ferry might be established by law, from the said Isle of Dogs to Greenwich, and the profits thereof applied in aid of the said fund, or that such other provision might be made for supplying the said deficiency, as the house should think proper. This petition was also referred to the consideration of a committee, the report from which was made by Sir William Calvert, Feb. 8, and the same was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday morning then next, but this order being put off from time to time until the 14th, was then dropt.

Jan. 21, There was presented to the house and read, a petition of Henry Delamain gentleman, setting forth that porcelain and earthen wares had always been, and then were burnt and glazed with wood fires, the manufacturers having not

been able to make use of coal without discolouring and consequently greatly depreciating the value of their goods; but that the petitioner had discovered a method of firing kilns of a particular structure, (and which might be built for the same expence as the kilns then made use of) which perfectly burnt and glazed all sorts of white ware with coal, in less time, and in larger quantities, than the method then practised by burning of wood, and at one third part of the expence, and alledging, that as coal was much cheaper in this kingdom, than any sort of fuel whatever was in any other country, his discovery, if made publick, would enable our manufacturers to produce the said wares at a much cheaper rate than they could be made abroad, and that thereby this branch of trade, by reason of a more plentiful and cheap supply of fuel, would be always enjoyed by this kingdom without a rival; and further setting forth, that the kilns invented by the petitioner having been proved before the Dublin society, he was recommended by them to the house of commons in Ireland, who granted 1000*l.* to be given him for his encouragement, and to enable him more effectually to carry on the said manufacture; and that the petitioner had expended in making experiments, and in perfecting his discovery, a much larger sum than had been granted him by the parliament of Ireland; and that as an undertaking of this kind could not be carried on to so great an extent, and with so much advantage to both kingdoms, (and particularly to this) as if the invention was made publick, the petitioner was willing to discover the same, upon such compensation for his expence, trouble, and loss of time as should be thought proper, and as the utility and merit of his discovery, upon experiment and trial, should appear to deserve; therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, When this petition was offered to be presented, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the same, recommended it to the consideration of the house, to do therein as they should think fit; and the petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, before whom the petitioner produced several very fine pieces of earthen ware, for proving the facts set forth in his petition; but it seems he did not give them full satisfaction, for no report was ever made.

Feb. 7. Upon the motion of Sir John Barnard several parts of the act made in the 2d year of his present majesty's reign,

intituled, *An act for the more effectual preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members to serve in parliament*, were read; after which Sir John moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the said act as required the electors of members to serve in parliament to take the oaths therein mentioned, if demanded, before they were admitted to poll: Because, he said very truly, that the obliging them to take such oaths had by experience been found no bar against bribery and corruption, and served only to render perjury common upon every such occasion. However, his motion was opposed, which occasioned a debate, wherein the chief speakers for the motion were Sir John himself, Sir William Yonge, Henry Fox, Esq; Thomas Pitt, Esq; and Humphry Sydenham, Esq; and the chief speakers against it were Thomas Prowse, Esq; Henry Pelham, Esq; and Mr. alderman Beckford; and upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative.

The last affair of this kind we shall take notice of was a motion made, March 25, after reading the act passed in the preceding session, intituled, *An act for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating thereto*, that leave might be given to bring in a bill to amend the said act, so far as related to the commencement thereof. But after a short debate the question was carried in the negative.

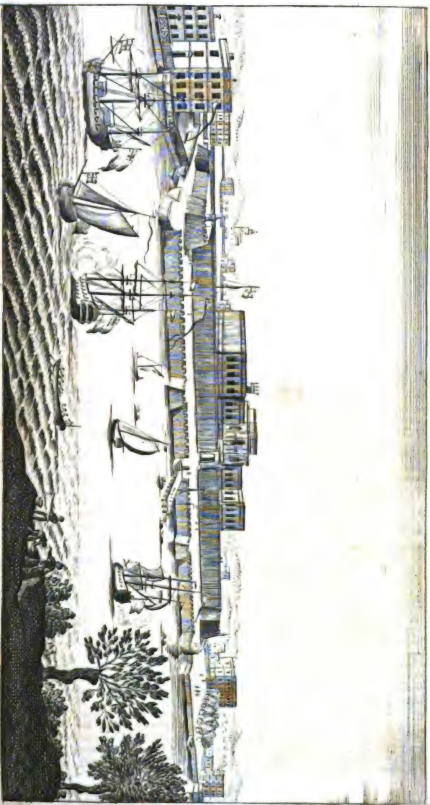
[This SUMMARY to be concluded in our next.]

We gave an Account of FORT ST. GEORGE, the chief Settlement of the English in the East-Indies, with a VIEW of the same, in our Magazine for March last, p. 100; and a VIEW of BOMBAY, another famous Settlement, with some Account of it, in our last, p. 320; and as we there mentioned FORT WILLIAM, as incorporated with the two former, we have here presented our Readers with a VIEW of this third Settlement, of which we have the following Account.

FORT William is situate on the most westerly branch of the river Ganges, and is the chief town the English are possessed of in the kingdom of Bengal, lying in 87 degrees of eastern longitude, and 22 degrees 45 minutes north latitude. The English factory removed hither from Hugley on account of the unhealthfulness of that place, (as was the case of Bombay before it was drained and improved) the air at Fort William agreeing much better with our people than at Hugley. It must be acknowledged, however, that

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 421, where there is an abstract of this act, which commences at Michaelmas next.

Fort William, in the Kingdom of Bengal, belonging to the East India Company of England.



few foreigners arrive in India, but have a seasoning the first year: Those that cannot afford good liquors, often fall sick of the bloody flux; and gentlemen that drink hard are subject to fevers. We certainly lose some men the first year; but afterwards there are as few complaints heard of, with regard to health, as there are in England. It must, however, be owned, that let people be ever so regular and abstemious, neither the water nor the air do agree with them at their first coming on shore: Some therefore never drink water, till it has been boiled and settled.

Copy of a Letter from VIRGINIA, to a Merchant in LONDON. (See p. 271.)

Williamsburgh, June 4, 1754.

S I R,

IN the name of curiosity, what are you doing in England? If we might judge of you by the rules of good sense and good policy, I should imagine you to be in all the hurry of preparation for war: For you will not surely suffer the most notorious and repeated violations of rights and treaties to go on unrevenged? The French have long since commenced actual hostilities against us here; have not only entered upon our territories *manu forti*, but have taken from us our forts and strongholds, such as they were. In short, all our colonies are in the utmost hurry and confusion from the approaching danger. By this situation of our affairs, you, gentlemen merchants of the mother country, must expect to be, in great measure, affected with us: For, whilst we are sending our youth to the repulsion of the enemy, and recovery of our frontiers, cultivation must be, and is, neglected: And, without a full attention to our produce, how shall we be able to make the proper returns to England? What will really be the consequence of these proceedings, God only knows! But certainly you ought not to be indifferent as to the danger, because at present it is at a distance from you.

It requires not a very great degree of knowledge and judgment to comprehend, that on the security and prosperity of the colonies depends the present flourishing condition of the mother country. The immense quantities of goods which are annually imported into America from England, to the amount of some millions sterling; the great number of shipping and hands employed in the exportation of them, make up, I doubt not, the most considerable part of your present trading interest: And, by manufacturing the materials for this particular commerce, what numbers of individuals, nay families, are

August, 1754.

wholly supported in England! How enriched are its merchants! It is by the prosperous condition of your trade that you have gained such an abundance of cash among you: And it is owing to that trade, and that abundance, wholly, that your lands are become so valuable. In short, Great-Britain is chiefly indebted to us that she makes so rich, so potent, and respectable a figure in Europe. A truth that, however evident, we have reason to suppose, from the tenor of their past conduct, has not been so obvious to your ministry; or, in other words, to those in power, whose immediate duty it was to inform themselves concerning it.

B It does not escape our notice here, how ready and generous England has been, and still is, to grant subsidies, upon every paltry alarm, to some petty German princes, to the tune of some hundreds of thousands; merely for the sake of preserving, as the ministers call it, the balance of power. How much has been done to preserve the balance of trade, or even our undoubted rights in America, let them declare who know it. In short, and to tell the plain truth in few words, we are looked upon by your great men, as a subject too low for their sublime politics; by your country squires and coxcombs, as a set of transports and vagabonds; and by your boards, as unruly children, that want more to be corrected than encouraged. Thanks to their wisdoms, in taking so little care of our breeding.

E It has been for many years past, that the French have uninterruptedly been forming a force on the back of our colonies, from the Mississippi to Canada; by gaining over the Indians to their alliance, and erecting forts at proper distances, which might have a ready communication from north to south. They had a triple policy in this: 1. That, by securing the alliance of the Indians, they might engross the peltry and fur trade. 2. That, by such a chain of forts and strength, they might not only prevent the extension of our colonies, but even straighten and distress them at pleasure. 3. That, by such an establishment and possession, they might be able to procure the back parts of America by negotiation and treaty, whenever our ministry might be provoked to look into our rights, and take up the resolution of calling them to account for such a procedure.

G As far as my observation has gone, it has ever been through negligence and negotiation that Britain has, first, permitted her proper rights and advantages to become disputable, by suffering them to be invaded, without an immediate proper

proper resentment: And after she has come to the resolution of asserting them, she has too easily condescended to a treaty; and at length been contented, or made satisfied, with a division. It is this kind of conduct that I doubt we shall have more reason to be afraid of hereafter, than we seem to be at present, lest the ministry should not grant us a subsidy. For after all the inconveniences which we must inevitably go thro', after the great expences and losses we must actually suffer, as well of lives as in matters of property, before we shall be able to regain our forts and frontiers; if there should be any composition made with the French, as to the lands on this side the Mississippi, it will be only protracting the evil day, and prove to be so much blood and treasure expended to little purpose. For how can our colonies be ever safe with a French enemy on their backs? Or, whilst such a danger is hanging over them, what security can be given to the industrious, that they shall reap the fruit of their own labours? To conclude, we desire to be considered only as a petty German prince, with relation to your liberality; but with respect to the rights of the British empire, and the rights of industrious subjects, we hope to be empowered and encouraged not only to assert, but to recover, to defend and enjoy them in their full and just extent, in spite of all the power, perfidy, and stratagem of the French, and even of the devil himself, should he think fit to join them. I am, SIR, &c.

A remarkable Case of Fragility, Flexibility, and Dissolution, of the Bones: Communicated to the Royal Society, by John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S.

MARY Hayes, of Stoke-Holy-Cross, near Norwich in Norfolk, gave the following account, June 21, 1752:

That she was born, Jan. 11, 1718, and never married, or was addicted to any kind of intemperance: That her father was unhealthy a great part of his life, but she knew not what disease he was subject to: That her mother died when she was a child; but she did not remember she ever heard of her being unhealthy: That she herself was always looked upon as a healthy strong girl, till about 15 years of age; then fell into the green-sickness, and took various medicines, to no purpose: That this disease, as far as she could recollect, was all she had to complain of, doing the ordinary work in a farmer's house, till October, 1748: Then was seized with pain universally, attended with feverish symptoms. Thus

she continued some weeks; after which the pain was chiefly confined to her thighs and legs, but not increased by external pressure: That, in September, 1749, she broke her leg, as she was walking from the bed to her chair, without falling down, and heard the bones snap. The fracture was properly treated, and regard had to her indisposition; but no callus was generated; the bones growing flexible from the knee to the ankle in a few months; as did those of her other leg. Soon after, those of her thighs were visibly affected in the like manner. Both legs and thighs then became very œdematous, and subject to excoriate, discharging a thin yellow ichor.

The winter after breaking her leg, she had symptoms of the scurvy, and bled much at the gums.

Many eminent physicians, who were of opinion, that this disease of the bones might arise from acidity abounding in the blood, prescribed for her, but without effect: Unless the regularity of her menstruation for the last eighteen months may be attributed to a chalybeate medicine: Tho' medicines of that nature had no such effect formerly, when she was in a condition to take exercise, and regularly persisted in the use of them.

For some considerable time past she had found little alteration in her complaints in general; thought her appetite and digestion rather better, but that the difficulty of breathing, which she had long laboured under, gradually increased; and the thorax appeared so much straitened, as necessarily impeded the expansion of the lungs. Her spine became much distorted: Any motion of the vertebræ of her loins gave extreme pain; and her thighs and legs were become entirely useless; which wholly confined her to her bed, in a sitting posture: And the bones she rested upon, having lost their solidity, were much spread. Also the ends of her fingers and thumbs, by frequent endeavours to lift herself up for ease, became very broad and flat. Then she measured but four feet; tho' before this disease came upon her, she was about five feet and a half high, and well shaped.

This is the best information that could be obtained from her own mouth, and what was observed in the case before, and at the first mentioned time, when she readily consented to the examination of her body, &c. after death.

From that time to her death, which happened Feb. 6, 1753, the chief thing she complained of, and what the people about her observed, was a gradual increase of difficulty of breathing; a wasting of

of her flesh; a cessation of her menstruation for the last four months; a tendency in her legs to mortify, which had long been anasarious, and excoriated almost all over; she retaining her senses perfectly to the last moment of her life, and dying without shewing the least signs of the agonies of death.

Two days after death, her limbs being first stretched out, she was exactly measured, and found wanting of her natural stature more than two feet two inches. Then the thorax and abdomen were opened, the sternum being intirely removed with part of the ribs, in order to gain at once a full view of those cavities, and discover how the viscera therein contained had obstructed each other in their respective functions. The heart and lungs were found, but flaccid, and much confined in their motion; to which the enormous size of the liver contributed in some measure, extending quite cross the abdomen, and bearing hard against the diaphragm. The lungs did not adhere to the pleura; nor was the liver schirrous, but faulty only in its bulk. The mesentery was found, except only one large schirrous gland upon it. The spleen extremely small. Nothing else was found observable in those cavities.

The skull was not opened, to examine the brain, as intended, we wanting time; the minister waiting at church for interment, and the relations growing impatient; but we had no reason to suspect any defect there, from any previous complaint.

All her bones were more or less affected, and scarce any would resist the knife: Those of the head, thorax, spine, and pelvis, nearly to the same degree of softness: Those of the lower extremities much more dissolved than those of the upper, or of any other part. They were cut quite thro' their whole length, without turning the edge of the knife, and much less resistance found, than firm muscular flesh would have made; being changed into a kind of parenchymous substance, like soft dark-coloured liver, only meeting here and there with bony *laminae*, thin as an egg-shell.

Those bones were most dissolved, which, in their natural state, were most compact, and contained most marrow in their cavities; and the heads of them were least dissolved.

This, perhaps, is the more worthy observation, as it held good throughout, and looks as if the wonderful change they had undergone might be caused by the marrow having acquired a dissolving quality: For it was evident the dissolution be-

gan withinside, from the bony *laminae* remaining here and there on the outside, and no-where else, and the pain not being increased at first by external pressure.

The periosteum was thicker than ordinary: The cartilages rather thinner; but no-where in a state of dissolution like the bones.

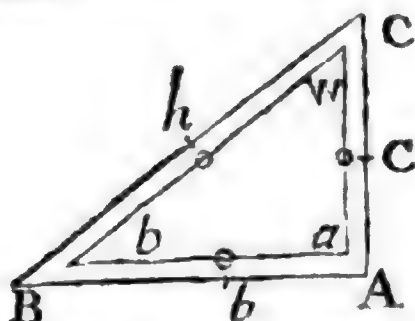
The day after this examination, some of the whole substance of the leg and thigh-bones, that was entirely dissolved into a kind of pulp, was sent to an ingenious chemist; and, by the experiments which he made, he said he could discover neither acid nor alkali prevailing in it.

We, whose names are subscribed, do attest the truth of this relation.

June 25,
1753.

B. Dack, Physician.
Edward Cooper, { Surgeons.
B. Gooch, }

QUESTION by J. Hemingway, Teacher of the Mathematicks, and Land Surveyer at Norwich.



HAVING a wet triangular piece of pretty level land, whose sides are 30, 40 and 50 yards, am advised to make a ditch of equal breadth and depth, that shall include a similar $\triangle abw$, such that the earth taken out of the ditch, when equally spread upon the said $\triangle$, and as compact as before, may be $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard thick: Query x = the breadth = depth thereof, and the area of $\triangle abw$?

A most ingenious Book having been lately published, intitled, An Attempt to demonstrate, that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by two simple Active Principles, Attraction and Repulsion, by GOWIN KNIGHT, M. B. F. R. S. some of our Readers may be pleased with a short Account of it.

THE whole of this attempt is drawn up in a mathematical manner, consequently may be instructive but not entertaining, and therefore not agreeable to those who cannot bear thinking, and desire nothing but amusement.

It consists of definitions which every one must admit to be just; axioms which none can deny; propositions which he demonstrates; and corollaries which flow neces-

necessarily from the former. To give an abstract of such a book is impossible; but we shall give our readers some of the first propositions, &c. by which they may judge of the rest.

Proposition 1. The shortest way to arrive at knowledge, is to find out those general laws by which a few simple causes are enabled to produce a great variety of effects.

Prop. 2. General conclusions can be inferred only from a view of particulars.

Prop. 3. There is a Being of infinite wisdom and power, the First Cause of all things.

Axiom 1. All other causes must be either immediately, or mediately derived from him.

Prop. 4. No more immediate causes can exist in nature, than are absolutely necessary.

Prop. 5. More mediate causes than one, must depend upon every immediate cause.

Prop. 10. Attraction both of gravity and cohesion, can only be ascribed to the immediate will of God.

Prop. 11. If two particles indefinitely small, at a given distance, attract each other with any given force, how small soever; and that force increases, as the distances or the squares of the distances decrease, or in a higher ratio; such particles in point of contact, will adhere with indefinite force.

Corollary. The larger any two bodies are, the less will be their attracting force, in proportion to their quantities of matter, in point of contact; their centers being proportionably at a greater distance from each other.

Prop. 12. There must be some other active principle in nature besides that of attraction; for attraction alone would destroy both fluidity and motion, and all nature would be at a stand; of which state some faint idea may be formed from the relation of such travellers as have wintered near the north pole: Where, during the absence of the sun, the principle of attraction becomes so predominant; that nothing but a large fire, and a close room, can preserve either animals, or plants, or fluids, from growing hard as a rock.

Prop. 14. There is really existing in nature such a cause as repulsion.

Prop. 15. Repulsion is a general cause, the immediate effect of God's will.

Prop. 16. If two particles indefinitely small, at a given distance repel each other with any given force, how small soever; and that force increases as the distances decrease, or as the squares of the distances, or in an higher ratio; such particles

will in point of contact repel with an indefinite force.

Prop. 19. Attraction and repulsion cannot both, at the same time, belong to the same individual substance, being contraries.

Corollary. Therefore we must conclude, that there are in nature two kinds of matter, one mutually attracting, the other mutually repelling.

Prop. 20. Those particles of matter, that mutually repel each other, seem in some respect of the other matter also subject to the general law of attraction.

Prop. 21. If the essential properties of matter, in conjunction with the two active principles of attraction and repulsion, will alone explain all the phenomena of nature; no other immediate cause ought to be admitted.

All these propositions he demonstrates from reason or experiment; and in the same method he goes on to shew how from these two active principles many of the phenomena of nature may be explained. Whether he has succeeded or no we shall leave to the attentive reader to determine; but he has certainly laid a foundation for many useful or curious experiments.

We shall next entertain our Readers with an Account of A two Days Journey in the Highlands of Scotland, wrote by the Author of The Letters, lately published, from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London; which he begins towards the End of his 15th Letter, as follows:

AS an introduction to my journal, I must acquaint you, that I was advised to take with me some cold provisions, and oats for my horses; there being no place of refreshment till the end of my first day's journey.

The 2d of October, 172—. Set out with one servant, and a guide: The latter, because no stranger (or even a native, unacquainted with the way) can venture among the hills, without a conductor; for if he once goes aside, and most especially, if snow should fall (which may happen on the very high hills, at any season of the year,) in that, or any other case, he may wander into a bog, to impassable burnes or rocks, and every *plus ultra* oblige him to change his course, till he wanders from all hopes of ever again seeing the face of a human creature.

Or if he should accidentally hit upon the way from whence he strayed, he would not distinguish it from another; there is such a seeming sameness in all the rocky places.

Or

Or again, if he should happen to meet with some highlander, and one that was not unwilling to give him directions, he could not declare his wants, as being a stranger to the language of the country : In short, one might as well think of making a sea voyage without sun, moon, stars, or compass, as pretend to know which way to take, when lost among the hills and mountains.

But to return to my journal, from which I have strayed, tho' not with much danger ; it being at first setting out, and my guide with me.

After riding about 4 miles of pretty good road, over heathy moors, hilly, but none high or of steep ascent, I came to a small river, where there was a ferry ; for the water was too deep and rapid to pass the ford above. The boat was patched almost every where with rough pieces of boards, and the oars were kept in their places, by small bands of twisted sticks.

I could not but enquire its age, seeing it had so many marks of antiquity ; and was told by the ferry-man, it had belonged to his father, and was above 60 years old. This put me in mind of the knife, which was of an extraordinary age, but had, at times, been repaired with many new blades and handles. But in most places of the highlands, where there is a boat (which is very rare) it is much worse than this, and not large enough to receive a horse ; and therefore he is swum at the stern, while somebody holds up his head, by a halter or bridle.

The horses swim very well at first setting out, but if the water be wide, in time they generally turn themselves on one of their sides ; and patiently suffer themselves to be dragged along.

I remember, one of these boats was so very much out of repair, we were forced to stand upon clods of turf, to stop the leaks in her bottom, while passed across the river.

I shall here conclude, in the stile of the news-writers.—This to be continued in my next.

L E T T E R XVI.

FROM the river's side I ascended a steep hill, so full of large stones, it was impossible to make a trot : This continued up and down, about a mile and half.

At the foot of the hill, tolerable way for a mile, there being no great quantity of stones among the heath, but very uneven ; and at the end of it a small burn descending from between two hills, worn deep among the rocks, rough, rapid, and steep, and dangerous to pass. I concluded some rain had fallen behind the hills, that were

near me ; which I could not see, because it had a much greater fall of water, than any of the like kind I had passed before.

From hence a hill 5 miles over, chiefly composed of lesser hills ; so stony, it was impossible to crawl above a mile in an hour : But I must except a small part of it from this general description ; for there ran across this way (or road, as they call it) the end of a wood of fir-trees, the only one I had ever passed.

This, for the most part, was an easy rising slope of about half a mile. In most places of the surface, it was bog about 3 feet deep, and beneath was uneven rock ; in other parts the rock and roots of the trees appeared to view.

The roots sometimes crossed one another, as they ran along a good way upon the face of the rock ; and often above the boggy part, by both which my horse's legs were so much entangled, that I thought it impossible to keep them upon their feet. But you would not have been displeased to observe how the roots had run along, and felt, as it were, for the crannies of the rock ; and there shot into them, as a hold against the pressure of winds above.

At the end of this hill was a river, or rather rivulet, and near the edge of it, a small grassy spot ; such as I had not seen in all my way, but the place not inhabited. Here I stopped to bait. My own provisions were laid upon the foot of a rock, and the oats upon a kind of mossy grass, as the cleanest place for the horses feeding.

While I was taking some refreshment, chance provided me with a more agreeable repast ; the pleasure of the mind. I happened to espy a poor highlander at a great height, upon the declivity of a high hill ; and ordered my guide to call him down. The *traucho* (or come hither) seemed agreeable to him, and he came down with wonderful celerity, considering the roughness of the hill ; and asking what was my will in his language, he was given to understand I wanted him only to eat and drink. This unexpected answer raised such joy in the poor creature, as he could not help shewing it by skipping about, and expressing sounds of satisfaction. And when I was retired a little way down the river, to give the men an opportunity of enjoying themselves with less restraint, there was such mirth among the three, as I thought a sufficient recompense for my former fatigue.

But perhaps you may question how there could be such merriment, with nothing but water ?

I carried with me a quart bottle of brandy, for my man and the guide ; and for

for myself, I had always in my journeys a pocket-pistol, loaded with brandy, mixed with juice of lemons (when they were to be had) which again mingled with water, in a wooden cup, was upon such occasions my table-drink.

When we had trussed up our baggage, I entered the ford, and passed it, not without danger, the bottom being filled with large stones, the current rapid, a steep rocky descent to the water, and a rising on the farther side, much worse; for having mounted a little way up the declivity, in turning the corner of a rock, I came to an exceeding steep part before I was aware of it, where I thought my horse would have gone down backwards, much faster than he went up; but I recovered a small flat of the rock, and dismounted.

There was nothing remarkable afterwards, till I came near the top of the hill; where there was a seeming plain of about 150 yards, between me and the summit.

No sooner was I upon the edge of it, but my guide desired me to alight; and then I perceived it was a bog, or peat-moss, as they call it.

I had experience enough of these deceitful surfaces, to order that the horses should be led in separate parts; lest, if one broke the turf, the other treading in his steps might sink.

The horse I used to ride, having little weight but his own, went on pretty successfully; only now and then breaking the surface a little, but the other that carried my portmanteau, and being not quite so nimble, was much in danger, till near the further end, and there he sunk. But it luckily happened to be in a part, where his long legs went to the bottom, which is generally hard gravel, or rock; but he was in, almost up to the back.

By this time my own (for distinction) was quite free of the bog, and being frightened, stood very tamely by himself; which he would not have done at another time. In the mean while we were forced to wait at a distance, while the other was flouncing and throwing the dirt about him; for there was no means of coming near him to ease him of the heavy burthen he had upon his loins, by which he was sometimes in danger to be turned upon his back, when he rose to break the bog before him. But in about a quarter of an hour he got out, bedaubed with the slough, shaking with fear, and his head and neck all over in a foam.

This bog was stiff enough at that time, to bear the country garrons in any part of it. But it is observed of the English horses, that when they find themselves

hampered, they stand still, and tremble till they sink, and then they struggle violently, and work themselves further in; and if the bog be deep, as most of them are, it is next to impossible to get them out, otherwise than by digging them a passage. But the little Highland hobbies, when they find themselves bogged, will lie still till they are relieved. And besides, being bred in the mountains, they have learnt to avoid the weaker parts of the mire; and sometimes our own horses having put down their heads, and smelt to the bog, will refuse to enter upon it.

There is a certain lord in one of the most northern parts, who makes use of the little garrons for the bogs and rough ways; but has a sizable horse led with him, to carry him through the deep and rapid fords.

As for myself, I was harrassed on this slough, by winding about from place to place, to find such tufts as were within my stride or leap, in my heavy boots with high heels; which, by my spring, when the little hillocks were too far asunder, broke the turf, and then I threw myself down towards the next protuberance: But to my guide it seemed nothing; he was light of body, shod with flat brogues, wide in the soles, and accustomed to a particular step, suited to the occasion.

This hill was about three quarters of a mile over, and had but a short descent on the farther side: Rough indeed, but not remarkable in this country.

I had now 5 computed miles to go, before I came to my first asylum; that is 5 Scots miles, which, as in the north of England, are longer than yours, as 3 is to 2. And if the difficulty of the way was to be taken into the account, it might well be called 15.

This (except about three quarters of a mile of heathy ground, pretty free from stones and rocks) consisted of stony moors, almost impracticable for a horse with his rider; and likewise of rocky way, where we were obliged to dismount, and sometimes climb, and otherwhile slide down. But what vexed me most of all, they called it a road: Yet after all, I must confess, it was preferable to a boggy way. The great difficulty was to wind about with the horses, and find such places as they could possibly be got over.

When we came near the foot of the lowermost hill, I discovered a pretty large glen, which before was not to be seen. I believe it might be about a quarter of a mile wide, enclosed by exceeding high mountains, with 9 dwelling huts; besides a few others of a lesser size, for barns and stables. This they call a town, with

with a pompous name belonging to it ; but the comfort of being near the end of my day's journey (heartily tired) was mixed with the allay of a pretty wide river, that ran between me and my lodging.

Having passed the hill, I entered the river ; my horse being almost at once up to his middles. The guide led him by the bridle, as he was some times climbing over the loose stones, which lay in all positions ; and many of them 2 or 3 feet diameter. At other times, with his nose in the water, and mounted up behind. Thus he proceeded with the utmost caution, never removing one foot till he found the others firm ; and all the while seeming impatient of the pressure of the torrent, as if he was sensible, that once losing his footing, he should be driven away, and dashed against the rocks below.

In other rapid rivers, where I was something acquainted with the fords, by having passed them before, tho' never so stony, I thought the leader of my horse to be an incumbrance to him ; and I have always found (as the rivers, while they are passable, are pretty clear) the horse is the surest judge of his own safety. Perhaps some would think it strange I speak in this manner of a creature, that we proudly call irrational.

There is a certain giddiness attends the violent passage of the water, when one is in it, and therefore I always at entering resolved to keep my eye steadily fixed on some remarkable stone on the shore of the farther side, and my horse's ears as near as I could in a line with it, leaving him to chuse his steps ; for the rider, especially if he casts his eye down the torrent, does not know whether he goes directly forward or not, but fancies he is carried (like the leeway of a ship, sideways) along with the stream. If he cannot forbear looking aside, it's best to turn his face toward the coming current.

Another precaution is (and you cannot use too many) to let your legs hang in the water, and where the stones will permit, to preserve a firmer seat ; in case of any sudden slide or stumble.

By what I have been saying, you will perceive I still retain the custom of my own country, in not sending my servant before me through these dangerous waters, as is the constant practice of all the natives of Scotland ; nor could I prevail with myself to do so, at least, unless like theirs, mine always went before me in smooth as well as bad roads. But in that, there are several inconveniences ; and altho' a servant may, by some, be condemned for his servile circumstance of life,

I could never bear the thoughts of exposing him to dangers for my own safety and security ; lest he should despise me with more justice, and in a greater degree, for the want of a necessary resolution and fortitude.

I shall here mention a whimsical expedient, against the danger of these highland fords.

An officer, who was lately quartered at one of the barracks, in a very mountainous part of the country, when he travelled, carried with him a long rope : This was to put round his body, under his arms, and those that attended him were to wade the river, and hold the rope on the other side ; that if any accident should happen to him by depth of water, or the failure of his horse, they might prevent his being carried down the current, and drag him ashore.

The instant I had recovered the farther side of the river, there appeared near the water 6 Highland men and a woman : These I suppose had coasted the stream over rocks, and along the sides of steep hills ; for I had not seen them before.

Seeing they were preparing to wade, I stayed to observe them. First, the men and the woman tucked up their petticoats, then they cast themselves into a rank, with the female in the middle ; and laid their arms over one another's shoulders ; and I saw they had placed the strongest toward the stream, as best able to resist the force of the torrent.

In their passage the large slippery stones made some of them now and then to lose their footing ; and on those occasions the whole rank changed colour and countenance.

I believe no painter ever remarked so strong impressions of fear and hope on a human face, with so many and sudden successions of those two opposite passions, as I observed among those poor people ; but in the Highlands this is no uncommon thing.

Perhaps you will ask—How does a single Highlander support himself against so great a force ? He bears himself up against the stream, with a stick, which he always carries with him for that purpose.

As I am now at the end of my first day's journey, and have no mind to resume this disagreeable subject in another place, I shall ask leave to mention one danger more attending the Highland fords : And that is the sudden gushes of waters that sometimes descend from behind the adjacent hills ; inasmuch that when the river has not been above a foot deep, the passenger thinks—

thinking himself secure, has been overtaken and carried away by the torrent.

Such accidents have happened twice within my knowledge, in two different small rivers; both within seven miles of this town. One to an exciseman, and the messenger who was carrying him from hence to Edinburgh, in order to answer some accusations relating to his office. The other to two young fellows of a neighbouring clan; all drowned in the manner abovementioned: And from these two instances we may reasonably conclude, that many accidents of the same nature have happened; especially in more mountainous parts, and those hardly ever known, but in the narrow neighbourhoods of the unhappy sufferers.

[To be continued.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the solution of your question (vide the last Mag. p. 320.) the equation is carried as far as the sixth power; as the following answer produces only a biquadratic equation and is therefore much shorter, I hope to see it inserted.

Let $a = 30,72 =$ the sum of the sides,
 $p = 11232640,60 =$ the product of the areas, then let x represent the side of any of the two squares, so will the side of the other be $a - x$ the area of the first xx and of the second $a - x + a - x = a^2 - 2ax + xx$, which areas multiplied together give $x^4 - 2ax^3 + x^2a^2$. And this sum, according to the rules of the question is $= p$, therefore $x^4 - 2ax^3 + x^2a^2 = p$ and $a = 14,28$, whence $a - x = 16,44$.

Andrew Liquier.

A QUESTION by A. Liquier.

WHAT square number is that which being divided into nine different parts, the continual product of those parts will also be a square number.

AS we have here given a curious PLATE representing the several sorts of spiders, with the proper references, it will be proper to point out to our readers the particular account of those remarkable insects, and of their thread or silk, which we formerly inserted in our Magazine for 1748, p. 562, 563.

The CONNOISSEUR, N^o. 21.

A HOTTENTOT STORY. (See p. 224.)

TQUASSOUW, the son of Kqvussomo, was Konquer or chief captain over the 16 nations of Caffraria. He was descended from N'oh and Hing'n'oh, who

• Villager,

dropt from the moon; and his power extended over all the Kraals * of the Hottentots.

This prince was remarkable for his prowess and activity: His speed was like the torrent that rushes down the precipice, and he would overtake the wild ass in her flight: His arrows brought down the eagle from the clouds, the lion fell before him, and his lance drank the blood of the rhinoceros. He fathomed the waters of the deep, and buffeted the billows in the tempest: He drew the rock-fish from their lurking-holes, and rifled the beds of coral. Trained from his infancy in the exercise of war, to wield the Hassagaye with dexterity, and break the wild bulls to battle, he was a stranger to the soft dalliance of love; and beheld with indifference the thick-lipped damsels of Gongeman, and the flat-nosed beauties of Hauteniqua.

As Tquassouw was one day giving instructions for spreading toils for the elk, and digging pitfalls for the elephant, he received information, that a tyger prowling for prey was committing ravages on the Kraals of the Chamtoours. He snatched up his bow of olive-wood, and bounded, like the roe-buck on the mountains, to their assistance. He arrived just at the instant, when the enraged animal was about to fasten on a virgin, and aiming a poisoned arrow at his heart laid him dead at her feet. The virgin threw herself on the ground, and covered her head with dust, to thank her deliverer; but when she rose, the prince was dazzled with her charms. He was struck with the glossy hue of her complexion, which shone like the jetty down of the black hog of Hessaqua: He was ravished with the prest gristle of her nose; and his eyes dwelt with admiration on the flaccid beauties of her breasts, which descended to her navel.

Knoinquailha, (for that was the virgin's name,) was daughter to the Kouquequa or leader of the Kraal; who bred her up with all the delicacy of her sex. She was fed with the entrails of goats, she sucked the eggs of the ostrich, and her drink was the milk of ewes. After gazing for some time upon her charms, the prince in great transport embraced the soles of her feet: Then ripping up the beast he had just killed, took out the caul, and hung it about her neck, in token of his affection. He afterwards stripped the tyger of his skin, and sending it to the Kouquequa her father, demanded the damsel in marriage.

The eve of the full moon was appointed for the celebration of the nuptials.

When

Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

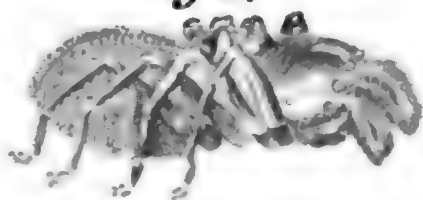


Fig. 2.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 1.



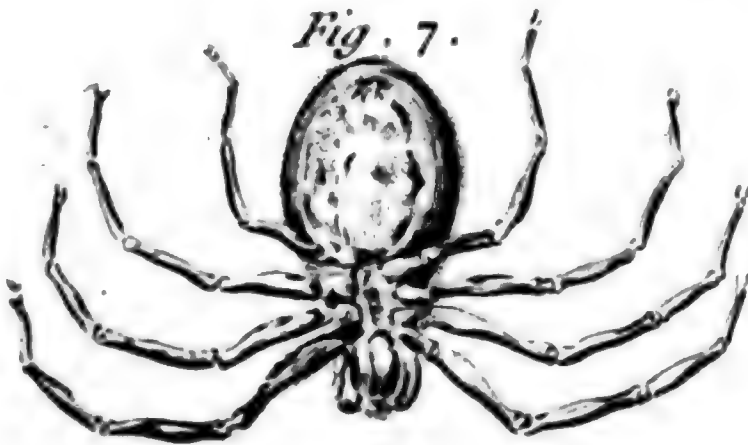
Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.



- Fig. 1. Represents the Eyes and Talons of the House Spider.
 2. The Garden Spider, that keeps in the Air, in the midst of her Web.
 3. The black Spider that dwells in the holes of old Walls.
 4. The Wandering Spider that doth not keep in a Nest like the other Spiders but goes in pursuit of flies and other insects.
 5. The Head & Eyes of the Field Spider commonly call'd Spinner.
 6. The Tarantula.
 7. A Spider inverted, to shew the Papillæ or Nipples of her Anus which she makes use of for Spinning.

When the day arrived, the magnificence in which the bridegroom was arrayed, amazed all Caffraria. Over his shoulders was cast a krosse or mantle of wild cat-skins: He cut sandals for his feet from the raw hide of an elephant; he hunted down a leopard, and of the spotted fur formed a superb cap for his head; he girded his loins with the intestines, and the bladder of the beast he blew up and fastened to his hair.

Nor was Knonmquaiha less employed in adorning her person. She made a varnish of the fat of goats mixed with foot, with which she anointed her whole body as she stood beneath the rays of the sun: Her locks were clotted with melted grease, and powdered with the yellow dust of Buchu: Her face, which shone like the polished ebony, was beautifully varied with spots of red earth, and appeared like the sable curtain of the night bespangled with stars: She sprinkled her limbs with wood ashes, and perfumed them with the dung of the Stinkingem. Her arms and legs were entwined with the shining entrails of a heifer: From her neck there hung a pouch composed of the stomach of a kid: The wings of an ostrich overshadowed the fleshy promontories behind; and before she wore an apron formed of the shaggy ears of a lion.

The chiefs of the several Kraals, who were summoned to assist at their nuptials, formed a circle on the ground, sitting upon their heels, and bowed their heads between their knees in token of reverence. In the centre the illustrious prince with his sable bride reposed upon soft cushions of cow dung. Then the Surri or chief priest approached them, and in a deep voice chaunted the nuptial rites to the melodious grumbling of the gom-gom; and at the same time (according to the manner of Caffraria) bedewed them with the urinary benediction*. The bride and bridegroom rubbed in the precious stream with extasy; while the briny drops trickled from their bodies, like the oozy surge from the rocks of Chirigriqua.

The Hottentots had seen the increase and wane of two moons since the happy union of Tquassouw and Knonmquaiha, when the Kraals were surprised with the appearance of a most extraordinary personage, that came from the savage people who rose from the sea†, and had lately fixed themselves on the borders of Caffraria. His body was enwrapped with strange coverings, which concealed every part from sight except his face and hands. Upon his skin the sun darted his scorching rays in vain, and the colour of it was pale and wan as the watry beams of the moon.

August, 1754.

* 'Tis said to be a custom among the Hottentots for the priest to urinate upon the new-married couple. † The Dutch. ‡ His perriwig. || A gun. § A tobacco pipe.

His hair, which he could put on and take off at pleasure‡, was white as the blossoms of the almond tree, and bushy as the fleece of the ram. His lips and cheeks resembled the red oker, and his nose was sharpened like the beak of an eagle. His language, which was rough and inarticulate, was as the language of beasts; nor could Tquassouw discover his meaning, till a Hottentot (who at the first coming of these people had been taken prisoner, and had afterwards made his escape) interpreted between them. This interpreter informed the prince, that the stranger was sent from his fellow countrymen to treat about the enlargement of their territories, and that he was called among them Mynheer Van Snickerface.

Tquassouw, who was remarkable for his humanity, treated the savage with extraordinary benevolence. He spread a mantle of sheep-skins anointed with fat for his bed, and for his food he boiled in their own blood the tripe of the fattest herds, that grazed in the rich pastures of the Heykoms. The stranger in return instructed the prince in the manners of the savages, and often amused him with sending fire from a hollow engine||, which rent the air with thunder. Nor was he less studious to please the gentle Knonmquaiha. He bound bracelets of polished metal about her arms, and encircled her neck with beads of glass. He filled the cocoa-shell with a delicious liquor and gave it her to drink, which exhilarated her heart, and made her eyes sparkle with joy: He also taught her to kindle fire thro' a tube of clay§ with the dried leaves of Dacha, and to send forth rolls of odorous smoke from her mouth. After having sojourned in the Kraals for the space of half a moon, the stranger was dismissed with magnificent presents of the teeth of elephants; and a grant was made to his countrymen of the fertile meadows of Kochoqua, and the forests of Stinkwood, bounded by the Palamite river.

Tquassouw and Knonmquaiha continued to live together in the most cordial affection; and the Surris every night invoked the great Gounja Ticquoa, who illuminates the moon, that he would give an heir to the race of N'oh and Hingn'oh. The princess at length manifested the happy tokens of pregnancy; her waist increased daily in circumference, and swelled like the gourd. When the time of her delivery approached, she was committed to the care of the wise women, who placed her on a couch of the reeking entrails of a cow newly slain, and to facilitate the birth gave her a potion of the

A a a

milk

milk of wild asses, and fomented her loins with the warm dung of elephants. When the throes of child-birth came on, a terrible hurricane howled along the coast, the air bellowed with thunder, and the face of the moon was obscured as with a veil. The Kraal echoed with shrieks and lamentations, and the wise women cried out, that the princess was delivered of a monster.

The product of her womb was white.—They took the child, and washed him with the juice of aloes:—They exposed his limbs to the sun, anointed them with the fat, and rubbed them with the excrement of black bulls:—But his skin still retained its detested hue, and the child was still white. The venerable Surris were assembled to deliberate on the cause of this prodigy; and they unanimously pronounced, that it was owing to the evil machinations of the dæmon Cham-ouna, who had practised on the virtue of the princess under the appearance of Mynheer Van Snickerfnee.

The incestuous parent with her unnatural offspring were judged unworthy to live. They bowed a branch of an olive tree in the forest of lions, on which the white monster was suspended by the heels; and ravenous beasts feasted on the issue of Knonmquaiha. The princess herself was sentenced to the severe punishment allotted to the heinous crime of adultery. The Kouqueguas, who scarce twelve moons before had met to celebrate her nuptials, were now summoned to assist at her unhappy death. They were collected in a circle, each of them wielding a huge club of cripplewood. The beauteous criminal stood weeping in the midst of them, prepared to receive the first blow from the hand of her injured husband. Tquassouw in vain assayed to perform the sad office: Thrice he uplifted his ponderous mace of iron, and thrice dropt it ineffectual on the ground. At length from his reluctant arm descended the fell stroke, which lighted on that nose, whose flatness and expansion at first captivated his heart. The Kouqueguas then rushing in, with their clubs redoubled their blows on her body, till the pounded Knonmquaiha lay as an heap of mud, which the retiring flood leaves on the strand.

Her battered limbs, now without form and distinction, were inclosed in the paunch of a rhinoceros, which was fastened to the point of a bearded arrow, and shot into the ocean. Tquassouw remained inconsolable for her loss: He frequently climbed the lofty cliffs of Chirigniqua, and cast his eyes on the watry expanse. One night, as he stood howling with the

wolves to the moon, he descried the paunch that contained the precious relics of Knonmquaiha, dancing on a wave, and floating towards him. Thrice he cried out with a lamentable voice, *bo, bo, bo*: Then springing from the cliff, he darted like the eagle sousing on his prey. The paunch burst in sunder beneath his weight; the green wave was discoloured with the gore; and Tquassouw was enveloped in the mass. He was heard of no more; and it was believed, that he was snatched up into the moon.

Their unhappy fate is recorded among the nations of the Hottentots to this day; and the marriage-rites have ever since concluded with a wish, "That the husband may be happier than Tquassouw, and the wife more chaste than Knonmquaiha."

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Washington to his Brother, dated at the Camp in the Great Meadows in Virginia, May 31, 1754. (See p. 361.)*

SINCE my last we arrived at this place, where three days ago we had an engagement with the French, that is, a party of our men with one of theirs. Most of our men were out upon other detachments, so that I had scarcely 40 men remaining under my command, and about 10 or 12 Indians; nevertheless we obtained a most signal victory. The battle lasted about 10 or 15 minutes, with sharp firing on both sides till the French gave ground and ran, but to no great purpose. There were 12 of the French killed, among whom was Mons. de Jarnonville, their commander, and 21 taken prisoners, among whom are Mess. la Force and Druellong, together with two cadets. I have sent them to his honour the governor at Winchester, under a guard of 20 men, conducted by lieutenant West. We had but one man killed, and two or three wounded: Among the wounded on our side was lieut. Waggoner; but no danger, it is hoped, will ensue. We expect every hour to be attacked by superior force; but, if they forbear one day longer, we shall be prepared for them. We have already got entrenchments, and are about a pallisado, which, I hope, will be finished to-day. The Mingos have struck the French, and, I hope, will give a good blow before they have done. I expect 40 odd of them here to-night, which, with our fort, and some reinforcements from col. Fry, will enable us to exert our noble courage with spirit.

P. S. I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood,

* See the MAP of the Western Parts, in our Mag. for June last.

flood, was exposed to, and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where the man was killed, and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound.

A Letter from Virginia, dated June 8, among other things, brought the following Account of the same Engagement.

OUR Ohio expedition takes up most of our conversation here at present. Our forces are getting ready as fast as possible, in order to oppose the speedy progress of the French, who are already got as far as Dogs-Town, and fortifying themselves in the strongest manner. Their numbers are uncertain being so dispersed; but are supposed to be above 1000 at least. There are at present 400 of our men within two days march of a party of the enemy. The week before last Major Washington, who is in the van of our army, having had information from some Indians, that there was a party of 35 French, all picked men, within a day's march of him, in order to intercept our waggons with provisions for the army, went in quest of them, with a detachment of 45 men, who were afterwards joined by the half king and 12 Indians. The day following they came up with the enemy, encamped in a Savanna, when an engagement ensued, which lasted about eight minutes. The French had 11 killed on the spot, and 21 taken prisoners (who are now carried to Williamsburgh) and the remaining three being pursued and taken, were scalped by the Indians. Our own party had only one killed, and two men and one Indian wounded. This half king, who is a very considerable monarch amongst the Indians, after the engagement was over, insisted on having all the scalps of the prisoners, but was at last dissuaded from this piece of cruelty; however, he sent the scalps of them that were killed with black belts of wampum, and the hatchet, to all his allies, ordering them to come to his assistance, and telling them, that his brethren the English were now begun in earnest. As the forces are now drawing nigh one another, we daily expect to hear of an engagement. Amongst the prisoners is Mons. la Force, a man of great consequence among the French, as he understands and can speak all the Indian languages, and his advices were of great weight among the Indians. The rest of the prisoners were chiefly inhabitants of Quebec.

From the WORLD, Aug. 22.

IT has been from that school of nature, the flower-garden, that I have procured the best part of my philosophy; and from this too have I learnt to improve and confirm my morals. The volume of nature is so full of passages above the explication of human learning, that the best proof of our having studied it with diligence and success, must consist chiefly, in our being able to produce from it any instances of our ignorance; and I have the vanity, or I should rather say the modesty to boast, that I have discovered difficulties enough in one single leaf of it, to clear my understanding from the influence of a conceited sufficiency, and to improve my reason into a perfect diffidence of its utmost penetration. Nor have I a flower in my possession that is less abounding in moral instruction, than in beauty and sweetness. I cannot observe that industrious nicety with which the bee examines into every thing that comes in his way, without considering it as a reproachful admonition to myself: And if I do not collect some useful lesson, that may support me under all the ensuing revolutions of my life, from every flower that such an insect can extract provision from against the future exigencies of his; I am ready to place it to the account of my negligence, and to think myself guilty of the most unpardonable folly, in suffering him alone to profit from that, which I assume the absurd privilege of calling my own.

In short, there is such a close affinity between a proper cultivation of a flower-garden and a right discipline of the mind, that it is almost impossible for any thoughtful person that has made any proficiency in the one, to avoid paying a due attention to the other. That industry and care which are so requisite to cleanse a garden from all sorts of weeds, will naturally suggest to him how much more expedient it must be to exert the same diligence in eradicating all sorts of prejudices, follies and vices from the mind, where they will be as sure to prevail without a great deal of care and correction, as common weeds in a neglected piece of ground. And as it requires more pains to extirpate some weeds than others, according as they are more firmly fixt, more numerous, or more naturalized to the soil; so those faults will be found the most difficult to be suppressed, which have been of the longest growth, and taken the deepest root; which are most predominant in number, and most congenial to the constitution.

A NEW SONG. LOTHARIA.

Vainly now ye strive to charm me, All ye sweets of
blooming May; How should empty sunshine
warm me, While Lo—tha—ria keeps a—way?
While Lo—tharia keeps a—way

2.
Go, ye warbling birds, go leave me,
Shade, ye clouds, the smiling sky;
Sweeter notes her voice can give me,
Softer sunshine fills her eye.

A New COUNTRY DANCE. SMITH'S WHIM.

The three first couple slip on each others sides, foot it round to the right hand all six single $\frac{1}{2}$; then slip on your proper sides, all six meet and turn your partners $\frac{1}{2}$; the first man cast off, goes round the second man, then round the second woman, foot to the third woman, and turn hands $\frac{1}{2}$; his partner follows him all round and goes to the second man, foot it, and turn hands till the first couple be in the second couple's places $\frac{1}{2}$.

TRUE FORTITUDE. *An Ode.*

*Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene præparatum
Pectus.* Hor. Lib. ii. Od. 10.

WHO steels his breast with virtue's
servent love, [his eye,
And scorns on meaner things to cast
From ev'ry turn of fortune must improve,
By chance adverse, and by prosperity.
Whom threats can't awe, or smoothest
words engage, [stage.
Is virtue's champion, on the world's wide
If low his lot, his soul will yet be great,
As di'monds sparkle, tho' enchas'd in
lead ;
His actions noble, in a mean estate,
By honour taught, not by convenience
bred. [cot,
While titles fools, and wealth undoes the
His honest deeds shall dignify his cot.
Should fortune tempt him with fallacious
smile,
To purchase profit by some high offence ;
Safe in his choice, uninjur'd by her guile,
He knows that peace is better far than
pence. [from need,
Content makes little, wealth ; defends
Who parts with innocence, is poor in-
deed.
Unenvy'd, he the rise of others sees,
Unmov'd by malice tho' he suffer wrong ;
Submits to all that Providence decrees,
Indifferent whether life be short or long ;
Hopes for the future, pines not for the
past, [his last.
Nor dreads the present hour should be
Brave, if an honest cause demands his
sword,
His bosom open to a gen'rous flame ;
True in his love, and faithful to his word ;
Tho' not aspiring, not averse to fame :
Secure if Zephyrs blow, or Boreas rage ;
All omens, good, to such a man presage.

To Mr. THOMAS PR—RD, on his late elegant
Entertainment in his Gardens at Frome.

LET Vauxhall boast her bowers, and
prouder greens,
Her painted grots, and artificial scenes ;
Where the beau-monde from smock and
noise repair
To taste the balmy sweets of evening air ;
Tho' art may there in labour'd landscapes
shine, [vine.
Yet nature still has something more di-
Near Frome's romantic vales a garden
lies,
Where fair parterres in sweet disorder rise ;
Where artless slopes by nature are dis-
play'd,
To form on every side a gay parade.

Full in the centre of the oval height,
A crystal mirror trembles to the sight :
Trim lime-trees uniform, in beauteous
rows,

The verdant sweet circumference inclose ;
While rising to the view, a fair alcove,
Superbly decks the eminence above.
Here from the area of the rising ground,
Delightful views expand their scenes a-
round.

The river there in sweet meanders glides,
Fair seats, and gardens grace its fruitful
sides ;

Gay greens, and houses beautifully blend,
And prospects in a gay confusion end,
All nature round displays a lovely scene,
The heavens all smiling, and the skies se-
rene :

Pr—rd ! a proper emblem of thy mind ;
Indulgent, candid, generous, and kind.
'Twas when the sun his western progress
bent,

His soul on hospitable thoughts intent,
On this delightful spot regal'd his friends,
'Till envious night with dusky wings de-
scends : [sound,

'Twas here soft musick, with harmonious
Inspir'd the shade, and charm'd the crowd
around ; [monious mein,

'Twas here fair nymphs, with more har-
In measur'd dances blest the fairy green ;
And to adorn the scene, and grace the rest,
A British peer vouchsaf'd to be a guest,
While sparkling wine in plenty pour'd
around, [crown'd.

And tempting fruit the fair collation
'Tis generous wine the languid vein in-
spires,

Exalts the genius, and the fancy fires :
Warm'd with its influence, you inspire
the strain, [again.
And make the grateful muse your guest

A New Song sung by Miss STEVENSON at
Vauxhall.

1.

YOUNG Colin protests I'm his joy
and delight, [sight :
He's ever unhappy when I'm from his
He wants to be with me, wherever I go :
The duce sure is in him for plaguing me so !

2.

His pleasure all day is to sit by my side,
He pipes and he sings, tho' I frown and I
chide ;
I bid him depart, but he smiling says no :
The duce must be in him for plaguing me
so !

3.

He often requests me his pain to relieve ;
I ask him what favour he hopes to receive ;
His answer's a sigh, while in blushes I glow :
What mortal besides him would plague a
maid so !

4. This

4.

This breast-knot he yesterday brought
from the wake,
He softly intreated I'd wear for his sake :
Such trifles 'tis easy enough to bestow,
I sure deserve more for his plaguing me so!

5.

He hands me each eve to the cot from
the plain, [again :
He meets me each morn to conduct me
But what's his intention I wish I could
know, [with him so.
For I'd rather be married than plagu'd

*Wrote some Time since on Occasion of a PIN-
CUSHION, on which was worked a True-
Lover's Knot, belonging to Miss J——N,
Sister to the Bishop of GLOUCESTER,
which was found in Cashiobury-Park.
By the Author of the Lines in the Maga-
zine for Nov. 1746, On a Spark of a
Candle's falling on a Lady's Breast,
and several other Pieces in subsequent Ma-
gazines, marked J. B.*

WHEN heavenly breasts with human
passions rag'd, [engag'd ;
And partial gods at Troy's proud walls
In vain the blue-eyed queen essay'd her art
To bend the purpose of her monarch's heart;
Her darling Greeks unmov'd the god dis-
tress'd, [breast :
And rent with jealous rage her royal
But round her waist when Venus' Castus
shone [own,
Th'immortal bloom'd in virtues not her
On Ida's top display'd the wondrous
charms [arms :
And lull'd awhile the thunderer in her
A charm more sure this curious knot had
prov'd,
And Jove and Juno had for ever lov'd.
Where bonds like these their tender in-
fluence join, [shine,
Faith, truth and joy in one full lustre
One warmth transports each sympathizing
breast,
And all the strife to bless, and to be bless'd:
Ah nymph, too careless of a charge so
good, [wood !
Here dropt unheeded in the wand'ring
Had other eyes this precious emblem
view'd, [su'd,
The coldest fair had some soft hope pur-
While tender sighs her prostrate swain ap-
prove,
And bless the omen of propitious love.
In vain thy thoughts from love's soft laws
retire, [inspire,
And check the wishes which thy charms
Venus e'er long those boasted charms shall
claim, [flame ;
With equal warmth thy rebel heart in-
All Hymen's joys thy yielding soul shall
prove,
And gather bliss but less than that above.

A-LA-MODE, 1754.

THE dress in the year 53 that was
worn, [born ;
Is laid in the grave, and new fashions are
Then hear what our good correspondents
advance, [from France :
'Tis the pink of the mode, and 'tis dated
Let your cap be a butterfly slightly hung
on, [on her crown ;
Like the shell of a lapwing just hatch'd,
Behind, like a coach-horse short dock'd,
cut your hair, [air ;
Stick a flower before, scew-whiff, with an
A Vandyke in frize your neck must sur-
round, [Brussels be blond.
Turn your lawns into gawse, let your
Let your stomacher reach from shoulder
to shoulder, [and bolder ;
And your breast will appear much fairer
Wear a gown or a sack as fancies prevail,
But with flounces and furbelows ruffle
your tail ;
Set your hoop, shew your stockings, and
legs to your knees,
And leave men as little as may be to guests:
For other small ornaments do as before,
Wear ribbands a hundred, and ruffles a
score ; [and odd,
Let your talk, like your dress, be fantastic
And you'll shine at the Mall, 'tis Taste a-
la-mode.

STANZAS addressed to Miss ELIZABETH
JONES of Wandsworth.

1.

WHEN e'er the bard wears Cupid's
chains,
In rhymes his bondage owns ;
Then aid me, muse ! in these fond strains,
I sing of Betsey Jones.

2.

The traveller, who finds he's nigh
A place to rest his bones,
Is not transported more than I
At sight of Betsey Jones.

3.

Let learned schoolmen pore on books,
And all such heavy drones ;
My care's to study well the looks
Of lov'ly Betsey Jones.

4.

The virtuoso may care
Shells, medals, plants, and stones ;
But he'd give all, could he possess
The heart of Betsey Jones.

5.

Burchell, 'tis true, may charm the ear
In soft, harmonious tones ;
Yet I, in truth, had rather hear
The voice of Betsey Jones,

6.

Ye monarchs over kingdoms reign ;
I envy not your thrones :
All my ambition is to gain
The love of Betsey Jones.

7. The

7.
The turtle that has lost her mate,
Its absence long bemoans ;
Ev'n so shall I when cruel fate
Parts me from Betsy Jones.
Aug. 6, 1754. BEAUCHAMP.

On the DEATH of a FRIEND.

Læus illi debetur, & a me gratia major.—Hor.

HOW vain, alas! are all my hopes and
cares, [appears.
In thee, my friend, my much lov'd friend,
Scarce hadst thou to the prime of man at-
tain'd, [reign'd,
Scarce shewn, what virtues in thy bosom
Scarce promis'd to the world a future
sage,
To aid mankind *, and to adorn the age ;
When envious death the stroke untimely
gave,
And all thy virtues wither'd in the grave.
Yet shall thy memory be ever dear,
To gay and young—the old and the severe—
The fair themselves shall o'er thine ashes
weep, [keep :
And treasur'd in their minds thy image
Shall praise the youth, whose sweet bene-
volence [offence.
Each sex could charm ; who never gave
By no mean views—no selfish interest led,
His heart was uncorrupted as his head.
Who ne'er to falshood once cou'd conde-
scend, [end :
Still staunch to truth, and honest to the
Whose heart could melt to see another's
woe,
And as a man, humanity could show.
Our future youth shall hear of P—g's name,
And by his virtues fir'd aspire to fame ;
Lament that worth they ne'er in person
knew,
And keep his bright example in their view.
The muse herself, the honest muse, shall
pay
To thee, one humble, tributary lay ;
Weep o'er thine urn, and tell the world,
Here lies [out disguise.
One learn'd—one good—one just, with-

*Extract from a POEM lately published, inti-
tled, Two Epistles on Happiness : To
a Young Lady.*

THE author, after having examined
the chief things, wherein happiness
is by some thought to consist, as wealth,
titles or honours, fame, knowledge, &c.
and shewn it consists partly in peace of
mind, to which the practice of virtue is
necessary ; and partly in health ; concludes
as follows :

Thus up to peace the flow'ry way I
lead, [tread ;
On each hand roses, vi'lets where you

With ev'ry blithest flow'r that pleasure
gives,
That blooms incessant, and for ever lives ;
Whose op'ning bosoms grateful scents ex-
hale, [gale ;
And fill with balmy sweets each rising
Each gale enrich'd, as conscious of its
prize, [skies,
Bears the sweet-breathing incense to the
From whence it came ; for virtue could
alone [throne—
First spring in heav'n, and still adorns its
As near to peace with easy steps you
move, [above ;
Hush'd are the winds, and all is fair.
No clouds obscure, no angry storms appear,
Serene the sky and gentle is the air ;
The sun its kindest, mildest influence
sheds, [beds.
And joys spontaneous spring from flow'ry
From this fair hill, extended you survey
The fairest prospect in the brightest day :
Here then is peace ; and further stands
confest
The happy seat, the mansion of the blest.
To peace we enter, all its pleasures join ;
Dismiss our sorrows, and our cares resign ;
Refresh, regale ; secure from all alarms,
Look down below on folly's flatt'ring
charms, [eye,
Whose gaudy outsidcs catch th' unjudging
But when posscest the promis'd joys deny ;
Where grave and giddy, young and old are
tools,
And the delusion past, confess they're fools :
Confess, and prove it ; will pursue once
more ;
Confide, enjoy, and suffer as before :
Like those who constant, to their jilts re-
turn,
Drink hope for ever, and incessant burn.
But let's press forward, happiness our
view ;
That once attain'd, no further we pursue,
Can soar no higher ; this our utmost
bounds,
An everlasting scene of bliss surrounds ;
First health be gain'd ; in pow'ful health
confide, [guide ;
Make her, with peace, your patroness and
Her presence wanting, all attempts are
vain,
For happiness excludes pale grief and pain ;
To these, its gates immoveable and sure,
Are clos'd, and adamant chains secure.
O health ! thou dear, thou precious gift
of heav'n !
Impartially to slaves and monarchs giv'n :
Thou best of blessings, to each joy the
spring ! [wing :
By temp'rance nurs'd beneath its friendly
Come ! with those smiles that gracefully
adorn [morn ;
Thy ruddy looks, fresh blooming as the
Come !

* This young gentleman was a student in physick.

Come ! and with ever smiling peace display
Thy pow'r, and be companions of our
With gentle peace, whom lively joys at-
tend, [way ;
Propitious come ! our devious course be-
Protect us, and our longing hope com-
pleat ; [friend :

Conduct, admit us to the blissful seat !
Ye come ! while in your presence far
before, [pow'r ;
Goes forth bright influence and directing
The adamantine chains their gates release,
Self-op'ning wide, they welcome health
and peace !

Beneath their smiles we enter, and receive
The choicest blessings earthly bliss can
give ; [sign'd
Blessings which Providence has here as-
To healthy temp'rance, and the virtuous
mind.

D. JOANNI GRACÆO, Scholæ Westmona-
steriensis Alumno, Annum sextum suæ Æta-
tis super lustrum secundum ingredientis, 6to
Die Maii, suo Natali, 1754. S. P. D.
AND. HENDERSONUS, Mathematicus.

GRATULOR ingenium patriæ, pa-
trisque Camenis,
Carmina demiror digne notasque tuas ;
Carmina divinos propinant nectaris hau-
stus, [munt :
Ambrosiæ succos mellea dicta pre-
sive fluit sermo restrictus, sive solutus,
Debetur puero splendida palma bono.
Miratur fidus Craufordius, ille tenellum
Qui primum docuit verba Latina loqui :
Dogmatis ille memor, quo non præstanti-
us ullum, [sis."

"Stabit opus melius, si bene fixa ha-
Sturgæus sequitur doctus, qui laude sati-
gans

Ter dixit laurum te meruisse quidem.
Post, hunc Malcolmus, literis tutela decus-
que,

Laudibus accumulat te, tua pensa suis.
Italiam linguam calles, quâ dicere possis
Eloquio, Regis grandia facta tui :
Gallorum linguæ doctus dulcedine plenæ,
Et super hanc, Græcæ, quæ graviora
docet.

Dî te certarunt nitidis ornare corollis,
Quodque sui proprium sit tibi quisque de-
dit ! [tum,
Ingenium tribuit tibi Jupiter almus acu-
Præstitit in cunctis magnus Apollo de-
cus : [norâ

Prudentem Pallas te reddidit alma, ca-
Mercurius docuit te resonare lyrâ !
Tibia te decorat Germanica, blandius illa
Orpheo Threicio tu resonare potes !
Mathesin calles, lunæ solisque labores
Describis radio sidereisque vias !

Est dignata Venus vultu decorare venusto,
In vivis fuerit quæ modo victa foret ;
Gratia te decorat roseis affusa labellis
Auroræ similis, sole vehente diem.
Nobilium primis non cedis, munere formæ,
Nam tibi mens sano corpore sana viget.
Sis matri decori dignæ, quâ dignior ulla
Vivebat nunquam, vivere neve queat.
Sisque patris probi lenimen dulce senectæ,
Sis columen patriæ, præsidiumque mihi.
Temanibus servet summi Regnator Olympi,
Sic inter juvenes tu Coryphæus eris.

To Miss ———.

LET vulgar beauties practise on our
hearts,
With all their various train of little arts :
The lure of tutor'd looks, the winning
smile,
Each studied air, and each delusive wile ;
'Tis thine alone in every step to please,
By graceful nature's sweet attractive ease:
Devoid of art to captivate or shine,
Careless you wound, and kill without de-
sign. [part,
'Tis some distinguish'd, some peculiar
In other nymphs alone, that charms the
heart.

But ev'ry beauty in thy form divine,
And ev'ry grace in sweet assemblage join.
'Tis not thy faultless symmetry of frame,
Not melting eyes, whence keenest glances
beam ; [glows,
'Tis not thy cheeks, where native beauty
Fresh as the blushing morn, or new-born
rose ;
Nor snowy breasts alone that I admire ;
(Tho' each my raptur'd bosom sets on fire)
All croud united on my wond'ring eyes,
All all the beauties in thy form surprise.

Add, that bright virtue's flame thy bo-
som warms, [charms :
Refines thy beauties, and improves thy
Sweet sentiments thy mind adorn and
grace,

The first in merit, as the first in face.

Oh ! were I equal to the noble theme,
Or glow'd the poet's, like the lover's
flame, [shine,
Thy charms immortal in my verse should
And Sacharissa's fame should yield to
thine. [teous strains,

Meantime accept, dear maid, these du-
And sweetly smiling overpay my pains ;
Deign in return, O deign a kind regard,
And give my love the poet's just reward.

Stanza of an Elegy on the Death of a rich
Miser, by the Lady so much celebrated by
Dr. SWIFT, under the Name of STELLA.
(See p. 328.)

BUT as he weigh'd his gold, grim death
in spite, [light.
Cast in his dart, which made three moulders
And

And when he saw his darling money fail,
Blew his last breath, to sink the lighter
scale.

*The following Story is told concerning STELLA,
in the Observations upon Lord Orrery's
Remarks on Dean Swift; from which the
above Lines are also taken.*

A N humorous, but wrong judging
gentleman of her acquaintance,
took it into his head to set up the cha-
racter of another lady in rivalry to hers;
and raised some awkward mirth to him-
self, from Stella's sitting silent at a visit,
where that lady displayed her talents. On
which occasion the following verses were
sent to him the next morning; probably,
from some friend of Stella's; for more
than one of her friends were then present.

The LINNET and the JAY.

1.
Mona, by nature, form'd a Jay,
Observ'd a little Linnet,
Warbling melodious on a spray,
Like Handel on his spinnet.

2.
Attentive, she revolv'd each note,
And e'er the season ended,
As much improv'd her tuneless throat,
As nature could be mended.

3.
Lin silent heard, but Poll rejoic'd,
Exerts his clumsy tongue;
To praise a Jay so heav'nly voic'd,
And pity Lin out-sung.

4.
Lin smil'd, and sigh'd, my little lays
Are native, artless, few:
Content, I quit all higher praise,
To Mona and to you.

The FAIR PROTESTOR. By Mr. BOYER.

1.
N O shepherd was like Strephon gay,
No swain to me so dear;
'Twas rapture all the live-long day,
His song, his pipe to hear.
Yet when he sigh'd and talk'd of love,
His passion I'd forbid;
For what I felt to hide I strove,—
Upon my word I did.

2.
The spring, when nature wakes to youth,
And all looks life and joy;
The summer's sun saw Strephon's truth,
Saw Chloe still was coy.
At length he vow'd, "Thou cruel fair,
Disdain my heart has freed,"
He spoke, and left me in despair,—
Upon my word he did.

3.
How sad, how penitent was I!
My pride had caus'd my pain;
From morn to eve I us'd to sigh,
"Oh Strephon, come again!"

August 1754

It chanc'd he sought a tender lamb,
That in the grove lay hid;
When thoughtless there I breath'd his
name,—
Upon my word I did.

4.
Surpris'd my well known voice to hear,
In sounds of soft delight,
With eager steps the youth drew near,
And met my raptur'd sight:
No pow'r had I, all art was vain,
Of Strephon to get rid;
My panting heart confess'd the swain,—
Upon my word it did.

5.
Oh, nymph, he cry'd, whose eyes to meet
My soul with joy o'erflows!
The bee that roves from sweet to sweet,
Like me prefers the rose!
Ye maids, with whom I've tript the plain,
Let other youth succeed;
My Chloe welcom'd me again,—
Upon my word she did.

6.
While blushes crimson'd o'er my cheek,
My hand with warmth he press'd;
Oh, speak, he sigh'd, my Chloe, speak,
Shall Strephon now be blest?
Oh, who that lov'd so well, so long,
The shepherd cou'd have chid?
Perhaps you think I held my tongue,—
Upon my word I did.

A SONNET: On Miss Dr——C——n's
leaving N——r——lk.
'Αἰὲς Ἀθανάτου Θεῷ ἵς ὦκα ἱμερ.

HOMER.

G O to, thou wanton muse, dost thou
assay [same?
To grasp the clarion shrill of vagrant
Advent'rous elfin, thy too humble lay
Will soil the candor of a C——n's name.
O no, 'tis thine to drop the silent tear,
To mourn thy loss in some sequester'd
shade, [rare,
To mourn that brilliant beauty, tho' so
The least perfection of the lovely maid.
But ah! the lawn which erst appear'd so
gay, [ged mead,
The cloud-capt grove, and willow frin-
Where wont the goddess of my heart to
stray, [areed;
Nor mirth, nor joyance, but sad woes
The pleasing landscape fades, all all things
mourn,
And with incessant the blest fair's return.
H—rb—st—n, Aug. 21. ALEXIS.

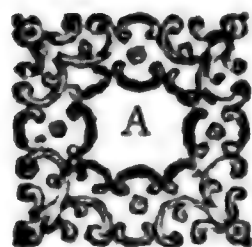
*Spoken Extempore by a Gentleman on being de-
sired to write Verses under a Picture of Sir
SAMUEL GARTH.*

A ND can I, while I view that face,
With my mean pen such worth dis-
grace?
Let Phoebus' self Garth's praise rehearse,
Alike for physick san'd and verse.

B b b

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



ACCORDING to advices from Naples, of July 2, they had an account from Sicily, that in June last mount *Ætna* made an eruption, in which it cast out such a quantity of ashes and flames, that the neighbouring country for 3 leagues round was entirely destroyed. Several earthquakes had also happened in those parts, the shocks of which were so violent, that two villages were swallowed up by them.

The following account was given of the cause of the disputes between the assembly of Jamaica and their governor. It hath been the custom of that island, ever since it was taken by the admirals Penn and Venables, in Cromwell's time, to make laws for themselves, with consent of the governor; which laws were binding and of force until they got the royal assent of the king of England; but, if the king dissented, then the laws were no longer in force; if his majesty did not dissent, they were to continue in full force and vigour till there might or should be a repeal. And the present dispute is now, whether they shall be put in execution without being first signed in England? If they are not, it will not be in the power of the governor, or the assembly, to raise men or money in that island without his majesty's consent; which those islanders think a hardship, as they cannot, in case of an invasion or insurrection, immediately defend themselves, or prevent any commotions in that country without sending to England, and the island might be subdued or conquered before they could get their laws enacted in England.

An English vessel bound from Rotterdam for North-America, with upwards of 300 Palatine passengers on board, in her passage struck on the sand called the Galloper, which beat off her rudder, and soon after she foundered. A Dutchman who was in sight continued his course, and left the preserving of upwards of 80 souls, out of the above number, to Capt. Henderson, for the coast of Guinea, who took them on board, and landed them at Helvoetsluys, and then proceeded on his voyage.

On Sunday, July 28, between 6 and 7 in the evening, was a most violent storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, at Walton in Suffolk. The

hail-stones in general were as large as pigeons eggs, in various shapes, and jagged like broken pieces of ice. It did incredible damage, especially in the corn fields. Several had their glass windows broke in such manner that scarce a whole quarry remained, and the fruits in the gardens were entirely spoiled. The damage done by this storm was computed at near 500l. Where the hail fell so very thick was about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It seemed to have fallen down with a whirlwind, like a tornado, and not to have spread itself far.

On Tuesday the 30th, at a court of aldermen at Guildhall, Allen Evans and John Torriano, Esqrs. lately elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex, appeared, when the latter gave bond to serve the said office, but the former pleaded his inability to serve it as being a Dissenter. (See p. 331.)

SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

A person was convicted before two of his majesty's justices of the peace in Southwark, for bringing half a pint of spirituous liquor (called Geneva) into the King's Bench prison, contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided. The penalty, which is 20l. was mitigated to 10l. and upon his refusing to pay the said fine immediately (as the statute directs) he was committed to the house of correction for six weeks.

A bill of indictment was found by the grand jury for the city of York, against William Arundel, for traitterously and seditiously taking down from off the top of Micklegate-bar, the heads of William Connolly and Benjamin Mason, two of the persons executed for being engaged in the last rebellion.—He was afterwards admitted to bail.

MONDAY, 5.

Mary Smith, for robbing Anne Gough, an infant about three years old, and James Cobley, for stealing some valuable manuscript books out of Mr. Lintot's chambers in the Temple, were this day executed at Tyburn. Jones and Lewis, two women, who received sentence of death together with the two former, were ordered to be transported for life. (See p. 331.) Smith's face was covered all the way to and at the place of execution.

TUESDAY, 6.

Samuel Fludyer, Esq; citizen and cloth-worker, and alderman of Cheap ward,

was chosen one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, in the room of Allen Evans, Esq; who refused to take upon him that office.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 8th instant, was by his majesty in council ordered to be further prorogued to October 22. (See p. 282.)

TUESDAY, 13.

The jury at Edinburgh returned their verdict against Nicklas Cockburn, indicted for poisoning her husband and step-mother, finding her guilty all in one voice. In the course of the trial it appeared, that upon the 18th of March last this unhappy woman did poison her own husband, at Newton, near Dalkeith, where they then dwelt, by mixing a quantity of arsenick with his broth at dinner, of which he died betwixt 9 and 10 that night, in the greatest agony. This past at that time without any suspicion, and the husband was buried. About a fortnight thereafter Alexander Cockburn, her father, forester to the earl of Hopeton, having died, she went there, seemingly with an intention to assist Susan Craig, her stepmother, on the occasion; and there, on the 3d of April, while her father's body was yet unburied, she perpetrated the same crime upon her stepmother, by the same means, by mixing a considerable quantity of arsenick in her pottage; soon after the eating of which the poor woman was seized with the most violent pains, and died about 5 in the afternoon in inexpressible agony and torment.

At the assizes at Abingdon for the county of Berks, 2 received sentence of death, one for house breaking and the other for stealing a cow. At Winchester 3, one for murder, one for stealing a black mare, and the third for stealing several things from a woman. At Worcester, 2 for the highway, and 1 for sheep-stealing. At Salisbury, 1 for house-breaking. At York, 1 for stealing goods out of a warehouse, and a woman for forgery. At Huntingdon, 2 for house-breaking. At Exeter, 1 for the highway. At Stafford, 1 for house-breaking, and another for horse stealing. At Chelmsford, a woman for murdering her own child, and a man for sheep-stealing. At Norwich, 1 for assaulting a gentleman in his dwelling-house, by presenting a pistol to his breast and demanding his money, and 2 for divers felonies. At St. Edmund's-Bury, 1 for the high-way, and 1 for forgery. At Durham, 1 for sheep-stealing, and 1 for felony. At Shrewsbury 1 for stealing oxen. At Hereford, 1 for house breaking, and 1 for horse-stealing. At Monmouth, 1 for stealing a mare. At Maidstone, 7,

four for horse-stealing, and three for the highway. At Gloucester, 1 for stealing four heifers, and 1 for horse-stealing. At Warwick, a woman for robbing shops at Birmingham, two men for the highway, another for sheep-stealing, and one for horse stealing. At Bridgewater 7, one of which was for murder. At Newcastle, a man for burglary, and a woman for murdering her bastard child, for which she was executed, but denied the fact to the last. At Guildford, 10, viz. two women for private thefts, two men for house-breaking, three for the highway, one for a private theft, one for stealing a grey gelding, and one for sheep-stealing.

At the assizes at Nottingham, before Sir Thomas Birch, was tried a cause wherein Mr. Francis Turner, an attorney at law, at Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, was plaintiff, and Richard Turner Becher, of Southwell in the said county, register of the chapter court of Southwell, defendant; for refusing the plaintiff a sight of a will, which he had in his custody as a publick officer of the said court; and, after a trial of several hours, the jury brought in a verdict, with damages, for the plaintiff.

An action was lately brought by the associators for preserving the game, at the suit of one of their informers, against 3 youngmen of Great-Baddow, near Chelmsford in Essex, to recover the penalty of 20l. for having and using nets to destroy the game; which cause was tried by a special jury of gentlemen of the said county, at the instance of the informing plaintiff, at the last Chelmsford assizes; when, after a full and fair trial of about 7 hours, a verdict was given for the defendants: Upon which there were great rejoicings.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 23. JOHN St. Leger, Esq; in Ireland, to Miss Mary Butler, niece to lord Lanesborough, a 40,000l. fortune.

30. Robert Roper, Esq; of the county of Durham, to the Hon. lady Henrietta Hay, sister to the lord visc. Dupplin.

Aug. 1. Rt. Hon. the earl of Essex, to Miss Charlotte Williams, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the Bath.

Everard Buckworth, Esq; to Miss Frances Amcotte.

John Cockaine Sole, Esq; to Miss Lushington.

Rev. Mr. Charles Merrest, eldest son of the late James Merrest, Esq; clerk assistant of the house of lords, to Miss Wilkins, of Wisbech in the Isle of Ely.

5. Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. in Scotland,

B b b 2

Scotland, to Miss Joyce Fullerton of Cowie.

12. Edward Parker, of Brownholme in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Fleming, daughter of the late Sir William Fleming, Bart. a 10,000l. fortune.

15. Thomas Dawson, Esq; to lady Anne Fermor, sister to the earl of Pomfret.

19. John Pudsey, Esq; of the Hanaper-office, to Miss French, of Henningham in Essex.

22. Heaton Wilkes, Esq; of St. John's-square, to Miss Anne Turton, of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire.

Capt. Thomas Handasyd, nephew to general Handasyd, to Miss Digby, in Ireland.

24. Mr. Henry Paulin, younger son of Thomas Paulin, Esq; to Miss Mence, sister to the Rev. Mr. Mence, vicar of Pancras.

July 28. Dutcheß of Hamilton, wife of the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau, Esq; delivered of a son and heir.

Aug. 2. Lady Charlotte Murray, of a daughter, in Scotland.

5. Lady viscountess Mountgarret, of a son.

Dauphiness of France, of a prince.

7. 22. The lady of the Hon. Mr. How, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

July 15. **L**ORD Lewis Gordon, brother to the late duke of Gordon, in France.

25. Hon. and Rev. Henry Dawnay, D. D. uncle to lord viscount Downe, rector of Piddle-Town in Dorsetshire, &c. and one of the prebendaries of Canterbury.

26. Henry Cary Hamilton, Esq; of the kingdom of Ireland.

27. Hon. Patrick Grant, of Elches, Esq; one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, and one of the lords commissioners of justiciary.

29. Lady Peachy, mother of Sir John Peachy, Bart.

30. Armandus Ernestus, baron Diemar, field marshal of the Imperial forces, colonel of a regiment of Cuirassiers, and sometimes minister of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel at the court of Great-Britain.

Col. Driver, late of the fourth troop of horse-guards.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Westmeath, at Brussels.

Aug. 5. Capt. Danfay, deputy-governor of Greenwich-hospital.

James Gibbs, Esq; well known for his great genius in architecture.

7. Dr. Pierce Dodd, many years one of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's-hospital.

9. Sir John Wodehouse, Bart. at his seat at Lexham in Norfolk, succeeded by his only son, Armine Wodehouse, Esq; knight of the shire for that county, now Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart.

John Samuel Longuet, Esq; nephew of Benjamin Longuet, Esq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Rt. Hon. the countess of Strathmore, in France.

19. Mr. Jacob Alvarez Pereira, an eminent Jew merchant.

William lord Ross, aged 34, whose father died in June last. (See p. 284.)

John Pringle, Esq; of Haining, in the 80th year of his age, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland. He sat in the Scots parliament before the Union, and was a member of the British parliament from that period to the year 1729, when he was appointed a lord of session.

Mr. Curtis, father of Mr. Curtis, a fishmonger in Newgate-street, aged 102.

Christopher Tancred, of Whixley, in the county of York, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Brent, senior fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford.

25. Mr. Draper, who for many years enjoyed several lucrative employments under the commissioners of excise.

26. His grace the duke of Bolton, lieutenant of his majesty's forces, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Hampshire and Glamorganshire, and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

Brabison Aylmer, Esq; clerk of the peace for the county of Essex, and a bencher of the Middle Temple society.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THOMAS Pennington, M. A. presented by Mrs. Umfrey of Dartford, to the rectory of Kingsdown, in Kent. — Dr. Forster, by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the living of Rochdale, in Lancashire. — John Horsey, M. A. to the rectory of Newington, in Surrey. — Mr. Bringloe, by the master and fellows of Caius-college, Cambridge, to the living of Bratton-Fleming, in Devonshire. — Mr. Thomas Selater, by John Stanley, Esq; to the rectory of Boxworth, in Cambridge-shire. — Mr. Henry Zouch, by the lord-chancellor, to the vicarage of Sandall-Magna, in Yorkshire. — John Potter, M. A. by Thomas Prowse, Esq; to the rectory of Badgeworth, in Somersetshire. — Henry Hinde, M. A. by the corporation of Bedford, to the church and hospital of St. John, in that town. — Mr. Ween, curate of St. Matthew, Friday-street, chosen lecturer of St. Alban, Wood-street. — Richard Blackenby, M. A. presented to the rectory

1754. PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS, &c. 381

tory of Chiddock St. Michael, in Somersetshire.—Mr. David Jenks, to the living of Little-Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire.—Thomas Freeor, M. A. to the vicarage of Hangleſey, in Wiltſhire.—Thomas Burdett, B. A. to the rectory of Wotton-Treſgoze, in Cornwall.—Samuel Francis Swindon, M. A. by John Archer Shiſh, Eſq; to the rectory of Stifford, in Eſſex.—Joſeph Dreſfield, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Chellingsworth, in Suffolk.—Gilbert Jones, B. A. to the rectory of Naworth, in Cumberland.—John Culliford, M. A. to the vicarage of Chewton, &c. in Somersetſhire.—Mr. Ayres, rector of Stambrun and Stambridge, in Eſſex, made chancellor of the diocēſe of St. Aſaph.—Edward Tucker, B. A. preſented to the rectory of Steeple-Aſhton, in Somersetſhire.—Samuel Marks, B. A. to the rectory of St. Michael le Coombe, in Cornwall.— — Hurley, B. A. to the rectory of Minſter-Lovell, in Buckinghamſhire.—Milward Key, M. A. to the vicarage of Upton, in the ſame county.—Richard Smith, M. A. to the rectory of Birmurch, in Kent.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

AT the court at Kenſington, Aug. 6. His maſteſty in council was this day pleaſed to appoint John Reynolds, Eſq; to be captain general and governor in chief of his maſteſty's colony of Georgia in America.

Whitehall, Aug. 13. The king has ordered letters patent to be paſſed under the ſeal of his maſteſty's province of Georgia, for appointing William Clifton, Eſq; attorney general of and in the ſaid province: James Habersham, to be ſecretary and regiſter: William Ruſſel, Eſq; to be clerk of the naval office: And Alexander Kellet, Eſq; to be provost marſhall in the ſaid province of Georgia.

The king has appointed Charles Lawrence, Eſq; to be lieutenant governor of his maſteſty's province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in America.

Whitehall, Aug. 17. The king has nominated his excellency Benjamin Keene, Eſq; his maſteſty's ambaffador extraordinary and plenepotentiary to the king of Spain, to be one of the knights companions of the moſt Hon. order of the Bath.

The king has appointed Wyndham Beawes, gent. to be his maſteſty's conſul at Seville and St. Lucar.

From the other PAPERS.

Thomas Hymer, Eſq; made attorney general for the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan.—Hon. Ponſonby Moore, Eſq; made one of the aids-de-camp to their excellencies the lords

juſtices of Ireland.—Dr. Aſkew, unani- mouſly choſen phyſician to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the room of Dr. Dodd, deceased.— — Bateman, Eſq; made cornet and major to the firſt troop of life-guards, commanded by the right Hon. the lord Delawar: Philip Jennings, Eſq; guidon and major: James Dunne, Eſq; exempt and captain, and James d'Auvergne, gent. lieut. and adjutant.—Lord Robert Bertie, made col. of the royal reg. of fuſileers, late Moſtyn's.—Lord George Bentinck, made col. of the reg. of foot, late Whiteford's.—Lieut. Salter, made captain lieut. in his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland's own company, with the rank of lieut. colonel.

B—K—T.

FREDERICK Remy, of St. Martins in the Fields, wine-merchant.—George Dowdall, of St. James's, Clerkenwell, brewer.—George Marriott, late of Eccleſfall, in the pariſh of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, cutler.—John Truſler, of St. Mary Le Bon, dealer.—Edward Wright, of Mancheſter, chapman.—John Footman, of Swithin's-lane, London, dealer in wine.—Bryan Liſter, of Micklewair, in Yorkſhire, tanner.—Edward Parham, now or late of Stroud, in Glouceſterſhire, clothier.—William Harper, of St. James's, Weſtminſter, victualler.—John Steadman the younger, now or late of Darlington, tanner.—John Miſſing, of Portſea, in Hampſhire, maltſter.—Jacob Jacobs, of St. Botolph without Aldgate, dealer.—John Potts, late of Sunderland near the ſea, in the county of Durham, but now of Plymouth, maſter and mariner.—Robert Dallas, of Preſcott-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, factor and dealer.—John Sutcliff, late of London, merchant and mariner.—Charles Laing, late of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchant.—John Truſler and John Sherratt, of the pariſh of St. Mary Le Bon, dealers and partners.—Jonathan Benton, of Newington-Butts, dealer.—William Straphan, late of Black-Friars, potter.—Samuel Larwood, of St. Anne's-lane, near Alderſgate, linen-draper.—William Leckonby, late of Liverpool, grocer.—William Barker, of Liverpool, grocer.—Thomas Brownhill, of Liverpool, merchant.—Croft Williamſon, late of Liverpool, merchant and gunſmith.—Philip Mitchell, of Reigate in Surrey, innholder and dealer.—Thomas Andrews, of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, mercer.—John Wood, of Fiſhmonger-alley, Southwark, currier and leather-cutter.—Thomas Cottle, late of Briſtol, dealer in cheeſe.—Peter Brougham, of Aſkrigg in Yorkſhire, hoſier.—Charles Gibſon, late of Fleet-ſtreet, merchant.

IT

IT now appears that the parliament of Paris is not to return to that city until the first of next month ; for the letters de cachet which have been sent to the several members thereof are in the words following, viz.

S I R,

I write you this letter, to acquaint you it is my intention that you repair to Paris the 1st of September next, given you from the 20th of August to repair thither from the place where you are. And when you arrive at Paris, I will there let you know what I intend to do. Whereupon I pray God to take you, Sir, into his holy keeping. At Compeigne, July 27, 1754.

Signed, Louis.

and underneath, De Voyer d'Argenson.

The count d'Argenson, minister and secretary of state for the department of war, has sent these letters de cachet to the intendants where the parliament resorts, who are to deliver them to the exiled members ; and they say, that each intendant is charged to tell them, that if, before the 20th of August, any of them want to go to their country seats or elsewhere, they must ask permission ; which will be granted them, provided that they do not make Paris in their way.

It is supposed at Paris, that the parliament's return was so long delayed on account of the feast of the Assumption, which fell on the 15th Inst. because it is customary on that day for the parliament and sovereign courts to attend the procession in red-robcs, and with very great ceremony, at which the archbishop of Paris likewise assists ; therefore it was thought prudent to defer the parliament's return, to prevent its meeting with that prelate at a time when their differences were so recent, and perhaps not entirely accommodated.

Towards the end of last month a great and unexpected alteration happened at the court of Spain : The marquis de la Ensenada, chief minister, together with his secretary and principal favourite were suddenly seized and sent to prison, and all their papers secured ; since which the department of the Indies, one of the four great places he enjoyed, has been conferred on general Wall, secretary of state for foreign affairs *, and the rest on three of the chief courtiers ; from whence a favourable change is expected in the political conduct of that court ; for it is said, that an order has since been issued, forbidding all the religious houses in Spain to admit any new monks or nuns to be professed into their respective orders for 20 years, which, if true, may tend to-

wards the abolishing of all such destructive houses in that kingdom, as at the end of ten years it will be easy to renew the order for another ten, and so continue it until all the present possessors have died off.

As his Sicilian majesty is making a greater augmentation in his army than can be easily raised or recruited within his own dominions, he has given leave to his officers to enlist all such young men as are confined for debt, and are willing to enter into his service, rather than remain in prison ; and he has also obtained leave from the Grand Seigneur to raise recruits in Albania.

Mantua, July 15. The inhabitants of this city are not yet recovered from the consternation into which they were thrown by an insurrection which happened last Saturday on the following occasion. Some young people, chiefly mechanicks, having taken it into their heads to go to the quarter where the Jews live, and sing a certain song on the nuptials of a Jew, the rest of that nation, whose number in this city is very considerable, looking on this behaviour as an insult, applied to general Cavallieri, commandant of the garison, for a party of soldiers to guard the avenues to their quarter, and keep off the mob. The commandant made answer, that the government of the town belonged to the pretor. The Jews accordingly went to the pretor, who did not think it necessary to demand the assistance of the army, but granted them a patrolle of serjeants, who are under his command. The mob, not regarding these serjeants, continued advancing, and singing the song ; upon which the patrolle seized a young fellow, one of the most forward, beat him soundly, and carried him to prison. The mob being highly incensed, assembled to the number of upwards of a thousand, fully determined not to spare one of the serjeants ; who therefore thought it prudent to retreat into the houses. But the commandant thought it now high time to send a large party of soldiers, to prevent further disorders, and guard the Jews quarter. Whereupon all the posts in the city were reinforced, and 400 men of Andlau's regiment ordered to patrolle during the night.

Vienna, July 27. The claim of the elector Palatine for indemnifications has been settled at 1,200,000 German florins ; 700,000 to be paid by England, and the remaining 500,000 by our court : One moiety on the day of the election of a king of the Romans, and the other a year after. Proper security is to be given

* See our Mag. for June last, p. 286.

to his Electoral highness in the mean time. It has been also agreed, that the elector of Cologne shall have 200,000 florins; but it is not yet settled who is to pay this sum.

We hear from Prague, that one Mr. Procopius de Visch, an ecclesiastick in that city, but an excellent mathematician, has fairly distanced all the great geni, antient and modern, if what is said of

him, which is scarce credible, be true, that he has invented a machine, by the help of a certain number of which properly posted, a great city, or even a considerable tract of country, may not only be preserved from storms of thunder and lightning, but from high winds, and also from hail, which it dissolves in the air, so as to make it fall down in rain.

The Monthly Catalogue, for August, 1754.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** Vindication of a late Sermon against Inoculation. By T. Delafaye, A. M. pr. 2s. 6d. Ballard.
2. The Doctrine of Believers Baptism exploded, pr. 2d. Field.

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

3. A Letter to Dr. Young concerning the Cure of the encysted and other Kinds of Tumours without the Knife. By W. Ogle, pr. 6d. Cooper.
4. A Description of the Venereal Gonorrhœa. By J. Nevill, pr. 2s. Griffiths.
5. The Use of Physick, with the certain Method to know the Disease. By Sir Richard Manningham, M. D. pr. 1s. Robinson.
6. Cases in Surgery. By J. Warner, F. R. S. pr. 2s. Tonson. (See p. 354.)
7. The Practical Gauger. By William Symons, pr. 3s. Nourse.
8. The Angler's Magazine, pr. 6d. Owen.
9. An Introduction to the English Language and Learning. By B. Martin, pr. 2s. Owen.
10. Mr. Salmon's Universal Traveller, N^o 106, 7, 8, 9, pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.
11. Mr. Maitland's History of London, N^o 31, 2, 3, 4, pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. A Liveryman's Reply to Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address, pr. 1s. Reeve.
13. The surprizing Yorkshire Prophecy, pr. 3d. Lewis.
14. A List of general and other Officers of Horse, Dragoons and Foot, as they rank in the Army, pr. 2s. Millan.
15. A Call to the Victuallers both in Town and Country, pr. 1s. Woodfall.
16. The Chronicle of the Canningites and Egyptians, pr. 6d. Corbett.
17. A Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at Berwick upon Tweed, pr. 4d. Cooper.
18. An Address to the Grand Jury of the County of Oxford, pr. 1s. Cooper.
19. A Refutation of Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address, pr. 1s.
20. A Collection of the Sufferings of the Quakers from 1650, to 1689. In 2 Vols. Folio. By J. Bessa. Hinde.

21. Advice to new married Persons, pr. 2s. Owen.
22. The Connoisseur, by Mr. Town, N^o 27, 8, 9, 30. Baldwin.
23. The World, by Adam Fitz-Adam, N^o 83, 4, 5, 6. Doddsley.

SERMONS.

24. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, Feb. 17, 1754. By W. Dodwell, D. D. pr. 6d. Birt.
25. A Sermon before the Society of Antigallicans at Greenwich, May 29, 1754. By J. Buttey, pr. 6d. Cooper.
26. A Sermon on the Death of Mr. Thomas Wildman. By B. Wallin, pr. 6d. Law.
27. A Sermon at Haberdashers Hall, Nov. 15, 1753. By J. Stennett, D. D.
28. A Sermon on the Death of John Holliday, Esq; By T. Amory, pr. 6d.
29. Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects, with a Preface concerning the Whole Duty of Man. By W. Sutton, M. A. pr. 5s. Hitch.
30. The heinous Sins of Adultery and Fornication, considered. By A. Jephson, A. B. pr. 6d. Knapton.
31. A Sermon before the Governors of the London Hospital, Feb. 20, 1754. By Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford, pr. 6d. Rivington.
32. Sermons on various Subjects. By T. Hartley, A. M. pr. 5s. Manby.
33. A Sermon before the Association of Antigallicans, April 23, 1754. By T. Jones, B. A. pr. 6d. Robinson.
34. A Sermon at the Interment of Mrs. E. Blackwell. By T. Flower, pr. 6d. Ward.
35. A Sermon preached at Exeter, March 2, 1754. By T. Alcock, A. M. pr. 6d. Baldwin.
36. Sermons on several Occasions. By R. Shedington, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Deacroft.
37. A Sermon at Baffingham, April 7, 1754. By T. Morton, D. D. pr. 6d. Hitch.
38. A Sermon before the Society for promoting Protestant Working Schools in Ireland. By Thomas Lord Bishop of Norwich, p. 6d. Oliver.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

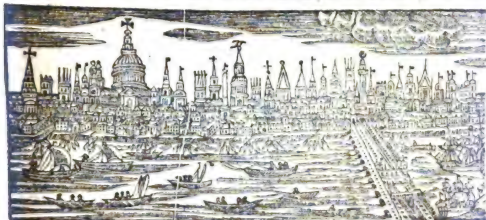
DAVE India South Sea South Sea and 3 p. Cent. S. S. An. 3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann. Bonds B. Cir. p. Deal.
STOCK. Stock. Stock. Annu. old Ann. new C. B. An. B. Annu.

1	133 1/4	187 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 6s	3	12	6	S. W.	fair
2	133 1/4	187 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 8s	3	12	6	N. N. E.	fair
3	Sunday		105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4		3	12	6	S. W.	fair rain
4	133 1/4	188	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 9s	3	12	6	S. S. E.	clou. rain
5	133 1/4	188	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	12	6	S. W. by S.	clou. rain
6	133 1/4	188	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	12	6	S. S. W.	cloudy
7	133 1/4	187 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 15s	3	15	0	S. W. by W.	wind fair
8	133 1/4	187 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 15s	3	15	0	S. S. W.	rain
9	133 1/4	187 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 14s	3	15	0	S. W.	fair
10	Sunday		105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 13s	3	15	0	S. by E.	fair
11	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 13s	3	15	0	S. W.	fair hot
12	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 13s	3	15	0	S. E. by S.	fair hot
13	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 13s	3	15	0	S. W.	fair hot
14	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. by S.	fair hot
15	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
16	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
17	Sunday		105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
18	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
19	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
20	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
21	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
22	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
23	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
24	Sunday		105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
25	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
26	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
27	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
28	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
29	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
30	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot
31	133 1/4	188 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	61. 11s	3	15	0	S. E.	fair hot

Bill of Mortality from	July 23. to Aug. 17.	1367
Christ.	Males 696	1367
	Females 671	1367
Buried	Males 856	1737
	Females 881	1737
Died under 2 Years old		644
Between 2 and 5		170
5 and 10		49
10 and 20		42
20 and 30		142
30 and 40		149
40 and 50		152
50 and 60		148
60 and 70		117
70 and 80		71
80 and 90		41
90 and 100		6
Within the Walls		1737
Without the Walls		134
In Mid. and Surrey		393
City & Sub. West.		840
Weekly	July 30	1737
	Aug. 6	379
	13	344
	20	332
	27	311
Wheaten Peck Loaf 16. 8d.		1737
Pease 24s. per Quarter.		

Black-lane Exchange.	Battingfoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
Wheat 22s. 102s. 6d.	08l. 10s load	09l. 01s load	07l. 00s load	07l. 00s load	07l. 10s load	3s 6d to 4s 6d	09l. 10s. to 10l. 19s p. 1d.	gl. 15s. to 10l. 10d. p. 1d.
Barley 14s to 16s 6d.	17s to 19 qr	21s to 20 qr	18s to 21 qr	17s to 22qr	20s to 00	3s 0d to 3s 4d	18s. to 20s. 00d.	17s. to 20s.
Oats 11s 0d. to 15s	14s to 16 6d	18s to 19	13s to 15s	13s to 16	12s to 15 6d	2s 0d to 2s 2d	14s. 0d. to 16s. 6d. p. q.	14s. 9d. to 17s. 0d.
Beans 19s to 21s 0d.	23s to 25 0d	22s to 26	22s to 25s	22s to 24	28s to 30	3s 0d to 3s 2d	18s. 0d. to 24s. 00d.	21s 0d to 23s 9d per qr.

The LONDON MAGAZINE



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For SEPTEMBER, 1754.

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XIII. Trade of Brandenburg.
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XV. SUMMARY of the last Session of last Parliament.
XVI. Dreadful Precipices in the Highlands.
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XX. Remarks on a new Tragedy.
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XXII. The modern Club.
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XXIV. Remarkable and terrible Effects of a Thunder-Storm.
XXV. POETRY: Verses from the World, and from the Gray's-Inn Journal; Silvia and the Robin-red breast; to Silvia dis-obliged; to make Currant Jelly; Love of Fame; Songs; Epigrams; Song set to Musick, &c.
XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Bridge Committee; Broad Wheels; Sessions at the Old Bailey; remarkable Trials, &c. &c. &c.
XXVII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXVIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXIX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXXI. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a new and accurate MAP of CARMARTHENSHIRE, and a beautiful VIEW of BATAVIA in the EAST-INDIES, on a Quarto COPPER-PLATE.

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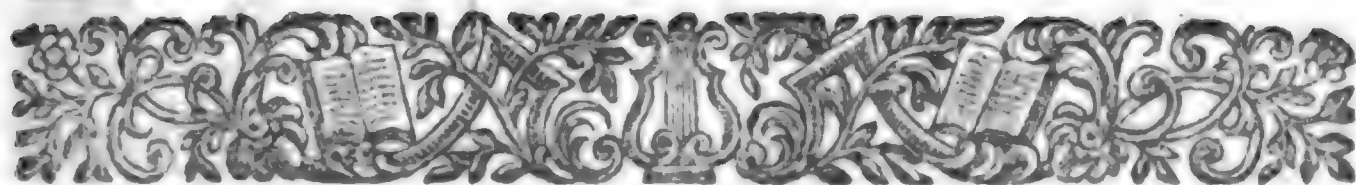
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Some essays on curious subjects, which were omitted this month for want of room, shall be in our next. We are obliged to the gentleman who sent us the Latin paraphrase of Psal. 104, which shall then also have a place. The letter signed T. C. shall have due regard paid to it.

 Receipts for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Patern-Noster-Row.

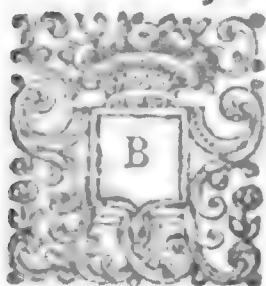


T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1754.

*A New Voyage of a Dutch Gentleman to the
Island of CEYLON.*



BEING desirous of visiting several parts of the East-Indies, I embarked at Amsterdam, July 11, 1747, in one of the company's ships; nothing occurred worthy of notice till we reached the 37th degree of latitude, and within sight of the Azores; here a hard gale of wind rendered it adviseable to make for one of those islands, and accordingly in the evening it was our good fortune to get safely into the harbour of Angria, in the island of Tercera.

Tercera is the principal island of the Azores, being near 26 leagues in circumference, its coast lofty, and in many places so steep, that, with the strong batteries built by the Portugueze, where it is accessible, the taking of it would be a work of difficulty; the only shelter for ships in this island is directly opposite to its capital, called Angria, the harbour of which, from its figure, is called Angria-half moon; the two points of this half moon are formed by two mountains, which project so far into the sea, that at first they appear like two small islands, and are of such a height, that from their crest, there is, in all weathers, a prospect of 10 or 12 leagues towards the sea, and even of above 15 in a clear calm day.

The cathedral of Angria is very fine; here a bishop, a governor, and the council of all the islands, reside. About three leagues off is another town called Praya, or Coast-Town, because lying near the coast, but such a one as no ships can come near; thus it has no manner of trade, is very thin of inhabitants, tho' well built and walled; its inhabitants live upon the products of the island, which is very pleasant and fruitful, especially

September, 1754.

in corn; little wine is made here, as not keeping; but for those who can purchase it, there is no want of Madeira and Canary.

AThe beeves here are excellent, and no part of Europe affords larger, their horns also are very large and long, but, what is much more extraordinary, every one has its name, as our dogs; so docile and familiar are these beasts, that if, in a herd of 1000 the master calls one by its name it immediately comes running up to him.

BThis island produces excellent timber; and cedar is so common, that, besides carriages, it is also used for fuel; here are also several warm springs, of good effect in different distempers; and some hot enough to dress eggs.

CThe chief commerce in the island of Tercera consists in its great quantity of woods; the Spanish and Portugueze East-India, Brazil, Cape de Verd, and Guinea fleets, put in here for refreshments, and purchase, at a very low rate, the products both of this and the neighbouring islands.

The weather being settled, and the wind offering, at the end of six days, we continued our voyage, as far as the 16th degree of south latitude; but whilst we were anticipating the pleasures of the Cape of Good Hope, a violent storm drove us away to the island of St. Helena.

DThe island of St. Helena lies in 16 deg. 14 min. S. latitude, 550 leagues from the Cape of Good Hope, 500 from Brazil, and 350 from Augusta, which is the nearest land to it: The circumference of this island is about 7 leagues, and being covered with lofty mountains and rocks, **E**may be discerned 40 leagues off: It is matter of surprize to see in the middle of the ocean such a small island, and at such a distance from the continent, and surrounded with a sea of that depth, that it is some difficulty to find good anchorage. A misfortune of the Portugueze

occasioned the discovery of this island; one of the unwieldy carracks stranding there, and of the wreck they devoutly built a chapel, which tho' long since ruined, is still remembered in the name of the finest valley in the whole island; they likewise, from a most generous humanity, planted the country with lemons, pomegranates, and oranges, and left goats and pigs, partridges, pigeons and peacocks, that the increase of them might afford a perpetual relief to ships driven thither: One man chose to remain there, and his chief employment was to kill goats, in order to sell the skins to any ship that should put in; but some Portuguese afterwards carried off this trading hermit, as they afterwards did some negro slaves, who had settled themselves in the mountains. This island at present belongs to the English, who, having a strong fort well provided, there is little appearance of any other nation molesting them; tho' there was formerly a contest between the English and Dutch concerning the possession of this island, the English treat the latter with the most engaging probity and kindness, and whenever any of their ships put in there, they are welcome, as we have experienced, to whatever they want, without any of the exactions too usual in such cases.

We had easy weather betwixt this place and the Cape of Good Hope; here we made ourselves amends for our former disappointment. But not many days after we had left this delightful place, in about 20 degrees S. latitude, we met with a tempest, which obliged us to give up our ship to the waves; what made the matter worse, was a leak in our ship, and tho' our fellows laboured stoutly at the pumps, the water gained upon us, so that there was no hopes of saving the ship, and all the chance we had for our lives, was in taking to our boats. (I must own that here I had a qualm, whether curiosity was a sufficient warrant, for exposing one's self to dangers?) We soon had our yawl along side; but it was as quickly filled; and some fearing they should be left in the ship, threw themselves overboard to get into it, and thus were drowned; we who had kept to the ship, after many efforts, launched the long boat; 150 of us were immediately in it; some of the crew endeavoured to swim to us, but being already too many, we were under the dismal necessity of seeing them sink before our eyes.

We were not above a musket-shot from the ship, when it went down. We saw the yawl some time after, but there ran such a sea, that there was no possibility

of assisting them, and they met with the same fate as those in the ship; we continued pulling at the oar all the following night, when the morning shewing us no land, the captain signified to us, that without some method of keeping off the sea from breaking into the boat, we should go the same way as our comrades; accordingly he ordered cask hoops to be nailed at two foot distance about the stern of the boat, and a covering of canvas to be nailed to the boat's sides; this proved a good shift; we also contrived a little sail, an oar serving us for a mast.

With these assistances we were in hopes of reaching the coast, tho' by calculation we had above 50 leagues to the island of Saint Maurice; the day following it was resolved among the officers to throw 40 men overboard in order to lighten the boat; but, favour and affection occasioning some disputes, only 13 whom nobody cared for, were the victims.

The sea began to settle, and the wind fair, but we were without anything of food or drink; five had died of hunger three days after our misfortune; the fifth day in the morning we had sight of the island of Saint Maurice, and landed there in the evening. Nothing ever went down more delicious than the water of a neighbouring spring, but we were all extremely feeble; the next morning having consulted on measures for procuring food, it was resolved to divide into parties and go upon the look-out. We found along the shore some crabs and other shell-fish, which went down raw as they were.

Our next care was about a place for shelter; we had the good fortune to meet with a cavern within a rock, where 200 men could be at their ease: The next day parties went out in quest of provisions; we perceived there was fish in abundance, but we were without hooks or lines; at the river's mouth we made shift to catch a great many very fine flat fish of different kinds, and some with a nail drove into the end of a stick and sharpened at the end; we also met with some turtles and oysters; yet it was with reluctance we eat them, sensible that our health must suffer by such food; however it was not long before we supplied the want of bread with the tops of palm-trees, and one of our men providentially having a pistol in his pocket, we after many trials kindled some dry moss. There is no expressing our extasies on this occasion; we lighted fires in several places, that this precious element might not fail us.

Thus provided with the chief necessities of life, we began to be easier under our

our disaster, tho' we concluded here we should end our days, this place being seldom or never touched at by any shipping. Under this resigned despair, about the end of six months, as we were walking along the shore, one of our men giving a sudden spring for joy, cried out, a ship standing in; as soon as we saw it come to an anchor, we made a signal with a shirt at the end of a pole, and it was not long before their pinnace came on shore; we gave them an account of our shipwreck, and how Providence had brought us to that island and hitherto subsisted us, intreating that they would take some of us on board with them: They answered they would lay our misfortune before the captain, but it was more than they could answer, to take any on board without order; accordingly they returned to their ship, and the captain immediately sent them back with another boat to fetch us on board.

After confirming to the captain what we had related to his people, we desired he would furnish us with two pots, some knives, a hatchet, a musquet, powder and ball, some linen, needles, and thread; a little pepper, ginger, and some medicines. The captain behaved with great humanity, telling us, if we were for staying in the island, we should want for nothing he had, otherwise he would take all our company on board, and land us at Ceylon; we closed with the last offer, and went on shore to bring off the rest of our companions; but such an unaccountable humour prevailed, that only 24 would go with the captain, all the others chose to remain amidst the inconveniences of a desert island; the captain however supplied them with abundance of necessaries, and we who were for going with him, very affectionately took our leave of the others, and returned on board; the next day the ship sailed for Ceylon: However, they who remained in the island seemed at last to have chosen the good part, being not long after taken up by a homeward bound Dutch Indiaman, in which they arrived safe at Amsterdam.

[To be concluded in our next.]

There is such a Vein of Humour in the CONNOISSEUR of Sept. 12, that we have thought fit to give it our Readers entire, as follows.

To Mr. TOWN.

SIR,

I REMEMBER to have seen a little French novel giving an account of a citizen of Paris making an excursion into the country. He imagines himself about to undertake a long voyage to some strange region, where the natives were

as different from the inhabitants of his own city as the most distant nations. He accordingly takes boat, and is landed at a village about a league from the capital. When he is set on shore, he is amazed to find the people talk the same language, wear the same dress, and use the same customs with himself. He who had spent his life within the sight of Pont Neuf, looked upon every one who lived out of Paris as a foreigner; and tho' the utmost extent of his travels was not three miles, he was as much surprized, as he would have been to meet with a colony of Frenchmen on the Terra Incognita.

Most of our late novels are, with some little variation of circumstances, borrowed from the French: But if we should endeavour to adapt the novel I have been speaking of to a citizen of London, the humour of the whole piece would evaporate, and the fiction become unnatural and improbable. A London tradesman is as well acquainted with Turnham-Green or Kentish-Town as Fleet street or Cheapside, and talks as familiarly of Richmond or Hampton-Court as of the 'Change or the Custom-House. In your late paper on the amusements of Sunday you have set forth in what manner our citizens pass that day, which most of them devote to the country: But I wish you had been more particular in your descriptions of those elegant rural mansions, which at once shew the opulence and the taste of our principal merchants, mechanicks, and artificers.

In these dusty retreats, where the want of London smoke is supplied by the smoke of Virginia tobacco, our chief citizens are accustomed to pass the end and the beginning of every week. Their boxes (as they are modestly called) are generally built in a row, to resemble as much as possible the streets in London. Those edifices which stand single and at a distance from the road, have always a summer-house at the end of a small garden; which being erected upon a wall adjoining to the highway commands a view of every carriage, and gives the owner an opportunity of displaying his best wig to every passenger. A little artificial fountain, spouting water sometimes to the amazing height of four feet, and in which frogs supply the want of fishes, is one of the most exquisite ornaments in these gardens. There are besides (if the spot of ground allows sufficient space for them) very curious statues of Harlequin, Scaramouch, Pierrot, and Columbine, which serve to remind their wives and daughters of what they have seen at the play-house.

I went last Sunday, in compliance with a most pressing invitation from a friend, to spend the whole day with him at one of these little seats, which he had fitted up for his retirement once a week from business. It is pleasantly situated about three miles from London, on the side of a publick road, from which it is separated by a dry ditch, over which is a little bridge consisting of two narrow planks, leading to the house. The hedge on the other side the road cuts off all prospect whatsoever, except from the garrets, from whence indeed you have a beautiful vista of two men hanging in chains on Kennington-Common, with a distant view of St. Paul's cupola enveloped in a cloud of smoke. I set out on my visit betimes in the morning, accompanied with my friend's book-keeper, who was my guide, and carried over with him the London-Evening Post, his mistress's hoop, and a dozen of pipes, which they were afraid to trust in the chair. When I came to the end of my walk, I found my friend sitting at the door in a black velvet cap, smoking his morning pipe. He welcomed me into the country, and after having made me observe the turnpike on my left, and the Golden Wheatheaf on my right, he conducted me into his house, where I was received by his lady, who made a thousand apologies for being caught in such a *deshabille*.

The hall (for so I was taught to call it) had its white wall almost hid by a curious collection of prints and paintings. On one side was a large map of London, a plan and elevation of the Mansion-House, with several lesser views of the publick buildings and halls; on the other was the Death of the Stag by the happy pencil of Mr. Henry Overton, finely coloured: close by the parlour door there hung a pair of stag's horns, over which there was laid across a red roccelo and an amber-headed cane. When I had declared all this to be mighty pretty, I was shewn into the parlour, and was presently asked, who that was over the chimney-piece. I pronounced it to be a very striking likeness of my friend, who was drawn bolt upright in a full-bottomed perriwig, a laced cravat, with the fringed ends appearing thro' a button-hole, a black livery-gown, a snuff-coloured velvet coat, with gold buttons, a red velvet waistcoat trimmed with gold, one hand stuck in the bosom of his shirt, and the other holding out a letter with the superscription—*To Mr. — Common-Council Man of Finsbury Ward Without*. My eyes were then directed to another figure in a scarlet gown, who I was in-

formed was my friend's wife's great great uncle, and had been sheriff and knighted in the reign of king James I. Madam herself filled up a pannel on the opposite side, in the habit of a shepherdess, smelling to a nosegay, and stroking a ram with gilt horns.

I was then invited by my friend to see what he was pleased to call his garden, which was nothing more than a yard about 20 feet in length, and contained about a dozen little pots ranged on each side with lilies and coxcombs, supported by some old laths painted green, with bowls of tobacco-pipes on their tops. At the end of this garden he bade me take notice of a little square building surrounded with filleroy, which he told me an alderman of great taste had turned into a temple, by erecting some battlements and spires of painted wood on the front of it; but concluded with an hint, that I might retire to it upon occasion.

After dinner, when my friend had finished his pipe, he proposed taking a walk, that we might enjoy a little of the country; so I was obliged to trudge along the foot-path by the road-side, while my friend went puffing and blowing, with his hat in his hand, and his wig half off his head. At last I told him it was time for me to return home, when he insisted on going with me as far as the half-way house, to drink a decanter of stingo before we parted. We here fell into company with a brother liveryman of the same ward, and I left them both together in an high dispute about Canning, but not before my friend had made me promise to repeat my visit to his country-house the next Sunday.

As the riches of a country are visible in the number of its inhabitants, and the elegance of their dwellings, we may venture to say, that the present state of England is very flourishing and prosperous: And if the taste for building encreases with our opulence for the next century, we shall be able to boast of finer country-seats belonging to our shop-keepers, artificers, and other plebeians, than the most pompous descriptions of Italy or Greece have ever recorded. We read, it is true, of country-seats belonging to Pliny, Hortensius, Lucullus, and other Romans. They were patricians of great rank and fortune: There can therefore be no doubt of the excellence of their villas. But who has ever read of a Chinese bridge belonging to a Roman pastry-cook? Or could any of their shoemakers or taylors boast a villa with its tin cascades, paper statues, and Gothick root-houses? Upon the above principles we may expect, that

that posterity will perhaps see a cheese-monger's *Apitrium* at Brentford, a poulterer's *Theriotrophium* at Chiswick, and an *Ornithotrophium* in a fishmonger's garden at Putney.

As a patriot and an Englishman I cannot but wish, that each successive century should increase the opulence of Great-Britain: but I should be sorry, that this abundance of wealth should induce our good citizens to turn their thoughts too much upon the country. At present we are deprived of our most eminent tradesmen two days out of six. It is true, the shopkeeper and the travelling part of his family, consisting generally of himself, his wife, and his two eldest daughters, are seldom sufficiently equipped to take leave of London, till about three o'clock on Saturday in the afternoon; but the whole morning of that day is consumed in papering up cold chickens, bottling brandy - punch, sorting clean shifts, and night-caps for the children, pinning hankers, and cording trunks; as again is the whole afternoon of the Monday following, in unpinning, uncording, locking up foul linen, and replacing empty bottles in the cellar. I am afraid therefore, if the villas of our future tradesmen should become so very elegant, that the shop-keepers will scarce ever be visible behind their counters above once in a month.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, &c. G. K.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Sept. 8, 1754.

IN a famous book lately published in France, intitled, *An Apology for the Judgments given in France against the Subjects by the Secular Judicatures*, I met with this anecdote, viz. That Lewis le Debonnaire, otherwise called the Pious, in the year 828, appointed commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the clergy within his dominions, and that the instructions given to them were as follows.

Hæc sunt capitula quæ volumus ut diligenter inquirant missi nostri, primo de episcopis, quomodo suum ministerium explant, et qualis sit illorum conversatio; vel quomodo ecclesias vel clerum sibi commissum ordinatum habeant acque dispositum; vel in quibus rebus maxime studiant, in spiritualibus videlicet aut in secularibus negotiis. Deinde quales sint adjutores ministerii eorum, id est, cor-episcopi, archipresbyteri, archidiaconi, et wicedomini, et presbyteri per parochias eorum; quale scilicet studium habeant in doctrinâ, vel qualem famam habeant secundum veritatem in populo. Similiter de omnibus monasteriis inquirant juxta uniuscujusque qualitatem et professionem: Utrum episcopi in circumdando parochias suas, cæteras ecclesias minores gravent, &c.

The purport of these instructions is in English thus: That these commissioners do inquire first with regard to the bishops, how they fulfil their ministry, and what sort of life they lead: How they govern the churches and the clergy committed to their charge, and what business they chiefly employ themselves about, whether in spiritual or in secular affairs. Next, that they inquire into the conduct of the inferior clergy in their respective parishes, viz. What sort of care they take to instruct their parishioners, and what is their true character among the people. Likewise that they inquire into the conduct of all monasteries, and whether they observe the rules of their respective orders: And, lastly, whether the bishops in their visitations do not load the inferior clergy with too great an expence, &c.

Of these instructions I shall only take notice of that part which relates to the character of the clergy; for it is of the utmost importance to religion, that every clergyman should preserve among the people a character intire, and, in every respect, unsullied: If he is known to be a man who truckles to the most profligate sort of men in the kingdom for the sake of heaping rectory upon vicarage and dignity upon dignity, or if he is known to have sacrificed his country or his conscience for the sake of getting a benefice or a richer benefice, a prelacy or a richer prelacy, no doctrine, however eloquently delivered, however emphatically enforced by such a man, can have any good effect upon the people: On the contrary, the doctrine will be affected by the character of the man, and by a contempt of him the people will be led to a contempt of the religion he professes, let that religion be what it will. Whether the present growth of atheism and irreligion in all countries be not more owing to this than to all the atheistical books that were ever published, and whether this has not been in all ages the forerunner of some new superstition or enthusiasm, I submit to your readers; and am, &c.

A Description of CARMARTHENSHIRE, with a correct MAP.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, one of the counties of South-Wales, is bounded on the east by Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire, on the south by the Severn sea, on the west by Pembrokeshire, and on the north by the river Tivy, which separates it from Cardiganshire. It is about 35 miles long from south-west to north-east, and 30 broad from east to west; its circumference about 102 miles. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, contains about 700,000 acres, and 5,400 houses;

houses; is divided into 6 hundreds, has 87 parishes, and 8 market towns; and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, who at present is George Rice, Esq; and one for the town of Carmarthen, who in the present parliament is Griffith Phillips, Esq; This county is not so mountainous as its neighbouring ones, and the hills it has are not generally so high. It is mostly of a fertile soil, yielding good crops of corn, has good meadows, which feed store of cattle, and is pretty well clothed with wood. It is well watered with rivulets and rivers, of which the Towy is the principal, from whence the inhabitants are plentifully served with fowl and fish, especially salmons in great abundance; and from the bowels of the earth pit coals are in many places dug up: Neither do they want lime, which is an excellent manure for some sorts of lands. Many Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found in this county. The market-towns are.

1. Carmarthen, the shire town, on the river Towy, about 7 miles from the sea, and 156 computed and 206 measured miles N. W. from London. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river, over which it has a fair stone bridge; and the river being navigable for small vessels, they have a good key for the lading and unlading of their merchandize. It is a place well inhabited, and very well built, adorned with stately houses, and may be called the London of Wales. It was formerly fortified, and had a large castle seated on a hanging rock, and was the chancery and exchequer for South-Wales. The assizes for the county are held here, and it has two plentiful markets, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 'Tis a place of good antiquity, and boasts that it gave birth to Merlin, or Myrdhyn Emrys, who flourished about the year 480, esteemed by the common people a prophet or soothsayer, but according to others he was a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in, and well skilled in the mathematicks. Carmarthen is at present a town and county corporate, governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, elected out of 16 aldermen, clad in scarlet, a recorder, town clerk, sword-bearer, and two serjeants at mace. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Leeds.

2. Llanymdovry, about 25 miles N. E. from Carmarthen, so called from the confluence of rivers, a pretty fair bailiwick and town corporate, once strengthened with a castle, now in ruins. Its parish church is at a little distance, not far from the east end of which labourers have frequently dug up Roman bricks, and some other marks of Roman antiquity. It has

two very good markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

3. Llangadoc, 5 miles S. W. of Llanymdovry, an indifferent town, having a pretty good market on Thursdays.

4. Llandilo vawr, about 7 miles S. W. of Llangadoc, situate on an ascent on the river Towy, over which it has a fair bridge. It is a pretty good town, having two weekly markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and provisions. The parish it belongs to is exceeding large, extending about 13 miles in length, and 7 or 8 in breadth.

5. Llanelly, about 16 miles S. W. of Llandilo vawr, on a creek of the sea, over-against Glamorganshire, is a pretty good town, well traded to for sea-coal. It has a market on Thursday, which is considerable for all sorts of cattle, corn, and provisions.

6. Kidwelly, about 6 miles N. W. from Llanelly, where the sea forms a vast bay on the south of this county. It is a mayor town, formerly of good account for cloathing, and at present well frequented by fishermen. It has two pretty good markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

7. Langharn, about 8 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, seated on the river Tawe, near its influx into the sea, a pretty good town, with some small vessels belonging to it, and a market on Friday.

8. Newcastle, or Newcastle in Emlyn, about 15 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, on the banks of the Tivy, which separates this county from Cardiganshire. It had this name because repaired by Rice ap Thomas, who greatly assisted Henry earl of Richmond to obtain the crown of England, under the name of Henry VII. by whom he was made a knight of the garter. This town has a market on Friday.

On a mountain near Kily Maen Llwyd, is a kind of circular stone monument, ascribed by our English historians to the Danes. It is called Buarth Arthur or Meineu Gwyr. The diameter of the circle is about 20 yards. They are very rude stones, pitched on end and at uncertain distances, some being three or four, and others five or six feet high. Here are now but 15 standing: The entry for the space of three yards, is guarded on each side with stones, much lower than the stones of the circle, and so closely pitched as to be contiguous. Three other large rude stones stand up on end, at about 200 paces distance, overagainst this monument.

ERRATA. In the List of Peers in our last, page 340. col. 1. line 27, read *Lanceurce Shirley earl Ferrers*. Ibid. col. 2. l. 1. for *Northallerton*, r. *Darlington*.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 352.

As several Gentlemen of our Club had perused the Book which was last Winter laid before the House of Commons, containing an Account of the Contributors to the last Lottery, Cn. Cornelius Cethegus stood up at one of our Meetings, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS no human wisdom can contrive a constitution or form of government which is not attended with some inconvenience, so our limited form of government, tho' the most perfect, I believe, that was ever invented, is liable to this inconvenience, that new sorts of crimes may be committed, or the best penned regulation may be evaded, so artfully as to render it impossible for our magistrates to prosecute or punish the offender, by the common methods of proceeding in any of our inferior courts of judicature; and they are by our constitution most wisely restrained from proceeding in any extraordinary or arbitrary manner. In all such cases the interposition of parliament becomes necessary, and a parliamentary inquiry into the affair, not only may, but ought to be set on foot, when the offence is of such a nature as may by a repetition be of great prejudice to the publick; the view of which inquiry may either be to punish the offender, or to prevent a repetition of the offence by some new regulation; and which of these shall be the event can never be determined until after a strict and impartial inquiry has been made; for it may then appear that both are become absolutely necessary.

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September, 1754.

What is properly called stock-jobbing, Sir, is a publick evil which has been long and justly complained of. Not many years ago it brought ruin upon many families, and the nation itself to the brink of destruction; and it is an evil which has almost always been felt, when the publick found it necessary to establish a lottery. Upon every such occasion all the delusive arts of 'Change-Alley have been put in practice, either to depreciate the tickets or to buoy up their price monstrously above the true value: When the terms were very advantageous, or the sum so small as not thought to be sufficient to answer the demand for tickets, then the common practice has been for a combination of stockjobbers by their interest to fill up at once the whole subscription, and after having thus ingrossed the whole commodity, and set their under agents at work to make it be generally believed, that tickets would soon rise to double or at least a great deal above the price set upon them by the legislature, they then sell them to the deluded people at what profit they please to exact, which not only propagates a spirit of gaming and stockjobbing among the people, but in the end brings a reproach upon this way of raising money for the publick service.

This art, Sir, had been so often practised, that it was last winter foreseen, and the legislature resolved to guard as much as possible against it. For this purpose, in the clause of the act for establishing the last lottery, which impowers all persons, natives or foreigners, to contribute towards that lottery, the sum of 3l. or divers intire sums of 3l. these words, *so as no person shall be allowed to contribute more than twenty such intire sums,* were inserted. But what signify laws

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or regulations, if the very persons employed to carry them into execution shall dare not only wilfully, but openly and avowedly, to transgress or evade them? The meaning of these words was so plain, that it could not be misunderstood. Every A man must have seen, that the intention of the legislature was to prevent that method of ingrossing which had been so frequently practised, and consequently that the persons employed to receive subscriptions should take all possible care not to allow any B person to subscribe for more than twenty tickets for himself or for his own benefit; but so far were they, or at least some of them, from pursuing the intention, or observing the direction of the legislature, that they allowed their favourites to subscribe for as C many tickets as they pleased, provided they gave them a name, true or feigned, for every twenty tickets they subscribed for: Nay, I believe, it will come out in proof, that one of these receivers not only allowed of this evasion, but instructed some D of his correspondents how they might evade the act; and, perhaps, it may likewise appear, that he took evasive methods to subscribe for, or to dispose of great numbers of tickets for his own particular benefit.

But, Sir, whatever may appear E upon inquiry, it is notoriously known, that the intention of the legislature was intirely defeated, that the tickets of this last lottery were as much ingrossed as those of any former lottery ever were, and that some people found means, or were F allowed to subscribe for thousands of tickets, which they afterwards sold in 'Change Alley at a most extravagant premium. Thus, Sir, the subscription to the lottery, which was designed by the legislature to be open and free for every one that G pleased to subscribe for 20 tickets or under, became a mere jobb for favourites; and instead of being kept open until the 25th day of July,

or indeed until the 26th of October, which long time was allowed by the legislature on purpose that foreigners who live abroad, and natives who live at a distance from London, might have an opportunity to become subscribers, the subscription was declared to be full, and the books were shut in less than two days after they were opened according to the advertisement: I may really say in less than six hours, if the terms of that advertisement had been duly observed; for according to that advertisement the subscription books were not to have been opened until Thursday June 14, at nine o'clock in the morning, and they were to have continued open only from nine to one o'clock, on that and each following day until the subscription was full; and it is notoriously known, that the very next day, that is to say, June 15, before eleven o'clock, the subscription was declared to be full, and the books shut; therefore we cannot suppose that the terms of the act of parliament and the advertisement in pursuance thereof was complied with; for it is impossible to suppose that 5000 real names of persons could have been given in, and 5000 receipts filled up in six hours time.

By this illegal and fraudulent management, Sir, the lottery subscription was, as I have said, made a mere jobb for the benefit of the receivers and their favourites, who ingrossed most of the tickets to themselves, and by that means extorted, I may reckon, at least 40,000*l.* from the people, a more than sufficient profit surely for the advance of 100,000*l.* and yet if we consider, that the tickets rose in two days to 1*os.* and in two or three days more to 16*s.* premium, this is the least sum at which we can reckon the profit made by the ingrossers, as it is but at 8*s.* per ticket one with another. But this, Sir, was not the only bad consequence of this management:

ment : These ingrossers, by their usual arts, propagated such a spirit of gaming among the people, that many merchants and tradesmen bought large numbers of tickets of them at a high premium, in hopes to get advantage by the rise, but were so much disappointed, that they were at last obliged to sell them a great deal under par, by which they lost considerable sums of money, and some of them were utterly undone. This fraudulent management has therefore been extremely prejudicial to the publick, and it will certainly be repeated upon every future occasion, if no proper methods be taken by parliament to prevent it ; for tho' it was a plain, and, as is generally supposed, with respect to one of the receivers at least, a fraudulent evasion of an act of parliament, yet it can neither be punished nor prevented by any of our inferior courts.

I have said, Sir, that by the publick voice one of the receivers is particularly charged with having acted in a fraudulent manner : Indeed, they are all in some degree loaded with having acted in concert with the ingrossers, and with evading the law on purpose to serve themselves or their friends. This makes an inquiry necessary upon another account : That the innocent, if any are so, may be distinguished from the guilty. I hope, they will all appear to be innocent : I hope, it will appear, that none of them acted with any fraudulent design, but that they were imposed on and misled by the artful contrivances of the ingrossers. But whatever may be the issue of the inquiry, it is, I think, incumbent upon us to inquire into a management by which the publick has been so much injured. We ought to inquire, if it were with no other view but to justify the conduct of our own officers, if they are innocent ; and if they are guilty, we are bound to detect and punish them, not only in justice to the pub-

lick, but in vindication of our own honour, as these receivers will be considered as our officers, and as acting by our authority. To all these, Sir, I must add another reason for inquiring, which is the knowledge we may thereby acquire, how to prevent the like practice, in case the publick should ever hereafter have occasion to establish a lottery ; for unless this practice can be effectually prevented, let the necessity of the publick be never so great, I shall always be against supplying it by a lottery ; because it will always prove to be a putting it in the power of the worst set of men amongst us, to plunder the people of a crown or 10s. for every 20s. we load them with ; and for this purpose to propagate a spirit of that sort of gaming called stockjobbing in the nation, which of all evil spirits is the very worst that can possess a trading industrious people, as idleness is its constant attendant, luxury and extravagance its inseparable companions, and publick ruin its never failing follower.

After what I have said, Sir, I hope I shall have the good fortune to meet with the unanimous concurrence of this house in the motion I am to conclude with, which is, That the book intitled, *An Account of the Contributors to the Lottery directed by an Act passed last Session of Parliament*, be referred to the consideration of a committee.

This Motion being seconded, L. Valerius Flaccus stood up and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I SHALL readily agree with the Hon. gentleman who made you this motion, in the good opinion he has of our constitution, and that from thence a necessity may sometimes, tho' not frequently, arise, for

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the parliament's inquiring into some sort of crimes, and punishing some sort of criminals. An extraordinary, and indeed, an absolute power of this kind is, I shall grant, by our constitution lodged in the legislature; but on the other hand, it must be granted, that nothing can more effectually dissolve our constitution, than a too frequent use of this power; and as I am a great lover, as well as admirer of our present happy constitution, I have therefore always been against this house's setting on foot an inquiry into any affair, unless it was a matter of the utmost importance to the nation, and the persons concerned of the highest rank. As the supreme power of this kingdom is in part lodged in our hands, we should never think of interposing, unless when there is, as Horace says, a *dignus vindice nodus*; and I have observed, that we never did gain much credit by inquiring into any affair of a less important nature; for our inquiry generally either ends without producing any effect, or it is carried on with such heat and violence as becomes oppressive upon some, and terrible to all, whether innocent or guilty. I am old enough to remember the parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the South-Sea directors in the year 1720; and as I was then in the house, I was a witness to, tho', thank God! not a sharer in the extraordinary and unconstitutional proceedings at that time. I remember that one day, during these proceedings, a member came into the house from 'Change-Alley, and informed us, that three brokers, whom he named, had that morning sold out a large quantity of South-Sea stock; on which, tho' the fact, if true, could in no shape be called a crime, yet the majority of the house flew into such a flame, that without examining one witness to the fact, or ordering the persons accused to attend, the house immediately ordered all the three to be taken in-

to custody, and messengers were that instant dispatched to seize them.

I hope, Sir, I shall never again see such proceedings; but as I am always in fear of it, I shall therefore always be against our inquiring into any affair of a private nature, or where none but persons of low rank have been any way concerned; and indeed our interposing in any such affair is inconsistent with the spirit of our constitution, which never admits of any absolute and arbitrary proceedings, except when the publick safety is evidently at stake; and this it can never be when the crime, if any has been committed, may be tried, and the criminals sufficiently punished, by the usual course of the common law. When indeed the supposed criminal is of so high a rank that there is danger of his being able, by his power or influence, to over-awe and defeat any trial at common law, or when the crime is of such a nature, or has been so artfully committed, that no sufficient discovery or adequate punishment can be expected from a prosecution before any inferior court, and is at the same time so heinous as to endanger the publick safety, the high court of parliament may and ought in every such case to interpose. We then interpose with dignity, our interposition is generally attended with success, and it is one of the chief preservatives of our constitution.

But in the case now before us, Sir, can any thing like this be pretended? The supposed criminals are all of so inferior a rank, that there is not the least danger of their being able to over-awe or defeat any trial at common-law; and the crime itself which they are supposed to have been guilty of, is of such a nature, that the publick safety can be no way concerned either in their punishment or impunity. I shall join with the Hon. gentleman in every thing he has said about that sort of gaming called stockjobbing; but it has long since been

been in a great measure abolished by a standing law, for which the nation is obliged to an Hon. gentleman, who in that as well as many other respects has done great service to his country. Perhaps a little of this sort of gaming may still remain, and it will always A remain as long as we have any such thing as publick securities amongst us; for you would not, surely, make a law against any man's disposing of his property in the publick funds, in order to prevent his engaging in stockjobbing, no more than you B would make a law against a man's disposing of the money in his pocket, in order to prevent his going to a gaming table. By the law now in being all contracts for liberty to put upon, deliver, accept, or refuse any publick security, are declared to be void, and the parties contracting made C liable to a penalty of 500*l*. Nay, the persons concerned in negotiating such contracts are made liable to high penalties. This is really, I think, as far as you can go, and whilst this act remains in force, which, I hope, D will be for ever, we can have no reason to apprehend any great mischief from stockjobbing.

Thus, Sir, neither the supposed criminals, nor the supposed crime can be deemed worthy of the interposition of parliament; and if the receivers, or any one of them, maliciously, or with a mercenary and corrupt view, acted contrary to the directions of the act of parliament, it was, in my opinion, a misdemeanor, for which they may be prosecuted and punished at common E law. Nay, I believe, the affair may be inquired into, and an adequate punishment inflicted by the three Rt. Hon. persons who were impowered by the act to appoint them; for as all the receivers are possessed of lucrative posts under G the government, a dismissal from the publick service would, in my opinion, be an adequate punishment for any offence they could as receivers

commit; and if by these three Rt. Hon. persons they should be declared to have been guilty of any wilful and corrupt misdemeanor in the execution of their office, a dismissal from the publick service would be the certain consequence. Now, I believe, it will be admitted as a maxim of our constitution, that the parliament ought never to interpose in the punishment of any crime, which may be effectually prosecuted, and adequately punished by any other means. Besides, Sir, we know that in this house we are not properly judges of the breach of any act of parliament, nor have we by ourselves alone a power to punish any offence, except that of a breach of privilege; all we can do, after C we have spent never so much time in an inquiry, is to impeach those we think guilty, or to order in and pass a bill of pains and penalties, which last must have the concurrence of the crown as well as the other house, before it can have any effect. Surely, no gentleman designs that in so trifling a case either of these methods of punishment should be the result of the inquiry proposed; and there is no other method of punishment we can take, which will not expose our inquiry to the contempt D of the people without doors.

The truth is, Sir, I am afraid, that an inquiry into this affair can be attended with no consequence of any significancy to the publick, or to the people who think they have suffered. Perhaps, in taking F in the subscription the receivers did not exactly pursue the directions of the act of parliament; but it is possible to suppose, that if in any respect they departed from them, they did it not with a corrupt intent, but from a zeal to serve the publick, by encouraging people to subscribe; for that there was some danger of the lottery's not filling. I believe, every gentleman will allow; and indeed if there were not at present

a most extravagant itch of gaming among the people of this kingdom, it was hardly possible for such a lottery to have filled; for it was really giving 20s. for leave to play for 40, which one should think no man in his right senses would do. A I am far from finding fault with the publick's taking advantage of this epidemical madness, especially for such an useful undertaking as this was designed for, and consequently I cannot find fault with any man's endeavouring to promote the publick's design even supposing that in so doing his zeal prompted him to over-act his part, by departing a little from some of those rigorous rules that had been prescribed to him in the execution of his office; for it is not the first time that rules have appeared very well in theory, which have been found very inconvenient, if not impossible to be complied with, in practice; and with regard to the subscription for the last lottery this was really, in my opinion, pretty much the case; for the legislature did not surely mean that every person, male or female, who wanted a ticket, or even twenty tickets, should come in person to subscribe; and if a gentleman came with a list of persons names, for each of whom he wanted 20 tickets, it was impossible for the receivers to discover, whether the names were real or feigned, or whether or no the tickets were all for the benefit of the person who came to subscribe for them. Therefore, if we go into an inquiry, I think, we can proceed neither to punishment nor censure, unless something very fraudulent and corrupt should appear; because a fraudulent or malicious design is never to be presumed, if an honest and laudable one can be suggested with any sort of probability, which I am very apt to suppose will be the case with regard to the affair now under consideration; and if this should come out to be the case, I am sure

we cannot so much as censure any of these receivers; but will this satisfy those who now complain of their conduct? No gentleman can think so, who considers that they are generally such as were disappointed of the tickets they expected, by the subscription's being so soon full, or such as lost money by their too sanguine hopes that the price of tickets would rise even above that extravagant premium for which they were once sold; and nothing will satisfy such people but the punishment of some of the receivers, whether guilty or innocent; from whence I foresee, that by the inquiry proposed we shall neither be able to do any service to the publick, nor to gain any credit to ourselves.

C As to our entering upon an inquiry, Sir, in order to prevent such practices for the future: What practices, Sir, are we to prevent? Are we to prevent peoples crowding an open and publick subscription, when they expect to get by it? The thing is impossible. Every publick subscription will be crowded, unless it be such a one as no man expects to get by; and then I am sure it will never fill. Therefore, I hope, that whilst I live, I shall see every publick subscription in this country crowded as much as the last was. Are we to prevent a rich man's getting as large a share of the subscription as he inclines to have, and has money to pay for? The thing is equally impossible: If he cannot get it in his own name, he will get it in the name of trustees. Are we to prevent a man's selling his subscription at an advanced price, if he can get it? The restraint would be unjust, or at least it would be very imprudent, when the publick has immediate occasion for the money to be raised by the subscription. Therefore we cannot expect, that any view of this kind can be answered by the inquiry proposed, nor can I suggest to myself any publick mischief from any

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of these practices, as that sort of stockjobbing which can only be called gaming is now intirely abolished; for to think of preventing foolish mens giving sometimes too high a price for lottery tickets, publick funds, or any commodity whatever, A would be ridiculous. If a man be deceived and fraudulently induced to do so, the law as it now stands will give him relief; but if he freely and with his eyes open does so, he ought to suffer for his folly.

In short, Sir, I can neither see B any occasion for the parliamentary inquiry proposed, nor any use that can be made of it; and therefore I must be against the motion.

The next that spoke was Cæso Fabius, whose Speech was in Substance C thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

ALTHO' the inquiry proposed by my Hon. friend be, in my opinion, not only reasonable but D necessary, yet I foresaw and expected that it would be opposed; for both from history and experience we may learn, that parliamentary inquiries into the conduct of any officers employed under the crown, high or low, have always been opposed by E ministers and their favourites; and if at any time they found themselves forced to submit, they have too often found means to defeat, in a great measure, the effect of the inquiry. This was the case with respect to the inquiry mentioned by the Hon. F gentleman who spoke last: A most wicked and flagrant conspiracy had been carried on, under colour of an act of parliament, for cheating the people of this kingdom, by which many thousands, and amongst them some of our best families, had been G undone; and there was great reason to believe, that some in the highest stations had been concerned in this conspiracy. Could the parliament

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fit unconcerned at such a publick calamity? Could any sort of proceedings be too violent against the contrivers or promoters of such monstrous wickedness. The clamour was so loud and so universal that our then ministers found themselves under a necessity to submit to an inquiry; but by sending one of the chief agents out of the kingdom, and by confounding the most innocent with the most guilty, they prevented that effect of the inquiry which it otherwise might and ought to have had; for the chief perpetrators of that publick villainy most highly deserved a capital punishment. Yet even upon that occasion the danger of making parliamentary inquiries or prosecutions too frequent, and the breach that might thereby be made in our constitution, were often rung loud in our ears; for upon all such occasions those who secretly intend to screen the guilty, never fail to confound inquiries and prosecutions together, tho' they are perfectly distinct in their nature, and gentlemen will, I hope, upon this occasion attend carefully to the distinction.

I shall grant, Sir, that a parliamentary prosecution, either by bill or impeachment, ought never to be carried on, but when it is evident E that the criminal cannot be duly punished by any prosecution at common law; but a parliamentary inquiry may often be necessary, in order to procure a prosecution at common law, and sometimes in order to discover whether any crime has been F committed or no, or what sort of crime it is that has been committed; and therefore I am convinced, that the frequency of such inquiries can never injure our constitution, but on the contrary will always contribute towards preserving it in its natural strength and vigour: Nay, by our constitution it is the particular business of this house to inquire into every publick grievance: We are the grand inquest of the nation; and

as such, when there is but a suspicion that the publick or the people have been injured or defrauded, we ought, we are in duty bound to inquire into the affair, and after inquiring we are then to determine what we are next to do. If we have A upon that inquiry discovered that some flagrant crime has been committed, we are next to consider whether the criminal can be duly punished by a prosecution at common law; for if it appears that he cannot, we are then bound to proceed against B him by impeachment, or by bill of pains and penalties. On the other hand, if there appears but a probability, that he may be convicted and sufficiently punished by a prosecution at common law, we ought to address his majesty to order his attorney-general to prosecute; for I suppose every C gentleman knows, that in all prosecutions at common law there must be a prosecutor, and that his majesty cannot order his attorney-general to prosecute, until a discovery has been made by the address of this house, the D presentment of a grand jury, or the oath of some informer, that such a crime or offence has been committed.

Now, Sir, to apply what I have said to the affair at present under our consideration, the very argument made use of by the Hon. gentleman E who spoke last against our going into the inquiry proposed, is one of the strongest arguments that can be urged for our doing so. He was pleased to suggest, that if the receivers for the last lottery any way departed from the directions of the act F of parliament, and of those who appointed them, it may be supposed, that they did so without any fraudulent design, but with a laudable design to serve the publick, by encouraging people to come in and fill up the subscription; and indeed with G regard to some of them, I am apt to believe there is good ground for this supposition. But this, Sir, is my chief reason for the inquiry pro-

posed. It is certain: It is notoriously known, that the grievance which the legislature intended to prevent has, by an evasion of the law, been brought upon the nation by some persons or other. The grievance I mean is that of ingrossing a great number of the tickets, and then raising a spirit of gaming among the people, in order to extort money from them by way of premium upon the sale. This had been so often practised upon former lotteries, that the legislature resolved to prevent it upon the last, and for that purpose enacted, that no person should be allowed to subscribe for more than 20 tickets, and that the subscription should be open and free for every person that inclined to subscribe for that number. Therefore if the receivers took any methods to prevent the subscription's being open and free, if they knowingly allowed any man to subscribe, or if any man did subscribe, for more than 20 tickets, it was a breach of the act, and consequently an offence; and if it was done with a fraudulent intent, to give a preference to friends, or to make a profit by the sale of tickets, it ought to be punished. But that this was done is manifest, from the thousands that were sold in 'Change-Alley soon after the subscription books were shut, and the high premium they were sold for.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that an offence, and a fraudulent offence too, has been committed; and it is our business, it is our duty to discover, if we can, by whom. This we can only do by the inquiry proposed, and it is proposed in very proper terms, as it leaves room for our inquiring into the conduct of the subscribers, as well as the conduct of the receivers of the subscription. The offence is manifest, and that the people were thereby cheated out of large sums of money is notorious: If it were as manifest that all the receivers

ceivers were concerned in this publick fraud, or any way privy to the same, there would be no occasion for an inquiry: We might and ought to proceed directly to address his majesty to order them to be prosecuted; but as it is probable that some of them had no concern in it, and possible that none of them had, we must go into an inquiry, in order to distinguish the innocent from the guilty: When we have done this, I hope, we shall not dispense justice by the lump, as was done in the year 1720, but acquit the innocent, and then make our vengeance fall with its full weight upon him or them that shall appear to be guilty.

As it is so uncertain, Sir, who were the persons guilty of this fraudulent breach of an act of parliament, and this malicious and deceitful imposition upon the publick, I am really surprised to hear any gentleman suppose, that the guilty can be prosecuted or punished by any sort of proceeding at common law. There is no judge or magistrate, nor any court but the high court of parliament, that has power to make such an inquiry as may tend to discover who were the persons guilty; and should they be able to discover it, there is some room to doubt whether they have power to inflict an adequate punishment. I am equally surprised to hear it supposed, that those who were empowered to appoint the receivers, have any proper authority to make an effectual inquiry into their conduct. They had indeed a power to give orders, rules and directions to the managers, directors, and receivers of the lottery, and the managers, directors, and receivers were obliged to observe those orders, rules, and directions; but they have no power to inquire whether they did so or not, much less to punish them if they did not, and still less power, if possible, to call any witnesses before them, in order to ex-

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amine whether the terms of the act, or the directions they had given, were duly complied with. Nay, the bond which they were empowered to take from the receivers, was not to be for a due performance of the terms of the act, or of the directions they should give, but only for the due answering and paying of the monies which the receivers should jointly or severally receive; so that even this bond cannot be deemed forfeited, or put in suit, if the monies have been duly answered and paid, which no one doubts but that they have.

I have said, Sir, that if the receivers did transgress the directions of the act, by knowingly admitting any person to subscribe for more than 20 tickets for his own benefit, it is possible to suppose, that they were induced to do so, by an apprehension that the subscription could not otherwise be filled up; but really such a supposition is not very probable, as it is well known, that before the subscription books were opened, the lottery receipts sold at a premium in 'Change-Alley, so that no reasonable man could have any ground for such an apprehension. How these receipts came to make their appearance so early in 'Change-Alley, will of course come under the inquiry proposed; for if the receivers received any money, and gave receipts in a private manner, previous to the time appointed for opening the subscription books, it was acting contrary to the design of the act of parliament, which, if for any considerable sum, will have a very bad appearance, as it must be allowed to be a partial, and may have been a mercenary and corrupt sort of conduct, which it is so far from being in the power of any inferior court to detect, that, I fear, it will hardly be in the power of parliament.

Upon many accounts therefore, Sir, we must conclude, that the crime

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which has been committed, tho' in its nature a very heinous one, can neither be prosecuted nor adequately punished by means of any sort of prosecution at common law; and as it is very certain that a crime has been committed, and the publick, as well as many private persons, very much injured, a parliamentary inquiry is become absolutely necessary. By this means, and by this alone, we may be able to punish the guilty, as well as to justify, and wipe off all scandal from, the innocent; and we shall have this farther advantage, that we may from thence learn how to prevent any such practices in time to come; for whatever the Hon. gentleman may pretend, I am far from thinking the thing impossible: Even I, who am very little versed in publick subscriptions, may be able to propose a method, in case we should ever have occasion for another, which, I hope, we never shall, whereby it will be rendered impossible to give an undue preference to ministers, clerks of offices, or either of their favourites; and equally impossible for a set of rich stock-jobbers to ingrofs the whole, or the greatest part of the subscription. Therefore I shall most heartily join with my Hon. friend in his motion.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

The Two Days Journey in the Highlands of Scotland, continued from p. 368.

WHEN I came to my inn, I found the stable-door too low to receive my large horses, tho' high enough for the country garrons, so the frame was taken out, and a small part of the roof pulled down for their admittance; for which damage I had a shilling to pay the next morning: My fear was, the hut being weak and small, they would pull it about their ears; for that mischance had happened to a gentleman, who bore me company in a former journey, but his horses were not much hurt by the ruins.

When oats were brought, I found them so light, and so much sprouted, that, taking up a handful, others hung to them, in succession, like a cluster of bees; but of such corn it is the custom to give double measure.

My next care was to provide for myself; and to that end I entered the dwelling-house. There my landlady sat with a parcel of children about her, some quite, and others almost naked, by a little peat fire, in the middle of the hut; and over the fire-place was a small hole in the roof for a chimney. The floor was common earth, very uneven, and no where dry, but near the fire, and in the corners,

where no foot had carried the muddy dirt from without doors.

The skeleton of the hut was formed of small crooked timber; but the beam for the roof was large, out of all proportion. This is to render the weight of the whole more fit to resist the violent surries of wind, that frequently rush into the plains, from the openings of the mountains; for the whole fabrick was set upon the surface of the ground, like a table, stool, or other moveable.

Hence comes the Highlander's compliment, or health, in drinking to his friend. For, as we say among familiar acquaintance—To your fire-side; he says much to the same purpose—To your roof-tree, alluding to the family's safety from tempests.

The walls were about four feet high, lined with sticks watted like a hurdle, built on the outside with turf; and thinner slices of the same served for tiling. This last they call divet.

When the hut has been built some time, it is covered with weeds and grass; and I do assure you I have seen sheep, that had got up from the foot of an adjoining hill, feeding upon the top of the house.

If there happens to be any continuance of dry weather, which is pretty rare, the worms drop out of the divet, for want of moisture; insomuch that I have shuddered at the apprehension of their falling into the dish, when I have been eating.

At a little distance was another hut, where preparations were making for my reception. It was something less, but contained two beds, or boxes to lie in, and was kept as an apartment for people of distinction; or, which is all one, for such as seem by their appearance to promise expence. And indeed, I have often found but little difference in that article, between one of those huts and the best inn in England. Nay, if I were to reckon the value of what I had for my own use, by the country price, it would appear to be ten times dearer: But it is not the maxim of the Highlands alone (as we know) that those who travel must pay for such as stay at home; and really the Highland gentlemen themselves are less scrupulous of expence in these publick huts, than any where else. And their example, in great measure, authorises impositions upon strangers, who may complain, but can have no redress.

The landlord not only sits down with you, as in the northern Lowlands, but in some little time asks leave (and sometimes not) to introduce his brother, cousin, or more, who are all to drink your honour's health in usky; which, tho' a strange spirit, is to them like water. And this

this I have often seen them drink out of a scollop shell. And in other journeys, notwithstanding their great familiarity with me, I have several times seen my servant at a loss how to behave, when the Highlander has turned about, and very formally drank to him: And when I have baited, and eaten two or three eggs, and nothing else to be had, when I asked the question, what is there for eating? The answer has been, nothing for you, Sir; but sixpence for your man.

The host, who is rarely other than a gentleman, is interpreter between you and those who do not speak English; so that you lose nothing of what any one has to say relating to the antiquity of their family, or the heroick actions of their ancestors in war, with some other clan.

If the guest be a stranger, not seen before by the man of the house, he takes the first opportunity to enquire of the servant, from whence his master came, who he is, whither he is going, and what his business in that country? And if the fellow happens to be surly, as thinking the enquiry impertinent, perhaps chiefly from the Highlander's poor appearance, then the master is sure to be subtly sifted (if not asked) for the secret; and if obtained, it is a help to conversation, with his future guests.

Notice at last was brought me, that my apartment was ready; but at going out from the first hovel, the other seemed to be all on fire within: For the smoke came pouring out, through the ribs and roof all over; but chiefly out at the door, which was not four feet high, so that the whole made the appearance (I have seen) of a smoking dunghill, removed and fresh piled up again, and pretty near the same in colour, shape, and size.

By the way, the Highlanders say they love the smoke; it keeps them warm. But I retired to my first shelter, till the peats were grown red, and the smoke thereby abated.

This fuel is seldom kept dry, for want of convenience, and that is one reason why, in lighting or replenishing the fire, the smokiness continues so long a time. And Moggy's puffing of it with her petticoat instead of a pair of bellows is a dilatory way.

I believe you would willingly know (being an Englishman) what I had to eat. My fare was a couple of roasted hens (as they call them) very poor, new killed, the skins much broke with plucking, black with smoke and greased with bad butter.

As I had no great appetite to that dish, I spoke for some hard eggs; made my supper of the yolks, and washed them down with a bottle of good small claret.

My bed had clean sheets and blankets; but, which was best of all (tho' negative) I found no inconvenience from these troublesome companions, with which most other huts abound. But the bare mention of them brings to my remembrance a passage between two officers of the army, the morning after a Highland night's lodging.

One was taking off the slowest kind of the two, when the other cried out, z—ds, what are you doing?—Let us first secure the dragoons; we can take the foot at leisure.

But I had like to have forgot a mischance that happened to me the next morning; for rising early, and getting out of my box pretty hastily, I unluckily set my foot in the chamber-pot, a hole in the ground by the bed-side, which was made to serve for that use in case of occasion.

I shall not trouble you with any thing that passed, till I mounted on horse back, only for want of something more proper for breakfast, I took up with a little brandy, water, sugar, and yolks of eggs, beat up together; which I think they call old-man's milk.

I was now provided with a new guide, for the skill of my first extended no farther than this place; but this could speak no English, which I found afterwards to be an inconvenience.

At mounting I received many compliments from mine host; but the most earnest was, that common one of wishing me good weather. For, like the seafaring man, my safety depended upon it; especially at that season of the year.

As the plain lay before me, I thought it all fit for culture; but in riding along, I observed a good deal of it was bog, and here and there rock even with the surface: However, my road was smooth; and if I had had company with me, I might have said jestingly, as was usual among us, after rough way; Come, let us ride this over again.

At the end of about a mile there was a steep ascent, which they call a carne; that is, an exceeding stony hill, which at some distance seems to have no space at all, between stone and stone. I thought I could compare it with no ruggedness, so aptly as to suppose it like all the different stones in a mason's yard, thrown promiscuously upon one another. This I passed on foot, at the rate of about half a mile in the hour. I do not reckon the time that was lost, in backing my horses out of a narrow place without side of a rock; where the way ended with a precipice of about 20 feet deep. Into this gap they

E e e 2

were

• For the second day's journey.

were led by the mistake, or carelessness of my guide. The descent from the top of this Carne was short, and thence I ascended another hill, not so stony; and at last, by several others, (which tho' very rough, are not reckoned extraordinary in the Highlands) I came to a precipice of about 100 yards in length.

The side of the mountain below me was almost perpendicular; and the rest above, which seemed to reach the clouds, was exceeding steep. The path which the Highlanders and their little horses had worn, was scarcely two feet wide, but pretty smooth, and below was a lake, whereinto vast pieces of rock had fallen, which I suppose had made, in some measure, the steepness of the precipice; and the water that appeared between some of them, seemed to be under my stirrup. I really believe the path where I was, is twice as high from the lake, as the cross of St. Paul's is from Ludgate-hill: And I thought I had good reason to think so; because a few huts beneath, on the farther side of the water, which is not very wide, appeared to me, each of them, like a black spot, not much bigger than the standish before me.

A certain officer of the army going this way, was so terrified with the sight of the abyss, that he crept a little higher; fondly imagining he should be safer above, as being further off from danger, and so to take hold of the heath in his passage: There, a panick terror seized him, and he began to lose his forces, finding it impracticable to proceed, and being fearful to quit his hold, and slide down, lest in so doing he should overshoot the narrow path; and had not two soldiers came to his assistance, viz. one who was at some little distance before him, and the other behind, in all probability he had gone to the bottom. But I have observed, that particular minds are wrought upon by particular dangers, according to their different sets of ideas. I have sometimes travelled in the mountains with officers of the army, and have known one in the middle of a deep and rapid ford, cry out, *he* was undone; another was terrified with the fear of his horse's falling in an exceeding rocky way; and perhaps neither of them would be so much shocked at the danger that so greatly affected the other; or, it may be, either of them at standing the fire of a battery of cannon.

But for my own part, I had passed over two such precipices before, which rendered it something less terrifying; yet, as I have hinted, I chose to ride it, as I did the last of the other two, knowing by the first I was liable to fear, and that my

horse was not subject either to that disarming passion, or to giddiness; which, in that case, I take to be the effect of apprehension.

A It is a common thing for the natives to ride their horses over such little precipices; but for myself I never was upon the back of one of them. And by the account some Highlanders have given me of them, I think I should never chuse it in such places as I have been describing.

B There is in some of those paths, at the very edge or extremity, a little mossy grass; and those sheltys, being never shod, if they are ever so little foot-fore, they will, to favour their feet, creep to the very brink, which must certainly be very terrible to a stranger.

C It will hardly ever be out of my memory, how I was haunted by a kind of poetical sentence, after I was over this precipice; which did not cease till it was supplanted by the new fear of my horse's falling among the rocks, in my way from it.

It was this:

"There hov'ring eagles wait the fatal
"trip."

By the way, this bird is frequently seen among the mountains, and I may say, severely felt, sometimes, by the inhabitants, in the loss of their lambs, kids, and even calves and colts.

D I had now gone about six miles, and had not above two, as I understood afterwards, to the place of baiting.

E In my way (which, I shall only say, was very rough and hilly) I met a Highland chieftain with 14 attendants, whose officers about his person I shall hereafter describe; at least the greatest part of them. When we came, as the sailor says, almost broad-side and broad-side, he eyed me, as if he would look my hat off; but as he was at home, and I a stranger in the country, I thought he might have made the first overture of civility, and therefore I took little notice of him and his ragged followers.

F On his part he seemed to shew a kind of disdain at my being so slenderly attended, with a mixture of anger, that I shewed him no respect before his vassals; but this might only be my surmise, yet it looked very like it.

G I supposed he was going to the glen from whence I came, (for there was no other hut in all my way) and there he might be satisfied by the landlord who I was, &c.

I shall not trouble you with any more at present, than that I safely arrived at my baiting place; for, as I hinted before, there is such a sameness in the parts of

of the hills, that the description of one rugged way, bog, ford, &c. will serve pretty well to give you a notion of the rest.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the CONNOISSEUR, Sept. 5.

To Mr. TOWN.

S I R,

I KNOW not whether you yourself are addicted to the filthy practice of snuff-taking; which I cannot help regarding as a national plague, that like another epidemical distemper has taken hold of our noses. You authors may, perhaps, claim it as a privilege, since snuff is supposed by you to whet the invention, and every one is not possessed of Bayes's admirable receipt, the "spirit of brains." — But give me leave to tell you, that snuff should no more be administered in publick, than that of Major's medicinal composition at 4d. a pinch, or any other dose of physick. I know not why people should be allowed to annoy their friends and acquaintance by smearing their noses with a dirty powder, any more than in using an eye-water, or rubbing their teeth with a dentifrice.

If a stranger to this nasty custom was to observe almost every one "drawing out his pouncet-box, and ever and anon giving it to his nose," he would be led to conclude, we were no better than a nation of Hottentots; and that every one was obliged to cram his nostrils with a quantity of scented dirt, to fence them from the disagreeable effluvia of the rest of the company. Indeed, it might not be absurd in such a stranger to imagine, that the person he conversed with took snuff, for the same reason that another might press his nostrils together between his finger and thumb, to exclude an ill smell.

It is customary among those polite people the Dutch, to carry with them every where their short dingy pipes, and smok and spit about a room, even in the presence of ladies. This piece of good-breeding, however ridiculous it may seem, is not, surely, more offensive to good manners than the practice of snuff-taking: A very Dutchman would think it odd, that a people who pretend to politeness should be continually snuffing up a parcel of tobacco dust; nor can I help laughing, when I see a man every minute sneaking out a dirty muckender, then sneaking it in again, as much ashamed of his pocket companion, as he would be to carry a dishelout about him.

It is, indeed, impossible to go into any large company without being disturbed

by this abominable practice. The church and the playhouse continually echo with this muck of the nose, and in every corner you may hear them in concert snuffing, sneezing, hawking, and grunting like a drove of hogs. The most pathetic speech in a tragedy has been interrupted by the blowing of noses in the front and side boxes; and I have known a whole congregation suddenly raised from their knees, in the middle of a prayer, by the violent coughing of an old lady, who has been almost choked by a pinch of snuff in giving vent to an ejaculation. A celebrated actor has spoiled his voice by this absurd treatment of his nose, which has made his articulation like the hum of a bag-pipe; and the parson of our parish is often forced to break off in the middle of a period to snort behind his white handkerchief.

Is it not a wonder, Mr. Town, that snuff, which is certainly an enemy to dress, should yet gain admittance among those who have no other merit than their cloaths? I am not to be told, that your men of fashion take snuff only to display a white hand perhaps, or the brilliancy of a diamond ring: And I am confident that numbers would never have defiled themselves with the use of snuff, had they not been seduced by the charms of a fashionable box. The man of taste takes his *Straßburgh veritable tabac* from a right Paris paper-box, and the pretty fellow uses a box of polished metal, that by often opening it he may have the opportunity of stealing a glance at his own sweet person reflected in the lid of it.

Though I abhor snuff taking myself, and would as soon be smothered in a cloud raised by smoking tobacco, as I would willingly suffer the least atom of it to tickle my nose, yet am I exposed to many disgusting inconveniences from the use of it by others. Sometimes I am choked by drawing in with my breath some of the finest particles together with the air; and I am frequently set a sneezing by the odorous effluvia arising from the boxes that surround me. But it is not only my olfactory sense that is offended: You will stare when I tell you, that I am forced to taste, and even to eat and drink this abominable snuff. If I drink tea with a certain lady, I generally perceive what escapes from her fingers swimming at the top of my cup; but it is always attributed to the foulness of the milk or dross of the sugar: I never dine at a particular friend's house, but I am sure of having as much rappee as pepper with my turnips; nor can I drink my table beer out of the same mug with

with him, for fear of coughing, from his snuff, if not the liquor, going the wrong way. Such eternal snuff-takers as my friend, should, I think, at meal-times have a screen flapping down over the nose and mouth, under which they might convey their food, as you may have seen at the masquerade: At least they should be separated from the rest of the company, and placed by themselves at the side-table, like the children.

This practice of snuff-taking, however inexcusable in the men, is still more abominable in the other sex. Neatness and cleanliness ought to be always cultivated among the women; but nothing is more opposite to clean linen than this trick of bedawbing themselves with snuff. I have with pain observed the snow-white surface of an handkerchief or apron sullied with the scatterings from the snuff-box; and whenever I see a lady besmeared thus with Scotch or Havannah, I consider her as no cleaner than the kitchen wench scouring her brasses, and begrimed with brickdust and fuller's earth. Housewifely accomplishments are at present seldom required in a well-bred woman: Or else I should little expect to find notableness in a wife who keeps up such a constant correspondence between her fingers and nose; nor indeed would any one think her hands at all fit to be employed in making a pudding.

It should be remembered by the younger part of your fair readers, that snuff is an implacable enemy to the complexion, which in time is sure to take a tinge from it; they should therefore be as cautious of acquiring a fallow hue from this bane of a fair skin, as of being tanned or freckled by exposing their delicate faces to the scorching rays of the sun. Besides, as the nose has been always reckoned a principal if not the chief ornament of the face, they should be as careful to preserve the beauty of it as of any other feature, and not to suffer it to be undermined or bloated by so pernicious an application as snuff taking. For my own part, I should as soon admire a celebrated toast with no nose at all, as to see it prostituted to so vile a purpose. They should also consider, that the nose is situated very near the lips: And what relish can a lover find in the honey of the latter, if at the same time he is obliged to come into close contact with the former. Rather than snuff taking should prevail among the ladies, I could wish it were the fashion for them to wear rings in their noses, like the savage nations; nay, I would even carry it still farther, and oblige those pretty females, who

could be still slaves to snuff, to have their nostrils bored through as well as their ears, and instead of jewels to bear rolls of pigtail bobbing over their upper lips.

We cannot otherwise account for this fashion among the women, so unnatural to their sex, than that they want employment for their hands. It was formerly no reflection for a young lady to be seen in the best company busied with her work; but a girl now-a-days would as soon be surprised in twirling a spinning-wheel as in handling a thread-paper. The fan or the snuff-box are now the only implements they dare to use in publick; yet, surely, it would be much more becoming to have the fore-finger pricked and scarified with the point of a needle, than to see it embrowned with squeezing together a filthy pinch of snuff.

I have said enough, I dare say, already, to make many of your readers turn up their noses at me in disdain; but however, let them *take snuff* as much as they will, you may depend on the good word of one at least, and that is

Your humble servant, &c.

An Account of the Trade of the Marquisate of Brandenburg, as it now stands, with the Improvements made by his present Prussian Majesty.

THE marquisate of Brandenburg is one of the largest provinces in the circle of Upper Saxony, and is commonly divided into the Old marquisate, Preignitz, Middle marquisate, Ukraine marquisate, and the New marquisate: Scarce a single mountain is to be found throughout all this province; it consists of vast plains, most of them sandy, covered either with forests or heath; the lands, however, which are washed by the Elbe, the Havel, and the Oder, are more fruitful, affording great quantities of grain and excellent pasturages, where abundance of cattle are fatted: The natural sterility of the soil is corrected by five large rivers and several lakes, which are also of great convenience for commerce. A very plentiful harvest enables the marquisate of Brandenburg to sell to foreigners, near 30,000 quarters of the several kinds of grain; but very often the harvest scarce answers its home consumption: Since the year 1740 the wool trade with foreigners has been prohibited. It produces horses mostly of a small size, a little wine, and that very indifferent; but such excellent turnips, that they are in request all over Germany: Madder is cultivated with great success; the country about Gardeleben abounds in hops,

hops, part of which is used for a kind of beer, called garlie, which is very good, and accordingly great quantities exported. Here are no salt mines, and what flax and hemp is produced, is none of the best; near Tyreye Walde is a mine of vitriol, the only one, and which scarce suffices for the dyes of the country. Throughout the whole marquissate no copper mine can be found; the iron of a mine near Rabenau is so brittle as to be fit only for cast work; the timber trade is certainly the most considerable of any product of the country; there is a woollen manufacture chiefly of several kinds of serges at Sendal, Salzwe-
 del, Jangermunde, Gardeleben, Pesseberg, Priezwalck, Velberg, Wittstock, Brandenburg, Ruppın, Preuzlau, Soldin, &c. but the most considerable cloth manufacture in all the Prussian dominions is that of Berlin, erected in 1714, by M. de Kramp, who advanced 200,000 livres for that undertaking, and the country raised the like sum: The manufacture was at first set at work in a large building, called Largerbaus, and soon became a royal manufacture, the late king having taken it on his account, at the same time assigning a fund of 500,000 livres for increasing looms and workmen, which he procured from France, Holland, and Brabant; on which the importation of all foreign cloths into his country was prohibited; here is made not only the army cloathing, but also that of the king's subjects.

Some places of the marquissate have linen manufactures, but not equal to those of Silesia: The French refugees have settled manufactures of all kinds of stockings and hats: They of Bohemia make cotton stuffs; the former have likewise introduced the throwing, preparing, and working silk, and tho' their manufactures of silk stuffs had very slender beginnings, yet they now flourish greatly, under the wisdom and liberality of the present king, who has spared no pains to get expert workmen from France; and these found means to bring away their very looms. The king buys up the silk in France and Italy, and sells it again to the manufacturers, for the price it cost him on the spot, till the mulberry nurseries, which are every where planting, shall enable them no longer to stand in need of foreign silk. Under such encouragement, velvets, damasks, taffeties, ribbons, rich stuffs, sattins, silk druggets, &c. are made at Berlin and Potzdam; and in the former of these places no less than 200 looms are constantly going; there also was invented that blue, which the painters have so injudiciously sub-

stituted instead of ultramarine; the inventor's name was Diesbach, and he owed the secret to chance; this celebrated blue is known to be nothing but bullocks blood calcined and lixiviated in vitriol; and this blue is now made in several places in as great perfection as at Berlin. The French refugees have also set up here several tan-pits; the Sieur Simon has a very considerable manufacture of printed linen; as M. Vigne, another refugee, has for tapestry; the Sieurs Splitgerbar and Daum carry on at Potzdam and Spandau a manufacture of arms for the Prussian troops; at Eberswald tobacco is manufactured, and by computation about 4000 quintals are exported into Poland, Russia, and other northern parts. Neustadt on the Dosse has a famous manufacture of looking-glasses, which turn to very good account, at the fairs of Leipfick, Breslau, and Frankfort. Great numbers of poor people subsist by the large plantations of tobacco all over the marquissate of Brandenburg. In 1710, M. Shindelar set up at Berlin a gold and silver-lace manufacture of fifteen looms; upon his death the late king took it into his hands, so that, without dispute, it is now the finest in all Germany. In 1747, the Sieur Splitgerbar set up a house for sugar-baking, wherein he succeeded so well, that in 1750, he obtained an exclusive privilege, and for the further encouragement of such an advantageous undertaking, a duty of 12 per cent. was laid on all foreign sugars.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

From your established Reputation for Candour and Impartiality, I have been induced to send you the following Vindication of the new Tragedy of HERMINIUS and ESPASIA, acted at the Theatre in Edinburgh; wrote with a View to rescue it from the Contempt poured upon it in a certain periodical Pamphlet, in order to be inserted in your Magazine, not doubting of your ready Compliance, which will singularly oblige,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

D. M.

TRUE criticism is of real use to mankind; by it the judgment is corrected and improved; error and absurdity detected and exposed; a refined and just taste attained to; and men are taught to think and write with propriety, and form adequate notions of things: Yet it is ever accompanied with candour, its noblest characteristick, which stamps an in-

intrinsic and lasting value on it, and makes it current thro' ages; but when prostituted to indulge a partial resentment, or prompted by narrow and unworthy views, when truth and candour are sacrificed to ill nature, it loses its excellence, sinks into contempt; and defeats itself.

The critick who can only discover faults, as he either betrays a malevolent turn of mind or a want of discernment, to distinguish the beauties of an author, his writings can boast of no higher claim, than to be classed amongst the lowest species of criticism: For, as Mr. Dryden says—

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow,
He, that wou'd search for pearls, must dive below.

Of this kind seem the remarks on the tragedy of *Herminius and Espafia*, by the author of the above mentioned pamphlet, who endeavours to possess the publick with a most despicable opinion of it, and without any shadow of argument, but his own decisive judgment, pronounces it a bad performance.

That it has its faults, will not be denied, and such as are to be found in most of our modern tragedies; it abounds with a too frequent use of the metaphor; some of them, perhaps, not strictly just, nor are the passions wrought up, with the animated warmth of a Shakespear; yet it has merit, and will be found not to deserve the character, given of it by that author. The substance of which is as follows.

The critick supposes the story to be of the author's invention, and in his opinion a poor one indeed: The language he is pleased to call *flowing sublim*; yet with some condescension, allows it to have some sentiments interspersed; but these very ill drest; and makes an apology to the reader for taking up so much of his time, with remarks on a performance so unworthy of criticism.

Had the apology been made for the very trifling remark he makes on the play, it had been done, indeed, with far more propriety.—But to proceed—He gives the following lines (the sole object of his criticism) as a specimen of its badness.

Friendship, Ardelia, is the wine of life,
That mingled with the gall of harsh affliction,
Sweetens the nauseous draught, and wins
To bear his lot of sufferance here below—

A rich vein of low wit is exhausted on these lines; whether the critick's own

I shall not determine, but I had heard the same raillery, nay, and drest in the same phrase, in the mouth of many little criticks about Edinburgh, (even before the play was performed) ere it was so happily hit on by this censor of the stage.

The sentiment they contain; (he says) is borrowed from two beautiful lines of lord Rochester—

Heav'n in our cup the cordial love has thrown,

To make the nauseous draught of life go
It is not improbable that this thought might have occurred as well to him as to lord Rochester. One need not go far to seek a proof of the probability of this conjecture; as the critick now mentioned, had conceived the same turn of wit and manner of expression, as some Edinburgh criticks had done several months before, yet without the imputation of plagiarism.

What is principally objected to, is the expression—*wine of life*—being put in the mouth of the heroine.

Happy, however, it is for the author, that he has so good authorities to plead on, in vindication both of sentiment and figure, as lord Rochester and Dr. Young, who, in his *Complaint, Night the 2d.* uses the same metaphor:

Friendship's the wine of life; but friendship new, &c.

I cannot say, even after the critick's raillery, or the strictest survey of this expression, that it can be justly charged either with indelicacy or impropriety.

Wine was ever held as a cordial; a nourisher of life; and it will hardly be allowed as a proof of intemperance in a lady to esteem it as such, altho', from a degeneracy of manners, it is too frequently used to excess and riot.

A physician who had prescribed the bark of Peru to a young lady his patient, might with equal justice conclude that she loved a bottle, because she preferred it infused in wine, rather than to take it in an elixir.

Friendship here is justly compared to wine.—For as the body, when languishing, is cherished, and the animal spirits revived by wine, so is the mind cheered under affliction, and relieved of its cares, by the consolation of a friend.

I shall not say much further on this point, but to observe, that it argues neither indelicacy nor intemperance in a lady, when her body is impaired by sickness, or her spirits depressed, to take a nourishing glass, any more than it were absurd for her, when her mind was tortured with the anguish of affliction, to

fly for ease to the bosom of a friend ; to whom she could vent her griefs, and find relief from the tender sympathy of friendship.

As to the play in general, I shall briefly notice, that the fable is simple, and entirely connected ; the incidents are not numerous, but rise naturally, producing each other ; the unity of time and action so just, that the whole could, with great probability, be supposed to have happened during the representation ; the language easy and natural ; and however it is by the critick termed *fustian*, it will be found, by a dispassionate reader, to be the language of nature, that can melt the heart, and produce grief, terror and pity, effects never yet produced by fustian or bombast ; the catastrophe is truly interesting, particularly Espasia's distress, one proof of which I shall adduce, and which will be owned by all who saw the play performed.

The character of Espasia was performed by Mrs. Lee, who had for some time before made considerable improvements in acting, and had, in consequence of this gained much in the esteem of the town ; but she was never received in any character with so universal and unbounded applause, which never could have happened, had not the character afforded her scope for action ; a proof that the play was not void of merit.

I shall conclude my remarks with the following soliloquy of Hernando, which affords a strong and striking picture of a mind under the pangs of remorse. After having murdered Herminius, occasionally seeing the extreme distress and distraction of Espasia on that account, who was but just before married, he, from the circumstances Herminius was in when he committed the murder, viz. his innocence and generosity in giving his vanquished rival his life, aggravates the enormity of the deed, and in consequence anticipates the dreadful punishment due to such guilt : He proceeds thus :

That was a sight to turn a murderer pale,
And wound the eye of guilt !—a double murder !

O how it stings my soul ! Ten thousand
(Were it undone) in vain would bribe my arm

Again to strike the blow—Had it pleas'd
(Why am I startled at that awful name ?)

Had it pleas'd heav'n
To give him to his rival's prosp'rous sword,

What a dire load of guilt had 'scap'd my
O what a wretch am I ?—I view myself
With horror and amaze !—To plunge my sword

September, 1754.

In his warm heart—when his expanded mind

Rose emulating heav'n, and pleas'd, be-
Pardon and life upon his vanquish'd foe,
That thirsted for his blood.—Sure hell pre-
pares

Her keenest tortures — blows her sul-
Impatient for the execrable wretch,

That coolly, unprovok'd, cou'd murder
innocence,

And stab the breast that glow'd with
O late, O vain remorse !—Wou'd I were
nothing !

A stone !—a nameless reptile ! any thing
But what I am !—If there's a hell like
this,

How will the damn'd endure it ?—

From the GAZETTEER, Sept. 5.

S I R,

AMONGST the many reigning vices of the present age none have risen to a greater height than that fashionable one of luxury, and few require a more immediate suppression ; as it not only enervates the people, and debauches their morals, but also destroys their substance ; whereby, when no longer able to support themselves in their former excesses, they are driven to the most woeful extremities, and plunged headlong into the gulph of ruin.

This vice was very artfully promoted and encouraged a few years ago, by a prime minister, with a view to render the chief of the nobility and gentry his dependants ; being thus rooted it spread apace, and now daily gains ground all over the kingdom. It not only affects the peer, the commoner, the merchant and the citizen, but its baleful influence extends even to inferior ranks of people, who vie with each other in furniture, eating, drinking and apparel. — What the consequence of this will be, if not put a stop to, time must evince ; but if we dip into history it will be found, that the empire of Rome, with all her opulence, could not escape falling a victim to luxury, which ended in her total destruction.

Indeed, in a trading nation like ours, luxury may be said to be the daughter of commerce and promoter of trade ; for it is certain that our riches have increased for some years past, in proportion as our commerce has been improved ; and when people have accumulated wealth, they will not be content with necessaries, but their craving appetites, tastes and passions require to be indulged with superfluities. The prevalence of luxury, it must be owned, is an evident token of a people's being wealthy ; but it is also a very

F f f

inauspici-

inauspicious omen of the continuance of their riches; and as it annually drains this nation of considerable sums, for a supply of foreign extravagancies, so it is sufficient, in time, by this means, to turn the balance of trade against us. Amongst the nobility and gentry that have large estates, and the wealthy merchants and citizens who are possessed of affluent fortunes, it can do little mischief, provided the latter do not carry it to excess by vying with the former, or that the superfluities consumed by them are the produce of our own country, or else imported in return for the trading commodities of this nation: Here it is certainly a help to commerce, and ought to suffer very little, if any restraint.—But when the tables of the shopkeeper, the mechanick and artificer, are replenished with cakes and dainties unbecoming their rank; their rooms furnished in a sumptuous manner, and themselves and their families appear cloathed in costly garments, much exceeding their stations in life, then it is that luxury and extravagance not only prejudices them, but detriments others of the same degree, by the frequent bankruptcies, insolvencies, and shutting up of shop doors it occasions.

As for luxury in apparel, no age can come up to the present, when by their dress, the clerk, apprentice, or shopman are not distinguishable from their master; nor the servant-maid, even the cook-wench, from her mistress.—The valets, indeed, of people of fashion, might be permitted to wear their masters cast-off cloaths, to do them honour, provided they did not assume too many airs in them abroad, by forgetting their own dependancy.

In the 24th of queen Elizabeth, according to Stow, luxury greatly prevailed in this city, amongst people of all degrees, but in particular amongst the apprentices, in their apparel; which being justly apprehended to be of dangerous consequence to their masters, for remedying thereof it was enacted by the lord-mayor and common-council, 1. That no apprentice should presume to wear any apparel but what he receives from his master. 2. To wear no hat in the city or liberty, but only a woollen cap, without any silk about it. 3. To wear no ruffles, cuffs, loose collar, nor other thing than a ruff at the collar. 4. To wear no doublets but what were of canvas, fustian, sackcloth, English leather, or woollen cloth, without any enrichment of gold, silver or silk. 5. To wear no other coloured cloth, or kersey, in hose or stockings, than white, blue or russet. 6. To wear little breeches, of the same stuffs as the doublets, without be-

ing stitched, laced or bordered. 7. To wear a plain upper coat, of cloth or leather, without pinking, stitching, edging or silk about it. 8. To wear no other surtout than a cloth gown or cloak, lined or faced with cloth, cotton or bays, with a fixed round collar, without stitching, guarding, lace or silk. 9. To wear no pumps, slippers or shoes but of English leather, without being pinked, edged or stitched; and no garters or girdles other than of crewel, woollen, thread or leather, without being garnished. 10. To wear no sword, dagger, or other weapon, but a knife; nor a ring, jewel of gold, nor silver or silk in any part of his apparel.—
A The punishment for disobeying this order was, for the first offence, left to the discretion of the master; for the second to be publickly whipped at the hall of his company; and for the third, to serve six months longer than the time specified in the indentures; and every master conniving at the crimes of his apprentice, to forfeit six shillings and eight pence for each offence, to the poor of the parish.

Whatever our modern finical sparks may judge of the matter, yet the care of the government of this city, in restraining luxury in apprentices, by this sumptuary law, was certainly praise-worthy, as it might save many masters and servants from destruction; and were some such ordinance to be enacted at present, by a higher authority, it would prevent the destructive practices of our modern youth (that are bound either to the law or trade) in their keeping of mistresses or horses, their frequenting tavern and alehouse clubs, and playhouses; and in their great excesses in cloaths, linen, perukes, gold and silver watches, rings, &c. whereby they are hardly distinguishable from young gentlemen of the first rank.—And, indeed, there wants an universal regulation of the excesses of the inferior sort of people in this way.

CIVIS.

In our Magazine for May last, p. 222, we shewed what great Use may be made of LIME in manuring or fertilizing Land; and as in some Countries it is scarce, we shall give the following Extract from a most ingenious and useful Book lately published, intitled, A new Course of Chemistry, by James Millar*; from whence every Reader may learn whether any LIME is to be found in his Neighbourhood.

G THE author in his account of the effect of menstruums upon minerals, writes thus:

“When we look a little more particularly into the effects of acids on mineral substances, we find among the earths, for instance,

* Printed for D. Browne, at the Black-Swan, without Temple-Bar.

instance, two very distinct kinds, clay and chalk; the one beyond the reach of all menstruums; the other subject to that of acids. Clay is soluble in no menstruum whatever, spirit takes no effect upon it; water disunites its parts; but it dissolves no portion of them; they sink to the bottom entire, and the water remains unaltered above: Acids have no more effect upon them; so that clay is one of the indissoluble mineral substances.

Chalk, on the contrary, is soluble in acid. It is no more affected by spirit, or by water, than the other; but it dissolves in acids with effervescence.

We see then that there is an alkaline earth, and there is an inert clay; and of the nature of one or other of these are all the other earths. Some are chalky, as marbles, and the lighter boles; others are clayey, as okers and the heavier boles, loams, and what are called clays. All those that are chalky in part, that is, so far as they are chalky, are soluble in acid; all those which are clayey are indissoluble.

Among stones there is, in the same manner, a distinction equally general. There are two original substances, spar and crystal, which are to these as chalk and clay are to the earths, being found frequently pure and simple; and at other times being the basis of the other stones. These differ as the chalk and clay.

Spar is soluble in acids, tho' in no other menstruum; crystal is not soluble in any menstruum whatsoever. As all the earths have something of the original chalk, or something of the original clay in them; so all stones have for their basis one of these two original bodies, crystal or spar; and the consequence is the same. All those which have crystal for their basis are unalterable, and above the power of all menstruums; and all those which have spar are affected by acids, and dissolved, so far as that spar concerns them.

As spar or crystal is the basis of every stone, so the additional matter of which they are composed is generally earth: This earth may, like the matter which is the basis of the stone, be soluble, or not soluble in acids; that is, it may be chalky or it may be clayey; but in general, an indissoluble earth is mixed with the indissoluble basis, and a dissoluble with the dissoluble. Thus clay is mixed with crystal in the formation of pebbles; and chalk, or a chalky earth, with spar, in the formation of marble. Hence pebbles are altogether indissoluble in acids, the base and the admixture being equally indissoluble; and marble is almost altogether dissoluble, and in many species altogether so in acids, the base and the admixture being both dissoluble.

Acids thus become a test of the nature of stones; and this single article in the theory of chemistry gives us opportunities of knowing the nature and composition of a multitude of mineral substances by a single experiment. With the theory of the art we therefore acquire a great portion of natural knowledge; and there is more use in it. All stones that have spar for their base are fit for making lime; all those which have crystal, for the making glass. The man who is to chuse, therefore, for either of these purposes, has nothing more to do than to take a quantity of acid, no matter whether vitriolick, nitrous, or whatever; if he be to chuse for lime, every stone which makes an effervescence with that liquor is for his purpose; if for glass, every stone which does not.

From the same book we shall give the following recipe for making tincture of roses.

Put into an earthen vessel half an ounce of dried red rose leaves cut from the buds; and without the white part; and with them three times their weight of fine sugar; pour on them a quart and half a pint of boiling water, into which has been first put a scruple of oil of vitriol: Cover the vessel, and let it stand till all is cold, then strain off the liquor.

This infusion seems only to have been dignified with the name of a tincture, because of its fine red colour and great transparency. The sugar may be added when the liquor is strained off, but it will be then less clear; and if added at first, it does not at all prevent the menstruum from drawing the tincture.

Likewise the following for making fulminating powder.

Reduce to powder three ounces of pure salt-petre, first bruised and exposed to a gentle heat, to be made perfectly dry. Powder separately an ounce of pure brimstone, and grind these together in a warm mortar. Then grind separately to powder two ounces of salt of tartar, first dried also before the fire. When this is ground fine by itself, mix the others with it, and rub them a considerable time together, that they may be perfectly united. Put the powder up in a bottle, and keep it stopped close.

The strength of this depends upon its being kept from the air; and there is also some caution to be employed in using it. A scruple of it well prepared, and well kept, being held over a gentle fire till it melts, will then explode with a noise equal to the report of a pistol.

I made some experiments with this powder before the late duke of Montagu,

by which it was evident, that, under proper management, it might be used in the service to great advantage; but the death of that nobleman prevented the prosecution of the inquiry. All depends upon the making a large quantity of the powder melt together; for, in general, when a little is melted, it explodes, and carries the unmelted away with it; so that a large quantity makes no more report, nor has any more force, than a smaller. This melting a sufficient quantity together is to be effected by a decreasing fire, which is to be raised at the time when all is melted, to make the explosion. We carried it so far as to find, that a drachm of it thus completely exploded had great effects, and was equal to many times its weight of gunpowder. The experiments are worth prosecuting farther, by some one who has leisure and knowledge."

And also the following for making artificial lightnings.

"Mix together eight ounces of oil of vitriol, and a quart of water; put the mixture into a large and tall cucurbit; set this in a sand heat, and make the liquor warm. Then put into it two ounces of clean iron filings, by a little at a time. There will arise a thick white vapour, which will make its way out at the mouth of the glass. Apply a lighted candle to this, and it instantly takes fire. The body of the vessel is filled with flame, which flashes and disappears just in the manner of lightning. The vapour will continue to arise freely for a considerable time, and may be fired over and over again, if the liquor be kept at a due degree of heat. But if it be too hot, it will no more succeed than if too cool.

This gives some idea of those damps in mines, which take fire at the approach of a candle; and being in great quantity, often do terrible mischief. We know that iron is almost every where in the earth, and that the vitriolick acid is also common there. Where therefore can be the wonder that effects are produced in the earth, like those which we are able thus to produce by chemistry?

The solution of iron may be so managed that the flame shall play about the top of the vessel for a long time, or continue fixed in the manner of a candle. All this depends upon the management of the heat, the shape of the vessel, and the proportion of the ingredients. It may be very well done in a Florence wine flask."

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of last PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 360, and Concluded.

THE only important affair of this session in which no bill seemed to be designed, was that relating to the lottery of the preceding year, which was introduced as follows: Dec. 4, it was ordered by the House of Commons, that an account should be laid before the house of the contributors to the lottery directed by an act of parliament, passed in the last session, intitled, *An act for purchasing of the museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, &c.* And in pursuance of this order, there was presented to the house, on the 12th, a book, intitled, *An account of the contributors to the lottery directed by the said act.* The title of which book was then read, and the book ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the house. Next day a clause in the said act being read, it was ordered, that the managers and directors of the said lottery, should lay before the house, the account (delivered to them by the receivers appointed in pursuance of the said act) of all sums of money accrued or come to the hands of the said receivers, or any of them respectively. And another clause in the said act being read, it was ordered, that the receivers of the sums contributed to the said lottery, should lay before the house, an account of such contributors, who paid down a proportion of their consideration money, and did not pay the remaining part before the 26th of October last, with an account of the sums so received, and what was become thereof, and also an account of the tickets disposed of in consequence of such contributors default, distinguishing by, and to, whom, sold, and when, and for what price. These accounts were all accordingly laid before the house the next day; and the titles being read, were ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house.

The house being thus possessed of the proper materials, a motion was the same day made by George Cooke, Esq; that the said book should be referred to the consideration of a committee; which motion being seconded by James Colebrook, Esq; and several clauses of the said act, as well as several parts of the said book being read, a long debate ensued, in which, besides the said two gentlemen, the chief speakers for the motion were Thomas Prowse, Esq; Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; William Thornton, Esq; Sir John Rushout, and Charles Townshend, Esq; and the chief speakers against the motion were, Sir William Yonge, Welbore Ellis, Nicholas Hardinge, and Henry Fox, Esqs: And

And the previous question having been proposed, viz. that that question be now put, it was carried in the affirmative; after which the question was put upon the motion, and carried in the affirmative without a division; whereupon a committee was appointed, who were to examine the said book, and to report to the house what they should find in the same material to be laid before the house; that all who came to the committee should have voices; and that they should have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 17th, the above mentioned accounts were all referred to the said committee, and they having chosen the said George Cooke, Esq; for their chairman, proceeded to examine as directed, during which they examined all the receivers and their clerks, as also several other persons, and at last agreed upon such facts as they thought material to be laid before the house; which Mr. Cooke reported to the house on March 5, when it was ordered, that the said report should be taken into consideration on the 14th, and the same having been then taken into consideration, and several clauses of the said act read, the following resolutions were agreed to by the house, viz.

1. That Peter Leheup, Esq; did enter the names of several persons, as contributors to the lottery, established by an act passed last session of parliament, in the book prepared by his order, and for his use, as one of the receivers of the contributions to the said lottery; and that contributors names for above five thousand eight hundred tickets, were entered by him in the said book, before the first meeting of the receivers, on Saturday the ninth of June, 1753.

2. That the said Peter Leheup took upon himself the management, order, and direction, of this branch of the lottery; appointing the place to receive contributions at, and preparing the advertisement for that purpose; naming clerks for the other receivers; providing books and printed forms of receipts; and directing the other receivers how to proceed.

3. That the lottery office at the Exchequer, was the place appointed to receive contributions to the said lottery, whereof notice was given by the receivers in the London Gazette, of June 9, 1753, purporting, that the said receivers would attend on the then 14th instant at the said office, from nine till one o'clock in the forenoon, and so continue constantly every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

4. That the said receivers without regard to the above notice, did take in many contributions on the said June 9, and on

several other days, preceding the time appointed by them in the Gazette for that purpose.

5. That contributions were taken in by the said receivers on Thursday, the said June 14, before and after the hours appointed, and after proclamation was made, that no more would be taken that day, and after the doors were ordered to be shut in pursuance of such publick notice.

6. That contributions were taken by the said Mr. Leheup, at the Treasury, on Monday or Tuesday the 11th or 12th, and on Wednesday, June 13, last, particularly, for Mr. Calmel, who asked for 260 or 270 tickets.

7. That the said Peter Leheup (after telling the said Mr. Calmel, there could be only twenty tickets in his own name) bid him take paper, and pen and ink, and sit down in the office, and make out a list: That, after Mr. Calmel had so made out a list of names for the number of tickets he proposed taking, Mr. Leheup made no objection to the names, but delivered him receipts for that number of tickets.

8. That the said Peter Leheup did not make good his first payment at the Bank, within three days after the lottery was full, as the other receivers did, and as the act directs.

9. That no contributors first payment for tickets in the said lottery became forfeited, till after October 26, 1753.

10. That the said Peter Leheup disposed of 60 tickets in his department, on or before October 26, 1753, which he has returned as forfeited tickets.

11. That the said Peter Leheup has not accounted for the premium such tickets bore, as the other receivers have done.

12. That the receivers could have no property in, or any right to dispose of, the non-claimed tickets.

13. That it appears to this house, that receipts for many thousand tickets were publickly sold in Exchange-Alley, within a few days after the lottery was full, viz. on and before June 21, for Sampson Gideon, Esq; at a very considerable premium; and that a draught of the said Mr. Gideon's, payable to the said Mr. Leheup, for 40l. was paid into the Bank by him, in part of his first payment, on or about June 18, 1753; and that by draught or order of the said Mr. Gideon, 1666l. 5s. were paid to Mr. Brasseys and company, bankers, on June 19, 1753, to Peter Leheup, junior; 1550l. whereof was paid in three bank notes; which individual bank notes were paid into the Bank on June 21, 1753, by the said Peter Leheup,

Leheup, the receiver, towards making good his first payment.

14. That, (after the said receivers had, by publick notice in the Gazette, appointed a time and place for the receiving contributions for the purchase of tickets in the said lottery) the taking in contributions, and issuing receipts, before that time was contrary to the method prescribed by the act, defeating the purposes of an open subscription, and an imposition on the publick.

15. That the said Peter Leheup, having, before the said act passed, taken in contributions to the said lottery, did thereby assume to himself a power of pre-determining, what should be the proceeding, and who should be the contributors, under the said act; and that several of the provisions in the said act, when it was passed (declaring, that the contributions should be received in a publick manner, and from any person) were thereby in a great measure defeated, and rendered ineffectual.

16. That the said Peter Leheup, in entering the names of persons as contributors, who did not make their first payment at the time of his accepting them as such, and afterwards in taking upon himself to become contributor for the tickets, which were entered in the names of several of the said persons, and in taking contributions privately at the Treasury, instead of publicly at the lottery office, was guilty of a direct violation of the said act, and of a breach of trust.

17. That the said Peter Leheup, one of the receivers of the said lottery, in receiving contributions on the said June 14, till eight at night, and after proclamation was publicly made about one o'clock, by order of the said Mr. Leheup, that no more would be taken that day, and the office doors then shut;—in disposing of the non-claimed and double charged tickets, instead of re-delivering them to the managers and directors of the lottery, as the act directs;—in disposing of 60 tickets as forfeited, before they actually became forfeited;—in aiding and instructing contributors, how that part of the said act, which directs, that no person should be allowed to subscribe for more than twenty tickets, might be evaded;—and in not paying the contributions into the Bank within the time limited by the said act, was guilty of a further violation of the said act, and of another breach of trust.

18. That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct his attorney general forthwith to prosecute, in the

most effectual manner, the said Peter Leheup, for his said offences.

And then it was ordered, 1. That the said address be presented to his majesty by such members of this house, as are of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

A 2. That the said resolutions be humbly laid before his majesty at the same time with the address.

B Most of these resolutions were unanimously agreed to, but the last was opposed by Robert Nugent, Esq; and Sir William Yonge, and supported by George Cooke, Esq; col. Haldane, Charles Townshend, Esq; William Northey, Esq; Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq; and Sir Richard Lloyd; and upon the question's being put, was agreed to without a division.

C Having now given an account of the most important affairs that were brought before the last session of last parliament, we shall conclude with observing, that, April 6, his majesty came to the house of peers, and put an end to the session, after passing the acts then ready for the royal assent, with a most gracious speech from the throne, which our readers may see in our Magazine for April last, p. 176.

S I R,

D Tho' the Relation of a Thunder Storm in Cornwall, in the Philosophical Transactions, has been inserted in some of the Papers, yet, as it is so remarkable, I think it ought not to be omitted in your London Magazine, where it will be better preserved than in a News-Paper, and made more publick than in the Transactions, which are designed chiefly for the Learned.

E An Account of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning near Ludgvan in Cornwall, in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Wm. Borlase, M. A. F. R. S. to the Rev. Dr. Lyttleton, Dean of Exeter.

Ludgvan, Feb. 1, 1753.

F O N Dec. 20, last, about 8 in the morning, I perceived the sky suddenly overcast in the E. with very dark and red angry clouds, the wind very boisterous during their continuance. They passed away, and at intervals we had clear blue sky, and then large clouds again, attended with cold showers. About a quarter before 12, there was neither rain nor wind, but sunshine: However, some flying thin clouds were observed to join, and form a body in the N. W. and then ensued one of the most shocking peals of thunder I ever heard, attended here with much lightning, but it did no harm. It was so also in the high grounds of St. Hilary (the next parish on the E.) where a gentleman travelling found all the downs round him on a sudden

full

full of lightning. But this thunder cloud broke about 3 miles to the W. of this place, in the side of Moelfra hill, in the parish of Maddern, where I traced the marks the lightning had left, as follows.

The first was an incision, or scratch, made in the turf, about 3 inches wide, and 2 deep, where the lightning coming up from the S. W. passing thro' a bank, and issuing out in 3 streams, which united again, turned away to the N. About 10 paces to the N. of these breaches, are more marks of the same kind, but not in the same direction; for the lightning here came from the N. W. and, passing upwards, the furrow it had made grew wider and somewhat deeper, as it gained upon the hill, especially where it met with bank or stone; and some banks were 5 foot wide, which had their tops untouched, but were pierced thro' as with a bullet. This 2d furrow was (as all the rest) not in a strait line, but a vermicular direction, and with its turnings led us to a karn, or edge of flat rocks. Here the lightning passing parallel to the side of the karn, came in a direction from W. by N. and meeting with a flat rock (which we call a quoit) standing on its edge, the southern part of which directly opposed its passage, cut off all that end, split the quoit into 2 thinner ones, took off several splinters, and left large spots of sulphur (whitish like arsenick) on that side whence the shivers were taken off. On the top of this quoit is a remarkable incision, about 3 inches long, and as many wide, whence a piece of the same dimensions was carried off, as if a musket ball had been fired at it. The lightning from this rock spread to the S. in 2 branches, breaking and rooting up some stones, and making its way clear under others, appearing again on the other side. These last mentioned furrows were 10 inches wide and a foot deep; besides which, we found several places in the hill with holes about a foot wide, and 6 or 8 inches deep, and several clods cut thin and clear off the ground; which shews, that as this lightning went like darts thro' banks and stones, and tore up the ground in many places like a plough-share, so in others it spread into an horizontal thin edge, which scooped up and carried off the little unevennesses of the turfy ground. The whole tract of this lightning was about a furlong from W. to E. Two women, 1 half a mile, the other but a quarter distant, saw a smoke, at the karn, as if several muskets had been discharged there. A third woman, not a furlong distant, saw the town-place, where her house was, as it were all on fire; and during this dread-

ful thunder, the sheep on the hill ran to and fro, as if driven by a pack of dogs. This hill of Moelfra is the highest land between N. and S. sea in this part, about 2 miles from the former, and 4 from the latter.

This first thunder-clap was succeeded, in less than a quarter of an hour, by another, which broke at a village, in the parish of Gullval, called Trythal, about a mile and half to the S. W. of Moelfra-hill, and was attended with the following melancholy accidents.

Thomas Olivey, a farmer, was returned from the field about a quarter before 12, and had all his family round him in the kitchen, except his daughter who was in the hall. The farmer sat by the fire, and his wife upon a bench before it: Their only son, 23 years of age, was standing at a window, when it lightened much, and the first clap of thunder (spoken of before) followed. This clap was so violent here, that nothing was remembered equal to it, and the back-door of the kitchen quivered. The farmer desired his son not to stand so near the window, upon which he removed backwards into the corner of the room, and sat down. The apprentice boy laughing at him, was chid by his master, and luckily for him, sent out of the room, to take care of something without doors. The lightning came from the W. N. W. and falling upon the stack of the kitchen chimney, which was about 4 foot square, and as much in height, of hewn stone, carried it clear off from the house, and threw it into a pool of water 20 feet distant. In the chamber over the kitchen, directly beneath the top of the chimney, was a little closet boarded in; all the boards were broken to pieces, the timbers of the roof shatter'd, as also the bedstead. Two planks of the chamber were forced, a large cloaths press thrown down, and the S. windows (except one casement) all broken, and blown out. From the top of the chimney, and chamber, it descended into the kitchen, where the family was. The farmer saw no lightning, nor heard any thunder, after the first clap before mentioned; but as soon as he had given the aforesaid orders to the apprentice, was struck senseless with the first flash, and thrown into the middle of the kitchen, and continued senseless for a quarter of an hour. As soon as he came to himself, he asked who struck him? but had not the use of his arms, and felt an aching pain, shooting, as he described it, into his bones; and a brand iron, which hung in the chimney, being thrown down into a pan of boiling water,

water, had so dashed the water upon him, that his life was in extreme danger for above a fortnight.

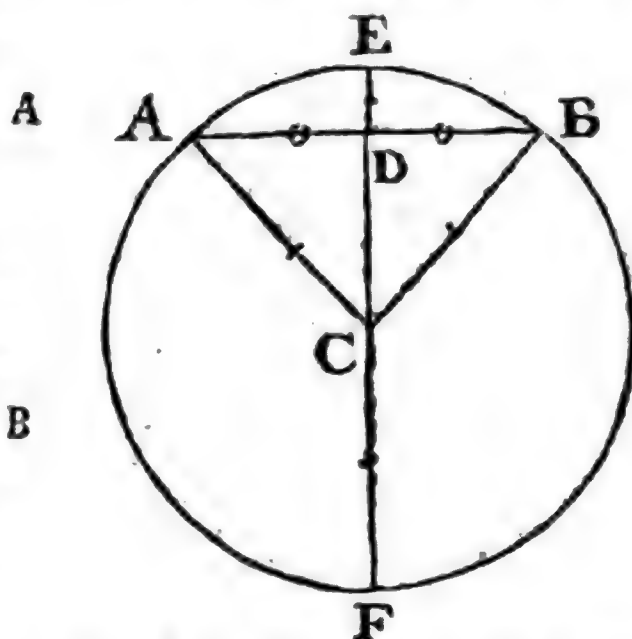
Mrs. Olivey was struck down before the hearth; both her shoes, tho' buckled as usual, were struck off her feet, but her feet not hurt, and being neither burnt nor senseless, was able to cry out for help, but could not move; for she had no use of her under limbs for a day and an half. The farmer's brother was at the end of a long table in the same room, and was only flung against the wall, about 3 feet distant, not hurt. Mrs. Olivey's sister was near the back-door, a plank of which was started, and beat in; she was struck senseless and thrown 12 feet off against a settle. The farmer's son was struck dead where he was sitting, but not moved from his seat, nor his face at all changed. His coat and waistcoats (for he had 2 on) were torn into shreds, so that I could hardly distinguish where the pieces had been joined; his shirt had a rent, 2 feet long, down the back, and was scorched; his left shoe torn from his foot, and the little toe hung but by a bit of skin. His dog was lying at his feet, dead likewise, but never moved out of his place. The farmer's daughter received the shock in the hall, was struck senseless, but revived soon; felt a trembling all over, her feet tingling and partly benumbed, and stiff, as if sleeping; but perceiving in the room a cloud of smoke, and hearing her mother cry out, she made haste into the kitchen, which she found full of smoke, stinking like brimstone.

The lightning had left a mark quite cross the clavel of the kitchen chimney, about half an inch wide, in an undulating direction, broke thro' the partitions of the under floor, thrown down the shelves, carried out all the S. windows, forced up the stair-case, blown out the N. window, missed a clock which stood close by; and being somewhat spent when it reached the hall, carried out the windows, moved not some delft basons in the S. window, but forced the door of a beaufet at the end of the hall an inch and half inwards, and shook the E. wall of the house to the very foundation.

The house stands very high, without tree or hill near it. I went thither purposely to examine into the circumstances of this melancholy accident; and, after I had talked a little with the farmer and his family, and they had all kindly entered into a detail of the particulars, the tears appeared in the eyes of some; others, even then, tho' almost a month after the misfortune, trembled; and all faltered in their speech, and could not

go on with their story, without frequent pauses.

Two QUESTIONS by Mr. Hemingway of Norwich.



1. L HATH applied to K in the county of Norfolk, for a piece of excellent clay ABEA, being the segment of a circle CAEBFA, whose radius is $= 12$, and the versed sine $DE = 3$ Gunter's chains: Query the purchase money at five hundred pounds per acre?
2. Admit a rectangular piece of land whose length is $= x$, the breadth $= y$, the diagonal $= d = 11.95$ chains, and $AA = 7,1401247770609$ acres; finally, if $x + y \times y = 1000$, the length, and breadth of the said parallelogram are hence required.

ARCHIMEDES

A Description of BATAVIA, belonging to the Dutch, in the East-Indies. (See the PROSPECT hereto annexed.)

BATAVIA, now the capital of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, (as Bantam was formerly) is situate in a level country, on a fine bay of the sea, in 106 degrees of eastern longitude, and six degrees of south latitude, 40 miles east of Bantam. Several islands lying before the bay, cover it from the winds and waves, so that 1000 sail may ride here with safety. Two large moles run out half a mile into the sea, and vessels may lie close to the keys. In one of these islands, the Dutch are perpetually building or careening of ships; from whence they call it *On-roff*, or *No-roff*. The city of Batavia is nearly square, built with white stone, and laid out in spacious streets; canals lined with stone, and planted with evergreens, running thro' the chief of them; the river, which runs thro' the middle of the town, supplying them with water. It is defended by a fort, which commands the harbour, and is surrounded by a wall and 22 bastions. What adds to the beauty of the

the place is their bridges, near 60 of which, built with stone, are laid over the canals. Within the fort stands the governor's house, and the apartments of the principal officers. In the middle of the town is a fine square, on one side of which is the great church, and on another the stadthouse. The suburbs reach a mile and half beyond the city, in which are large gardens and orchards. Here the Chinese live, or rather did live, before their terrible massacre by the Dutch, about 14 years ago, and had their temples and tombs resembling those in their mother country. Here also reside the Javanese, Malays, Bandanese, and a multitude of other people brought hither by the Dutch from the countries they have enslaved in these parts. Little forts are erected on every side, six or seven miles from the town, to defend the avenues, and for the security of their country seats and gardens.

Several of the Timoreans, inhabitants of an island east of China, having been brought hither by the Dutch, do also constitute part of the people of Batavia. Many more nations, besides those already mentioned, have been subdued by the Dutch, and out of them they have formed a body of 12 or 15,000 regular troops, of whom 1000 mount guard at Batavia every day. By introducing such numbers of Indian nations, the Dutch have made Batavia one of the most populous cities in Asia; and the chief people of the several nations being thus in their power, they have not much to fear from the meaner sort, who have been left behind to cultivate the ground.

The Dutch suffer no European nation to trade to Java. The Chinese import their merchandize to Batavia, and the Dutch themselves import the produce of Japan, the Spice islands, Persia, Surat, Bengal, the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, and all the merchandize of Europe and Africa. Never were such magazines of goods laid up in any city, as in Batavia, except in Amsterdam itself; and as they barter the goods of one country for another, the Indian trade is so far from diminishing their treasure, that it brings them in more gold and silver than any other traffick. The Dutch, with great propriety assume the title of sovereigns of all the seas, from the Cape of Good-Hope, eastward to Cape-Horn in America; as there is no likelihood of any power being able to resist the fleets they can fit out at Batavia within these limits.

The Hollanders have founded schools in Batavia for teaching the learned languages, and all kinds of mechanick arts

September, 1754.

are brought to great perfection here. A printing-house, paper-mills and gun powder-mills are erected here: There are also sugar-bakers, cotton-weavers, carpenters, ropemakers, bricklayers, shipwrights, smiths, brasiers, cutlers, &c.

The Dutch governor of Batavia takes great state upon him, and has in reality the power of a sovereign prince. A troop of horse guards precede his coach when he goes out, halberdiers surround the coach, and a company of foot-guards march after it, clothed in yellow sattin, enriched with silver lace and fringe: The governor's lady also has her guards, and is attended in all respects, both within and without doors, like a queen.

The Dutch have upwards of 20,000 standing forces in Java, one part Hollanders, and the other Indians. As Batavia is a place of the greatest trade in India, the customs must be very considerable. Beside the land-forces, they have no less than 30 or 40 men of war in India, which is a force sufficient to engage any European or Indian fleet they may meet with in those seas.

The cruelties exercised by the Dutch, both on Europeans and Indians, in the last century, were almost forgot, till the massacre of the Chinese in Batavia, in the year 1740, revived the memory of them: To justify which, the Dutch pretended to have discovered a conspiracy of the Chinese to make themselves masters of Batavia, and extirpate the Hollanders. (See a particular account of this massacre, in our Mag. for 1741, p. 350, 361, where near 12,000 Chinese were butchered in one day, and the kennels of the streets ran with blood.)

From the Appendix to the 3d Part of Mr. Franklin's New Experiments on Electricity, lately published, it seems as if a new Improvement might from that Art be made in our Cookery, as will appear from the Appendix itself, the first Part of which is as follows.

“AS Mr. Franklin, in a former letter to Mr. Collinson, mentioned his intending to try the power of a very strong electrical shock upon a turkey, that gentleman accordingly has been so very obliging as to send an account of it, which is to the following purpose.

He made first several experiments on fowls, and found that two large thin glass jars gilt, holding each about six gallons, and such as I mentioned I had employed in the last paper I laid before you on this subject, were sufficient, when fully charged, to kill common hens outright; but the turkeys, though thrown

418 Manner of SHEERING SHEEP in the Ardennes. Sept.

into violent convulsions, and then, lying as dead for some minutes, would recover in less than a quarter of an hour. However, having added three other such to the former two, though not fully charged, he killed a turkey of about ten pounds weight, and believes that they would have killed a much larger. He conceited, as himself says, that the birds killed in this manner eat uncommonly tender."

But if our luxury should introduce this method of killing meat for pur polite tables, we must from the same author caution those employed in it, to take care that they do not thereby send themselves to the shambles; for in this Appendix it is added as follows.

"In making these experiments, he found, that a man could, without great detriment, bear a much greater shock than he imagined; for he inadvertently received the stroke of two of these jars through his arms and his body, when they were very near fully charged. It seemed to him an universal blow throughout the body from head to foot, and was followed by a violent quick trembling in the trunk, which went off gradually in a few seconds. It was some minutes before he could recollect his thoughts, so as to know what was the matter; for he did not see the flash, tho' his eye was on the spot of the prime conductor, from whence it struck the back of his hand; nor did he hear the crack, though the by-standers said it was a very loud one; nor did he particularly feel the stroke on his hand, tho' he afterwards found it had raised a swelling there, of the bigness of half a swan-shot, or pistol-bullet. His arms and the back of his neck felt somewhat numbed the remainder of the evening, and his breast was sore for a week after, as if it had been bruised. From this experiment may be seen the danger, even under the greatest caution, to the operator, when making these experiments with large jars; for it is not to be doubted, but several of these, fully charged, would as certainly, by increasing them, in proportion to the size, kill a man, as they before did a turkey.

N. B. The original of this letter, which was read at the Royal Society, has been mislaid.

The Manner of Sheering Sheep in the Ardennes, a Forest in Lower Germany, between Limburg and Lorraine, and of preventing many Distempers incident to them.

THE sheep of the Ardennes are every where celebrated for the exquisite delicacy of their flesh; and, from a

particular secret of sheering them, their wool also is in no less esteem. Amidst all the accidents and distempers to which sheep are liable, seldom any of them are known to die, certain innocent remedies soon restoring them; I have observed every where else there is a fixed season for sheering sheep, and accordingly, I have seen, not a few, after being shorn, shivering, with the sharpness of the air; whereas in the Ardennes, if the month of April or May be too hot or too cold, the sheering is delayed, and it is not often they set about it before the middle of spring; if, when bared, they are found to have received any wound in the sheering, it is rubbed over with a liquid pitch, and all the rest of the body well washed with wine or oil. In some part of the Ardennes, the wine is mixed with oil-lees, or an ointment is made of wine, oil, and virgin wax; and this precaution is said not only to thicken their wool, but also preserves them from sores and the scab. They are never sheered in the morning, it being a proverb in the country, that wool is to be sheered, as fruits designed for keeping are to be gathered, when the dew and coolness have been exhaled by the heat of the sun; if sheep are sheered when sweating, the wool by imbibing the sweat becomes the softer and better coloured.

Sheep are subject to a kind of distemper, which within two or three weeks frequently sweeps away a whole flock; but to prevent such a fatality, the Ardennes sheep at the beginning of the spring have a certain potion given them. The flock is first carefully examined, and the ailing sheep separated from the sound, an excellent method; yet is the Ardennes the only place where I ever see it practised; after this, the juice of wild sage, and hore-hound well cleansed, is mixed in their drink, and this continued for a fortnight successively. In autumn this medicament is repeated, and those who are sick likewise go through the same course during a fortnight, and generally with a very happy effect.

Upon being seized with the scab, which the negligence of the shepherds does but too often occasion, an ointment is prepared for them of the juice of any kind of sage, mixed up to a consistency with pulverized ceruse and fresh butter; with this the sheep are rubbed, and three days after washed with the urine of a she ass, which cures them.

If the excessive heats have so affected them, that they grow sickly and faint, and even to a total loss of appetite, the juice of wild beets is mixed in their drink, and

and endeavours are used that they should eat them, which if they can be brought to, they are the sooner upon their legs; but if any asthmatick symptoms appear in the sheep, the tip of their ears is cut off, after which, the paunch of a sheep being thoroughly boiled in wine, a spoonful of the liquor is given to every sheep; and this never fails, in a very little time, to set them to rights.

The cough is so common a disorder among sheep, that one seldom passes near a flock without hearing it in several; yet in the Ardennes it is otherwise, for upon their first coughing a radical cure is wrought by syringing, during six or eight days, up the sheep's nostrils, blanch'd almonds pounded with wine.

It sometimes happens, that sheep feed in pastures intermixed with noxious herbs; which not seldom occasions their belly to swell, and this, without a speedy remedy, proves fatal; but, upon the first appearance of it, they are bled in the lip, and a spoonful of man's urine administered to them, which makes a perfect cure.

If along with the grass they have eat any worms, or leeches, olive-oil mixed with warm vinegar is poured down their throats; this not only cures them of the present evil, but preserves them from several other accidents.

An abscess or imposthume in the sheep is cut, and salt, well pulverized and burnt with liquid pitch, strewed over the incisions.

In order to make the sheep good nurses, so that they may be able plentifully to suckle two lambs, all they do is to bind dittany and trefoil to their bellies.

Upon the lambs being sick a few ivy leaves are given them to eat, which, after a week, so well restores them, that they suck very vigorously.

All these remedies are innocent and tried; and I was the rather induced to make them publick, as they are of use, and not generally known.

The Writer of the GRAYS-INN JOURNAL, under the Name of Charles Ranger, Esq; being about to take Leave of the Publick, and lay down the said Paper, which had subsisted for two Years, recommends the CONNOISSEUR, from which we often make Extracts for the Entertainment of our Readers, in the following Terms.

I DO not flatter myself on this occasion, that the present writer will be missed by the publick; on the contrary, I believe it probable that the vacancy may be filled by some more able and rising genius; and while the *Connoisseur* deals out his

ingenious productions, I am too sensible that Ranger may not be regretted. Be that as it may, as the name of Mr. Town has been often mentioned in the *Gray's-Inn Journal*, I must take this opportunity to declare, that, however, applications may have been made of that character, I only meant general satire. With regard to Mr. Town, who now entertains the publick, he certainly has no relation to that ideal personage, and after perusing his writings, I have often applied Swift's lines to myself,

When he can in one essay fix
More sense than I can do in six,
It gives me such a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit.

As I now no longer dread him for a rival, I cannot have the sense of his merit without shewing the love, at the same time; and if an elegant stile, a delicate vein of humour, and on many subjects beautiful strokes of wit in the opposition of ideas, can any way recommend an author, I am persuaded Mr. Town will bid fair for the publick favour.

Having mentioned thus much, I must add, that I do not here take upon me to prescribe to my readers; the publick invariably judges well for themselves, and from their decision there is no appeal.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 19.

ON Wednesday last arrived in town, Col. George Washington and Capt. James Maccay, who gave the following account to his honour the governor, of the late action between them and the French, at the Great Meadows in the western part of this dominion *.

"The 3d of this instant July, about 9 o'clock, we received intelligence that the French, having been reinforced with 700 recruits, had left Mononghela, and were in full march with 900 men to attack us. Upon this, as our numbers were so unequal (our whole force not exceeding 300) we prepared for our defence in the best manner we could, by throwing up a small entrenchment, which we had not time to perfect, before our sentinel gave notice, about 11 o'clock, of their approach, by firing his piece, which he did at the enemy, and, as we learned afterwards, killed three of their men; on which they began to fire upon us, at about 600 yards distance, but without any effect: We immediately called all our men to their arms, and drew up in order before our trenches; but as we looked upon this distant fire of the enemy only as

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* See our Mag. for last Month, p. 370. And a Map of the Western parts of Virginia, in our Mag. for June last.

an artifice to intimidate, or draw our fire from us, we waited their nearer approach before we returned their salute. They then advanced in a very irregular manner to another point of woods, about 60 yards off, and from thence made a second discharge; upon which, finding they had no intention of attacking us in the open field, we retired into our trenches, and still reserved our fire, as we expected, from their great superiority of numbers, that they would endeavour to force our trenches; but finding they did not seem to intend this neither, the colonel gave orders to fire, which was done with great alacrity and undauntedness. We continued this unequal fight with an enemy sheltered behind the trees, ourselves without shelter, in trenches full of water, in a settled rain, and the enemy galling us on all sides incessantly from the woods, till eight o'clock at night, when the French called to parley: From the great improbability that such a vastly superior force, and possessed of such an advantage, would offer a parley first, we suspected a deceit, and therefore refused to consent that they should come amongst us; on which they desired us to send an officer to them, and engaged their parole for his safety: We then sent capt. Van Braam, and Mr. Peyronce, to receive their proposals; which they did, and about midnight we agreed that each side should retire without molestation, they back to their fort at Monongehela, and we to Wills's creek: That we should march away with all the honours of war, and with our stores, effects, and baggage. Accordingly the next morning, with our drums beating and colours flying, we began our march in good order, with our stores, &c. in convoy: But we were interrupted by the arrival of a reinforcement of 100 Indians among the French, who were hardly restrained from attacking us, and did us considerable damage by pilfering our baggage. We then proceeded, but soon found it necessary to leave our baggage and stores; the great scarcity of provisions obliged us to use the utmost expedition, and having neither waggons nor horses to transport them. The enemy had deprived us of all our creatures, by killing, in the beginning of the engagement, our horses, cattle, and every living thing they could, even to the very dogs. The number of the killed on our side were 30, and 70 wounded; among the former was lieut. Mercier, of capt. Maccay's independent company; a gentleman well respected, whose bravery would not permit him to retire tho' dangerously wounded, till a

second shot disabled him, and a third put an end to his life, as he was carrying to the surgeon. Our men behaved with singular intrepidity, and we determined not to ask for quarter, but, with our bayonets screwed, to sell our lives as dearly as we possibly could. From the numbers of the enemy, and our situation, we could not hope for victory; and from the character of those we had to encounter, we expected no mercy, but on terms that we positively resolved not to agree to.

The number killed and wounded of the enemy, is uncertain; but by the information given by some Dutch in their service to their countrymen in ours, we learn that it amounted to above 300; and we are induced to believe it must be very considerable, by their being busy all night in burying their dead, and yet many remained the next day; and their wounded, we know, were considerable, by one of our men, who had been made prisoners by them after signing the articles, and who, on his return told us, that he saw great numbers much wounded and carried off upon litters.

We are also told by some of their Indians after the action, that the French had an officer of distinguishable rank killed. Some considerable blow they must have received, to induce them to call first for a parley, knowing, as they perfectly did, the circumstances we were in."—Thus far the account in the Virginia Gazette, to which they subjoin, in Italicks.

"Thus have a few brave men been exposed to be butchered, by the negligence of those who, in obedience to their sovereign's command, ought to have been with them many months before; and it is evidently certain, that had the companies from New-York been as expeditious as Capt. Maccay's from South-Carolina, our camp would have been secure from the insults of the French, and our brave men still alive to serve their king and country."

From the *PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL*,
July 25.

CAPITULATION granted by M. De Villier, Captain and Commander of Infantry and Troops of his Most Christian Majesty, to those English Troops actually in the Fort of Necessity, which was built on the Lands of the King's Dominions, July 3, at Eight o'Clock at Night, 1754, viz.

AS our intentions have never been to trouble the peace and good harmony which reigns between the two princes in amity, but only to revenge the assassination which has been done on one of our officers,

officers, bearer of a citation, as appears by his writing ; as also to hinder any establishment on the lands of the dominions of the king my master : Upon these considerations we are willing to grant protection or favour to all the English that are in the said fort, upon the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Article 1. We grant the English commander to retire with all his garison, and to return peaceably to his own country ; and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French ; and to restrain as much as shall be in our power, the savages that are with us.

2. It shall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them, except the artillery, which we keep.

3. That we will allow them the honours of war, that they march out drum beating, with a swivel gun, being willing to shew them that we treat them as friends.

4. That, as soon as the articles are signed by the one part and the other, they strike the English colours.

5. That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go to make the garison file off, and take possession of the fort.

6. And as the English have few oxen or horses, they are free to hide their effects, and come and search for them when they have met with their horses ; and that they may, for this end, have guardians in what number they please, upon condition they will give their word of honour not to work upon any building in this place, or any part this side of the mountain, during a year, to be accounted from this day.

7. And as the English have in their power an officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made in the assassination of the Sieur de Jamonville, that they promise to send them back with safeguard to the fort Du Gerne, situated on the Fine River. And for surety of this article, as well as this treaty, Mr. Jacob Vambram and Robert Stobo, both captains, shall be put as hostages till the arrival of the Canadians and French above-mentioned.

We oblige ourselves on our side to give an escort to return in safety these two officers, we promise our French in two months and half at farthest : A duplicate being made upon one of the posts of our blockade the day above.

CON. VILLIER.

There were about 400 of our people in the fort, who were attacked by 900 French and 200 Indians, and had fired at each other most part of the day, when the French commandant offered them the

above capitulation, which was soon agreed to by major Washington. After our men had marched out of the fort next morning, the Indians attacked them, killed a great many of them, and the few horses and cattle they had left, and plundered their baggage, notwithstanding the capitulation ; and when the French commander was applied to, he pretended to be extremely concerned, and, drawing his sword, ran among the Indians, where instead of the expected reproof, he highly applauded their courage and bravery. These 200 Indians were our own allies whom the French had seduced, part of them of the six nations, and the others were Delawar Indians.

IN the WORLD of Sept. 19, an acquaintance of Mr. Fitz-Adam's gives him an account of a modern club, to which he belongs, and describes the characters of several of the members. Tom Toastwell died of an apoplexy : Lord Feeble is nervous, and often low-spirited : Sir Tumbelly Guzzle is confined half the year with the gout : Col. Culverin is dropical : Sir George Plyant is in a consumption : Will Sitfast is paralytical : Dr. Carbuncle, the parson, has swelled legs, &c. After which, Mr. Fitz-Adam gives an account of his friend, as follows. He was a younger brother of a good family, was bred to the church, and had just got a fellowship in the college, when his elder brother dying, he succeeded to an easy fortune, and resolved to make himself easy with it, that is, to do nothing. As he had resided long in college, he had contracted all the habits and prejudices, the laziness, the soaking, the pride, and the pedantry of the cloyster, which after a certain time are never to be rubbed off. He considered the critical knowledge of Greek and Latin words, as the utmost effort of the human understanding, and a glass of good wine in good company, as the highest pitch of human felicity. Accordingly he passes his morning in reading the classicks, most of which he has long had by heart, and his evenings in drinking his glass of good wine, which, by frequent filling, amounts at least to two, and often to three bottles a day. He is tormented with the stone, which misfortune he imputes to his having once drank water for a month, by the prescription of the late Dr. Cheyne, and by no means to at least two quarts of claret a day, for these last 30 years. Upon the whole, Mr. Fitz-Adam concludes, that this club may not improperly be called an hospital of incurables.

A NEW SONG.

The SEX. Sung by Mr. BEARD.

As Jockey was walking one Midsummer morn, He late him down careless be-
neath a green thorn, He had not late long, till a damsel came by; To whom Jockey
sent forth a languishing eye, a languish - a languish - a languishing eye.
Did you see, says the fair one, a
fleet's blindled ram; With two little lambskins trot each by their dam. If you did, gentle
Shepherd, pray tell me which way, The innocent rovers neglectfully stray;
The innocent rovers neglectfully stray.

2.
He told her he saw them pass hastily by,
And make to the copse, tho' in faith 'twas
a lye: (a bluish,
The damsel she curty'd, and thank'd with
But Jockey stole after and lurk'd in a bush.
She search'd the copse o'er tho' no sheep
could she find. (her mind,
And heartily curs'd the young swain in
She found she was trick'd, but, alas! silly
maid, (laid,
She knew not the snare was so artfully

3.
The shepherd appear'd and says he, pretty
maid, (stay'd,
Thy ewes and thy lambskins have happily
Then sprung to her closely and ravished a
kiss, ('twas amiss.
But the maiden seem'd coy and cry'd, lye
How o'er as her friends little liberty gave,
She left her old gaffer to trust a young knave;
And now tho' her sheep are all safe in the pen,
She visits the copse o'er again, and again

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1754. 423
A New COUNTRY DANCE.
WILLINGHAM FROLICK.



The first couple cast off, one couple foot it round one another ∞ , and turn hands quite round with the third couple ∞ ; lead out on the woman's side, and the first couple hands round the second man ∞ , lead out on the man's side and turn the second woman ∞ .

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1754.

SONG for RANELAGH. By Mr. William Whitehead.

1.
YE belles, and ye flirts, and ye pert little things,
Who trip in this frolicsome round,
Pray tell me from whence this indecency springs,
The sexes at once to confound :
What means the cock'd hat, and the masculine air,
With each motion design'd to perplex ?
Bright eyes were intended to languish, not stare,
And softness the test of your sex.

2.
The girl who on beauty depends for support,
May call ev'ry art to her aid :
The bosom display'd, and the petticoat short,
Are samples she gives of her trade.
But you, on whom fortune indulgently smiles,
And whom pride has preserv'd from the snare ; [wiles,
Should sily attack us, with coyness and
Not with open and insolent air.

3.
The Venus whose statue delights all mankind
Shrinks modestly back from the view,
And kindly shou'd seem by the artist design'd
To serve as a model for you.
Then learn with her beauties to copy her air,
Nor venture too much to reveal ;
Our fancies will paint what you cover with care,
And double each charm you conceal.

4.
The blushes of morn, and the mildness of May,
Are charms which no art can procure ;
Oh ! be but yourselves, and our homage we pay,
And your empire is solid and sure.
But if Amazon-like you attack your gallants,
And put us in fear of our lives,
You may do very well for sisters and aunts,
But believe me, you'll never be wives.

Mr. Fitz-Adam, in *The World* of September 12, entreating the further Assistance of his Correspondents, in his *Laudable Endeavours for the Reformation of Manners*, says, he cannot show himself more in earnest upon this Occasion, than by closing his Paper with the following humble Address to one of its ablest Supporters.

ADAM FITZ-ADAM to the * of ***.

WITH grateful heart Fitz-Adam greets ye, [ye,
And in these rhymes, my lord, intreats
That you once more the World would prop, [drop :
Which, but for strength like yours, must
For I, grown weak, and somewhat older,
Feel it too heavy on my shoulder :
And well I may ; for bards have sung,
That giant Atlas, huge and strong,
Oft found his world too great a load,
And ask'd assistance of a god,
Who eas'd his back with little pain,
And set the world to rights again.
So I from you, my great Alcides,
(Whole aid my glory and my pride is)
Request, my lord—You know my drift—
That you would lend me t'other lift :

Your

Your smallest effort is enough,
The same you use in taking snuff :
You smile, my lord—indeed 'tis true,
A finger and your thumb will do.

Mr. Ranger, in The GRAYS-INN JOURNAL, of Sept. 14, gives us the following Lines from a Poem, entitled, The Spleen, by Mr. Green of the Custom-House, as perfectly agreeable to his Design of laying down his Paper.

WHEN I behold a poet sit,
Fondly mistaking spleen for wit,
Who, tho' short-winded, still will aim
To sound the trump of Epic fame ;
Who still on Phœbus' smiles will doat,
Nor learn conviction from his coat ;
I bless my stars, I never knew
Whimfies, which close-pursu'd, undo,
And have from old experience been
Both parent and the child of spleen ;
The subjects of Apollo's state
Who from false fire derive their fate,
With airy purchases undone
Of lands, which none lend money on,
Born dull, had follow'd thriving ways,
Nor lost one hour to gather bays.
Their fancies first delirious grew,
And scenes ideal took for true.
Fine to the sight Parnassus lies,
And with false prospects cheats their eyes ;
The fabled gods the poets sing,
A season of perpetual spring,
Brooks, flowery meads and groves of trees,
Affording sweets and similes ;
Gay dreams inspir'd in myrtle bow'rs,
And wreaths of undecaying flow'rs ;
Apollo's harp with airs divine,
The sacred musick of the Nine,
Views of the temple rais'd to fame,
And for a vacant nitch proud aim,
Ravish their souls, and plainly shew
What fancy's sketching pow'r can do ;
They will attempt the mountain steep
Where on the top, like dreams in sleep,
The muses revelations shew,
That find men crack'd, or make them so.

S I R,

If, when you have introduced your Creams and Delicacies, there should be Room for my Jelly, and you approve it, 'tis yours, and let me tell you, (tho' I say it that should not say it) if it is not the clearest, 'tis well-tasted.

To make CURRANT-JELLY.

YOUNG housewives listen, and receive
What goodly hints the muse will give ;
It matters not which 'tis, to tell ye,
Suppose it her who best loves jelly—
Of currants red, the better sort,
Well pick'd 4lbs. of white a quart :

A quart of ale, moreover, madams,
The better sort, we think, is Adam's :
Four pounds of sugar, good as any,
(*I. e.*) of sugar seven-penny :

These mix, and boil in pan of copper
Till currants shrunk proclaim it proper
To have recourse to famous sieve,
Of sam'd-Hippocrates the sieve :
That done—Let pan resplendent shine—
The boiling juice from scum refine ;
And when the weaker parts are flown,
When none remain but what 't may
own, [done :

In words more plain—when jelly's
With curious finger, light as vapour,
Sweep o'er its surface writing paper :
Be pots well-dried, in order neat,
Fit to receive the glis'tring sweet :—
And to preserve it—this the way,
Wet-paper dry'd on surface lay,
On that extend another cover,
Of what you please, ty'd tightly over.—
And on't let this inscription tell ye,
The very best red currant jelly.

Yours,

JEMMY COCKLESHELL.

To SILVIA, on her taking up a Robin-red-breast that flew in at her Window in a great Storm, and reviving it from extreme Cold, by putting it in her Bosom.

THY conquering power no more deny,
Thou dear attracting maid ;
You see two captive rivals fly
At once, t' implore your aid,
But as they court you different ways,
So different fates they meet ;
One in your lovely bosom lies,
The other at your feet.

Whilst you the rambling warbler hold
In such a safe retreat,
You wisely judge he's pinch'd with cold,
When I am scorch'd with heat.

Thrice happy little pris'ner he,
In fetters so resign'd,
Who would not such a captive be,
In Paradise confin'd ?

LOVE of FAME,—Universal.

THE love of praise, howe'er conceal'd
by art, [heart :
Reigns, more or less, and glows in ev'ry
The proud to gain it toils on toils endure ;
The modest shun it, but to make it sure.
O'er globes and sceptres, now, on thrones
it swells, [cells.
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college-
'Tis, Tory, Whig ; it plots, prays, preaches,
pleads, [rades.
Harangues in senate, squeaks in masque-
It aids the dancer's heel, the writer's head,
And heaps the plain with mountains of
the dead ;

Nor

Nor ends with life, but nods in fable
plumes, [tombs.
Adorns our hearse, and flatters on our
No man is blest by accident or guess,
True wisdom is the way to happiness :
Yet few without long discipline are sage,
And our youth only lays up sighs for age.
And what so foolish as the chace of
fame ? [aim ?

How vain the prize ? how impotent our
For what are men who grasp at praise
sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time,
That rise, and fall, that swell, and are
no more,
Born and forgot, ten thousand in an hour ?

*The following Epigrams were omitted last
Month for want of Room.*
On S Q U A B.

HONEST and friendly Squab will be,
While right and int'rest can agree ;
But when they differ, do not wonder,
If Squab and virtue are afunder.

On P I L F E R.

I F Pilfer's unknown t'ye, let truth point
him out ;
His devotion's deceit, his deceit is devout.

On S N A G G L E.

W H E N Snaggle my assistance wanted,
He fawn'd, attended close, and
canted ;
Of late you see him not about me ;
For Snaggle now can live without me.

*To the Rev. Mr. A—k, on reading a late
Sermon of his spoken Extempore.*

Y O U R keen sagacious pen you smartly
draw,
To sharply lash the reptiles of the law ;
Herest northen (nor leave us in the lurch)
But likewise scourge the reptiles of the
church. F. J.

*Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo.
Dulce loquentem.*

To the Tune of, Bally-Spelling.

A S S E M B L E D view St. A—n's fair,
I challenge you to find her
Who shall exceed the winning air
Of charming Nanny K—nd—r.

With sweetness Venus smooths her face,
With charms the graces bind her ;
Each soft accomplishment takes place
In charming, &c.

Beyond resistance, round my heart
The artless maid will wind her ;
Nature exceeds the power of art
In charming, &c.

The piercing brightness of her eye
Consumes my heart to tinder ;
I rave ! I burn ! I faint ! I die
For charming, &c.

September, 1754.

Were Venus' self to court my love,
Methinks, I scarce should mind her ;
My fond engagement none can move,
From charming, &c.

Were I allow'd my wish to name,
'Twould be that nought might hinder
The full indulgence of my flame
With charming Nanny K—nd—r.

*To SILVIA disabled, after engraving
the sword Philander upon her Brass Snuff-
Box.*

S E E Silvia, see, how much you are to
blame, [name ;
Ev'n hardest brass receives Philander's
Yet O! too charming fair, not all his art,
Can stamp his name upon thy faithless
heart

What pity 'tis thy heart should this surpass,
The hardest steel, or most obdurate brass ;
O had kind heaven, seeing my distress,
Made thy heart softer, or thy beauty less ;
I either had not seen such tempting eyes,
Or else had found that bliss thy flinty heart
denies.

*Sent with a Manuscript Book of Poems to a
Lady.*

O B E D I E N T still to your command,
I've sent the poems out of hand ;
And if they should your fancy cloy,
Why use them as the Greeks did Troy.

*Extract from the Epistles on HAPPINESS.
(See p. 375.)*

—S U C H is the title where true merits
fail,
Valu'd as gold upon the peacock's tail :
Despis'd tho' lasting, useless tho' so fair,
Serves some to laugh at, and the fool to stare.

Survey its glory and meridian height,
Confer'd where merit claims it as a right,
'Tis but a faint addition at the best,
To please the fancy not relieve the breast.
Say, can it bring me in the hour of grief,
Support to sorrow, to my fears relief :
When fainting, sick, and languishing with
pain,

Renew my courage, or my strength sustain :
In time of trial fix me firm as fate,
Bold amidst horrors ; amidst dangers, great ?
Or, when at last, death's ever dreaded dart,
Ends my frail being, trembling in my heart ;
Ere the sad gloom has banish'd joyful light,
And wrapt my eyeballs in eternal night ;
While yet I think—and still that thought
betrays

A conscious doubtfulness, a fearful maze —
Say, will it soften the perplexing scene ;
Compose my troubles, make my mind
serene ;
Pour cheerful cordials as my doubts increase ;
And, like a rose-up'd seraph, whisper
peace ?

H h h

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

L E T T E R S from the Morrea advise, that on the 15th of last July, about eight at night, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt along that coast, particularly near Lepanto, where some populous villages were swallowed up, and a great number of persons, as well as cattle, lost.

Some time since, seven quarry-men in the island of Portland being at work on a cliff 90 yards high, to loosen a large stone with iron levers, the ground a sudden gave way, and they all fell to the bottom on a heap of rubble: Four of them were beat to pieces, but the other three, providentially, were only bruised, and are recovered.

The late bishop of Cloyne, a little before his death, communicated to a friend the following case: "There is at present, while I am writing, a most remarkable case here at Cloyne, of a poor soldier in a dropsy, whose belly was swoln to a most immoderate size. He said he had been five months in an hospital at Dublin, and having tried other methods in vain, left it to avoid being tapped. It is a fortnight since he came to Cloyne, during which time he has drank two quarts of tar-water every day. His belly is now quite reduced; his appetite and sleep, which were gone, are restored: He gathers strength every moment; and he who was despaired of, seems to be quite out of danger, both to himself and to all who see him. It is remarkable that upon drinking the tar-war, he voided several worms of a very extraordinary size. This medicine, which is observed to make some persons costive, is to hydropick patients a strong purge. The present is but one of many instances, wherein the dropsy hath been cured by tar-water, which I never knew to fail in any species of that malady."

A way to preserve the face from being pitted with the small pox.

After the eruption, and when the pustles begin to swell and be filled with the pus or matter, take chalk thoroughly pulverized, and mix it with fresh cream, so as to make a kind of liquid pomatum, that it may the more easily be laid upon the patient's face, for which purpose a feather is to be used; and as the pomatum dries, the anointing is to be renewed;

thus the patient will not be tempted to scratch, the coolness of the cream preventing the itching, and the chalk with which it is mixed insensibly drying up the matter of the pustles, hinders it from penetrating into the flesh, and consequently from pitting: This precaution has benefited all on whom it has been practised.

By an extract of a letter from the master of the Bear inn in Basinghall-street it appears, that Mr. Hinchcliff, who keeps the Leeds waggon, has made four journeys from Leeds, in Yorkshire, to the said Bear inn in Basinghall-street, London, and back again to Leeds this summer, with a waggon whose wheels are nine inches wide, according to act of parliament; that he performed the several stages with this waggon in the same time he used to do with the common waggons; that the carriage is made with double shafts, drawn with eight horses; that 14 miles of the way is not turnpike-road; that he found the carriage bear a little harder than common on the horses going down hill, but not in proportion heavier than other waggons going up hill; that he brought up five tons of goods at one time; and, that it is his opinion that the broad-wheel act is the best act of parliament that was ever passed for the interest of the carrier, and the preservation of the roads. This act commences this Michaelmas, and our readers may see an abstract of it in our Mag. for last year, p. 421.

By the accounts from Virginia, about 150 of the English were killed on the spot in the late engagement, (see p. 419.) and almost all the rest, with major Washington and several other officers taken prisoners. Our men likewise lost all their baggage, &c. The commandant of the French ventured to attack the English in their intrenchment, upon information that major Washington was to be joined in a day or two by a body of 500 men. The said major and the other officers taken prisoners have been released on their parole, upon condition that they shall not serve for a twelvemonth in those parts against the French, and arrived at Williamsburgh some days before the Resolution, Capt. Garratt, left York-river, which was on July 13. Divers planters of the most westerly parts of the colony, have abandoned their lands, and are removed towards the east for safety.

Towards

Towards the end of Aug. was tried at Bridgewater a cause relating to male-practices at the late election for members of parliament at Minehead, wherein Henry Shiffner, Esq; candidate for that borough, was plaintiff, and Mess. Ball and Coffin, returning officers, defendants. The trial lasted eight hours and produced a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, for full damages and costs.

On Aug. 21, between one and two in the morning, there was at Gloucester (by the accounts from thence) the most violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain, that had ever been known, which put the inhabitants under the most terrible apprehensions, tho' no damage was done but to a house in the Bolt-lane, the main beams of which were shivered in a very surprising manner, two or three doors thrown off their hinges, and the glass forced out of all the windows.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to Aug. 27, was further prorogued to April 22.

At the assizes at Carlisle, two men for forgery, one for stealing a mare, and five women for felony, received sentence of death. At Bristol, two men and two women, for highway-robberies.

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

A fire broke out in the housekeeper's room, at the earl of Tilney's, at Wanstead, occasioned by a chafing-dish of coals being left there to keep the sweet-meats dry; by this accident a great part of the household linen was burnt, the pewter melted, and much china destroyed. 'Tis computed the damage amounted to considerably above 1000l.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Several aldermen, deputies, &c. of the bridge-committee, met at Guildhall, who came to a resolution, that Mr. Dance, the city-surveyor, should prepare an estimate of the expence of building a new bridge; and appointed a sub-committee to receive the same.

THURSDAY, 12.

Charles Flemming was tried at the Old-Bailey for robbing Mrs. Hughes, of Eating, in her chariot. The chief evidence of the identity of his person was a black servant, who not having been baptized, the court refused to take his oath, and the prisoner was acquitted.

SATURDAY, 14.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following criminals received sentence of death, viz. James Young, for stealing upwards of 40l. in a dwelling-house; John Haines, for robbing a lady of eight guineas on Hounslow-heath; Robert Hoguard, an out-lawed smuggler; Edward Bocket, for stealing two horses from Mr. Bell, a farmer, near Hatfield;

and William Hambleton, for returning from transportation.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

This morning several informations came on to be tried against Joseph Hazard and William Henry Shute, for publishing the Dublin scheme of chances, to be determined by the drawing of the present Dutch lottery, and also against Richard Bulkley and John Seal, for selling Irish vouchers, in pursuance of the said scheme, contrary to several acts of parliament; of which they were all four convicted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the repairing of London-bridge met at Guildhall, when the estimates of the expence were laid before them; according to which it is computed, that the pulling down the houses on both sides, and rendering the bridge useful and commodious for carriages and foot-passengers, will amount to upwards of 40,000l.

THURSDAY, 26.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a report concerning a new bridge at Black-Fryars, as also pulling down the houses, and enlarging the passage over London-Bridge, was read, and ordered to be printed, and sent to all the members of the said court.

George Streatfield, Alexander Sheafe, and Allen Evans, Esqrs. having refused to take upon them the office of sheriff, to which they were lately elected, the court ordered that actions should be brought against all those gentlemen for the penalties incurred by their refusal. A committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was chosen to direct the conducting of the said prosecution; and they are empowered to draw upon the chamberlain for any sum necessary to defray the expence. (See p. 331, 332, 378.)

SATURDAY, 28.

Samuel Fludyer, Esq; alderman of Cheap ward, and John Torriano, Esq; citizen and merchant-taylor, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guildhall, with the usual formality; and on Monday following they were sworn in at Westminster. (See p. 332, 378.)

Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; alderman and stationer, vice-president of the British herring-fishery, was elected into the high office of lord-mayor of London for the year ensuing. After which he returned thanks to his fellow-citizens in a genteel speech, for the great honour they had conferred on him.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 30. EDWARD Goddard of Cliffe-Pypard, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Wilts, to Miss Read, of Crowood.

H h h 2

Arthur

Arthur Weaver, Esq; of Twickenham, to Miss Papillon, of Lee, in Kent.

Charles Van, jun. Esq; of Landwern, in Monmouthshire, to Miss Kitty Morgan, daughter of Col. Morgan, member for the county of Brecon.

Mr. Williams, surgeon, to Miss Freke, only daughter of Mr. John Freke, senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Sept. 2. William Brockett, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to Miss Mary Markham, of Pater-noster-row.

3. Lord George Sackville, second son to the duke of Dorset, to Miss Diana Sambroke, of Dover-street.

5. Gilbert Knowler, Esq; of Hearn, in Kent, to Miss Presgrave, of Abingdon-buildings.

8. Probert Morgan, of Hurst, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Oliver, of Enfield.

12. Robert Baker, of Twickenham, Esq; to Mrs. Owen, of the same place.

15. Robert Randall, of Whitehall, Esq; to Miss Lane, of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

16. Peter Shaftoe, of Northumberland, Esq; to Miss Biddy Glaister, of Cumberland, a 10,000l. fortune.

Dr. Adam Austin, in Scotland, to Miss Anne Sempill, sister to lord Sempill.

19. Hon. Mr. justice Bathurst, to Mrs. Phillips.

Sept. 1. The lady of Dr. Monro, physician to Bethlem hospital, delivered of a son.

8. The lady of the Rt. Hon. — Bertie, Esq; of a daughter.

11. The lady of William Harvey, Esq; knight of the shire for Essex, of a son.

12. Lady Monson, of a daughter.

The lady of Matthew Ridley, Esq; member for Newcastle upon Tyne, of a son.

19. The lady of Thomas Taylor, of Denbury, Esq; of a son and heir.

The lady of Sir George Vandoput, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26. **M**R. Bridgwater, of Covent-garden theatre.

Christopher Tancred, of Yorkshire, Esq; whose death was mentioned in our last, has left his estate for the founding 4 exhibitions for the study of the law, in Lincoln's inn; 4 for the study of physick in Gonvill and Caius college, Cambridge; and 4 for the study of divinity in Christ-college, Cambridge; and has ordered his mansion-house at Whixley to be converted into an hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen.

Mr. William Cleghorn, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.

Rev. J. Cole, M. A. archdeacon of St. Alban's, and preacher at the Abbey-church in that town.

30. Edmund Browne, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq;

Sept. 2. Rt. Hon. Alexander earl of Leven and Melvil, one of the lords of police in Scotland, one of the senators of the college of justice, and for 13 years his majesty's commissioner to the general-assembly there.

3. Sir Tancred Robinson, of Newby, in Yorkshire, Bart. elder brother of Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, and one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir William Robinson, Bart.

5. James St. Amen, Esq; whose father was apothecary to K. James II. He has left his whole fortune, except six small legacies to his executors and servants, to Christ's-hospital, upon condition that a fine painting of bishop Juxton his grandfather be preserved in that hospital, on failure of which it is to go to the university of Oxford, to which he has left his valuable collection of books.

Lord Maitland, only son of the earl of Lauderdale.

Rev. Mr. Dolben, minor canon of Windsor.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Rainsford, of Col. Waldegrave's reg. of foot.

William Churchill, jun. Esq; at Redruth, in Cornwall.

10. Justinian Champneys, Esq; of Westenhanger, in Kent.

12. Thomas Green, Esq; at his seat at Crondall, in Hampshire, formerly a soap-boiler in Thames-street, who a few years ago paid the usual fine to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of this city.

14. Samuel Henry Eyre, Esq; merchant, in New Broad-street, brother of the late lord chief justice Eyre.

19. Rt. Hon. the countess of Strafford, mother to the present earl, at her seat at Twickenham, in Middlesex.

Admiral Charles Cotterel, at Scarborough.

20. Sir John Colleton, Bart. at his seat at Exmouth, in Devonshire.

Mr. Castelle, library-keeper to the Cottonian library.

24. The dutchess dowager of Norfolk.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Wilkins, presented by Thomas Vernon, Esq; to the living of Shrawley, in Worcester-shire.—Mr. Samuel Collins, by Mrs. Catherine Woolball, to the vicarage of Leyston, in Hertfordshire.—George Chamberlain, B. A. to the vicarage of Hembury St. Michael, in Devon.—Mr. Pretty, by the corporation of

of St. Alban's, to the rectory of the Abbey-church in that town.—William Clagget, M. A. by the bishop of Norwich, to the curacy of St. Peter's of Hungate, in that city.—Mr. Owen Phillips, by Thomas Vernon, Esq; to the rectory of Kingston, in Worcestershire.—John Mangey, M. A. by the bishop of London, to the vicarage of Great-Dunmow, in Essex.—Thomas Marshall, B. A. to the rectory of Langley-Minster, in Bucks.—Dr. Ibbetson, rector of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, and prebendary of Lincoln, collated by the bishop of London, to the archdeaconry of St. Alban's.—Mr. Paulet, made a canon of Windsor.—Mr. Jacques, of Uxbridge, presented by Mrs. Edwin, to the living of Hadgerley, in Bucks.—Thomas Rawlinson, B. A. to the rectory of Wootton-Glandville, in Northamptonshire.—John Lloyd, B. D. to the rectory of Stow with nine churches, in Northamptonshire.—Thomas Seymour, M. A. to the rectory of Hendon in the Moors, in Lincolnshire.—Samuel Sampson, B. A. to the vicarage of Loom, in Hampshire.—Mr. William Adair, by William Adair, Esq; to the vicarage of Flixton, in Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 3. The king has appointed Septimus Robinson, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof lord George Bentinck was late capt. in the first regiment of guards; John Salter, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that company, whereof the colonel himself is captain; Edward Craige, Esq; to be lieut. and — Rolt, Gent. to be ensign in the said regiment.

The king has appointed Charles Vernon, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof lord Robert Bertie was late capt. in the Coldstream regiment of guards; William Evelyn, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to that company whereof the colonel himself is captain; William Winch, Esq; to be lieut. and William Schutz, Gent. to be ensign in the said regiment.

The king has appointed Nathaniel Bateman, Esq; to be cornet and major to the first troop of horse-guards; Philip Jennings, Esq; to be guidon and major; James Dunne, Esq; to be exempt and captain, and James Dauvergne, Gent. to be adjutant and lieut. to the said troop.

The king has appointed Oliver Stephens, Gent. to be brigadier and lieut. of the second troop of horse-guards; R. Hinde, Gent. to be sub-brigadier and cornet, and Charles Clarke, Gent. to be adjutant and lieut. to the said troop.

The king has appointed Anthony St.

Leger, gent. to be sub-lieut. to the second troop of horse grenadier guards.

The king has appointed Robert Monckton, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor of the garison of Annapolis-Royal in America.

From the other PAPERS.

William Grant of Prestongrange, Esq; his majesty's advocate for Scotland, made a lord of session, and one of the commissioners of justice, in the room of lord Elchies, deceased.—Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Esq; made his majesty's advocate in his room.—Mr. James Balfour, of Pilrig, advocate, made professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.—Edward Fletcher, Esq; made guidon and captain in the first troop of grenadier-guards, Joseph Walford, Gent. lieut. and William Jeffries lieut. and adjutant in the said troop.

B—K—T—S.

ISAAC Mendes Belisario, of London, merchant.—Thomas Tyas, late of Scarborough, mercer and woollen draper.—Henry Chetham, of St. Clements Danes, Middlesex, woollen-draper.—William Speedy, now or late of Epsom, linen-draper.—Joseph Holt, now or late of Belbroughton in Worcestershire, shovel-maker.—Matthias Dupont, of Sherborne-lane, London, jeweller.—William Belamy, of London, merchant.—Edward Evans, of the Parish of Gillsfield in Montgomeryshire, cooper and timber merchant.—John Williams, late of Bristol, upholder.—John Lamy, of the parish of Christ-church, Middlesex, weaver.—Andrew Duke, of Chester, wet-glover and victualler.—William Parker, late of Leeds, chapman.—Robert Longcroft, of Brentford, potter.—Thomas Brown, of Birmingham, brushmaker.—John Gibson, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, linen-draper and haberdasher.

We shall, for the Amusement of our Readers, give an Account of the PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at both the Theatres.

DRURY-LANE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Sept. 14. Miser, | King and the Miller. |
| 17. Inconstant, | Lying Valet. |
| 19. Oroonoko, | Devil to Pay. |
| 21. Careless Husband, | Duke and no Duke. |
| 24. Macbeth, | Lying Valet. |
| 26. Recruiting Officer, | Lying Valet. |
| 28. Ditto, | Englishman in Paris. |

COVENT-GARDEN.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 16. Beggar's Opera, | Mock Doctor. |
| 18. Way of the World, | Devil to Pay. |
| 20. Richard the Third, | Contrivances. |
| 23. Merchant of Venice, | Lying Valet. |
| 25. As you like it, | Flora. |
| 27. Provoked Wife, | Lying Valet. |
| 30. City Wives Confed. | What D'ye Call It. |

FROM

FROM Paris we learn, that on the 30th ult. the new court, called the Royal Chamber, was suppressed by his most christian majesty's order: That Mr. de Maupeou, the first president of the parliament, returned to his house at Paris the day preceding, and his return celebrated by bonfires, illuminations, &c. among the people: That on the first inst. letters de cachet were delivered to every member of parliament, injoining them to assemble the fourth, which they accordingly did; and that his majesty's declaration, as follows, was then delivered to them, viz.

Lewis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, &c.

The resolution taken by the officers of our parliament, on the 5th of May last year, to suspend the administration of justice to our subjects, which they are obliged to do, to ease us; and their refusal to resume their functions, which are the indispensable duties of their places, and to which they are bound by oath, forced us to signify to them our displeasure at their conduct. The very pretext which they alledged for ceasing their ordinary service was on their part a fresh crime, and the more inexcusable, as they could not doubt of our intention at that time, as it is at all times, to hear what our parliament had to offer for our service and the good of our people, nor be ignorant that we were informed by their resolutions of the subject of their remonstrances, and must therefore be convinced that they had drawn upon themselves our refusal to hear those which they had drawn up. But after having made them feel, for some time, the effects of our displeasure, we have voluntarily listened to the dictates of our clemency, and recalled the officers of our parliament to our good town of Paris. Nevertheless, having still at heart the appeasing of the divisions that have arisen, the consequences whereof deserve all our attention, and hoping that our parliament, solicitous to repair, by a ready obedience, and redoubled labour, the prejudice which our subjects may have suffered, will give us, on all occasions, marks of their submission and fidelity, by conforming to the wise views by which we are guided, we have resolved to re-assemble them at Paris, in order to make known to them our intentions.

For these causes, and others us thereto moving, by the advice of our council, and of our own certain knowledge, full power and authority, we have, by these presents signed with our hand, ordained, and do ordain, all and every of the officers of our parliament, to resume their

usual functions in our good town of Paris, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding; and there to administer justice to our subjects without delay or intermission, according to law, and the duty of their places. And having observed, that the silence which has been observed for so many years in relation to matters that cannot be discussed without equally prejudicing religion and the state, was the most proper means for securing the public peace and tranquillity, we enjoin our parliament to be careful that nothing be done, attempted, or undertaken by any whatsoever, to the breach of this silence, and of the peace which we desire should reign in our dominions; ordering them to proceed against the offenders according to law. Nevertheless, in order to contribute to the quieting of the minds of our people more and more, to keep up an union, maintain this silence, and make the past to be entirely forgotten, it is our will and pleasure, that the prosecutions begun, and the definitive sentences passed for contumacy, from the beginning of the late troubles to the date of these presents, shall be void and of none effect, without prejudice, however, to the definitive sentences that have been passed contradictorily and in the last resort; and saving to the persons against whom they have been given the liberty of seeking redress by law, &c.

The parliament, after the reading this declaration, ordered the following entry to be made with regard to it, in their journal.

Registered, on the demand of the king's attorney-general, in order to be executed according to its form and tenor, and agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the kingdom; that in consequence thereof, no innovation may be made in the external and publick administration of the sacraments; provided always that it shall not be understood, that the court doth hereby in any wise acknowledge the justice of the imputations contained in the preamble of the said declaration; and on this account a solemn declaration shall be sent to the king in the usual form, to represent to his majesty, that his parliament, in the circumstances they were in, did nothing, in giving the preference, for some time, to publick business before private, but what the indispensable duty of their places and their oaths required, &c.

At the same time it was agreed to send a solemn deputation to his majesty, which they accordingly did on the sixth, and after their return, the parliament separated for the vacation, having first appointed a chamber of vacation as usual.

But

But these disputes do not yet seem to be at an end ; for the archbishop of Paris has since enjoined his clergy to remain firm to the orders he had formerly given them relating to billets of confession, notwithstanding the king's express exhortation to the contrary.

However, according to some later accounts the king seems to be highly displeased with this prelate for his conduct. For we were informed, that the cardinals Rochefoucault and Soubise, with the archbishops of Paris and Narbonne, waited on his majesty, in order to know his will concerning the parliament and clergy. The king answered, that he only desired peace among them, and that he would not hear any more of that affair. When the king returned to Versailles, they went

again, and begged leave to present a remonstrance at the king's levee, but it was not granted ; and his majesty answered, that he would give them audience when he came from chapel : Accordingly the deputies waited in the long gallery ; and soon after the cardinal Soubise had begun to read his remonstrance, his majesty stopped him short, and told them he had given his orders to his parliament, which he hoped they would conform to ; and then addressing himself to the archbishop of Paris, desired him to mind the functions of his charge, and be more quiet for the future than he had been hitherto ; and so dismissed them.

The young prince, of whom the dauphiness was delivered on the 27th ult. has been created duke de Berry.

The Monthly Catalogue, for September, 1754.

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11. The Trial of Mr. William Mitchell, Surgeon, for Perjury, at the Court of King's-Bench, in Trinity-Term, 1754, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

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15. A new Course of Chemistry. By J. Millar, pr. 5s. Browne. (See p. 410.)

16. A Chain of philosophical Reasoning, wherein will be explained some Passages commonly mistaken in Sir Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica, with Remarks on Matter, Motion, and other physical Subjects. By A. Campbell, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

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18. • A Treatise of Venereal Diseases. By J. Astruc. In one Vol. 4to. pr. 18s. Innys.

POETRY.

19. The Day of Judgment, pr. 1s. Keith.

20. Barbadoes. By Mr. Weekes, pr. 2s. Doddsley.

21. The Prospect. By G. Roberts, pr. 1s. Cooper.

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22. The Necessity and Advantages of human Learning ; in a Sermon preached before the Company of Skinners. By J. Towers, M. A. pr. 6d. Hitch.

23. Sixteen Discourses upon Doctrines and Duties, more particularly Christian ; and against the reigning Vanities of the Age. By Dr. Delany, pr. 5s. Rivington.

24. An Assize Sermon at Guildford, August 23, 1754. By T. Turner, A. M. pr. 6d. Bladon.

25. A Sermon before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, July 7, 1754. By W. Sharp, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.

26. A Sermon for the Benefit of the General Hospital at Bath. By R. Leyborne, D. D. pr. 6d. Hitch.

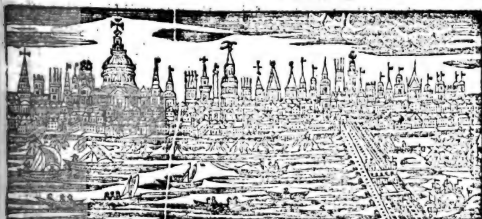
PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in SEPTEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

	Bathflore.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Bromham.
Mark-lane Exchange.									
Wheat 24s. to 7s. od q	o8l. 10s load	o9l. ois load	o7l. oos load	o9l. oos load	o7l. 10s load	2s to 3os q.	24 to 4os qu.	oys ood bufl.	3s 8d to 4s 2d
Barley 13s to 15 od.	17s to 19 q	18s to 20 q	18s to 21 q	17s to 22 q	2os to oo	16s to 17s	16s to 18s	o2s oad to oos	2sd to 2s 1d
Oats 13s od. to 15	14s to 16 6d	18s to 20	13s to 15s	13s to 16	12s to 15 6d	13s to 15s	15s to 16s	o2s od to oos	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Beans 17s to 18s 6d.	23s to 25 od	22s to 26	22s to 25s	22s to 24	18s to 3s	24s to 28s	22s to 23s	oys ood to oos	3s 2d to 3s 4d

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer

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- IV. Different Characters of two Sisters.
- V. The Moral Attributes of God defended, against Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy.
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- XIV. Character of the Scotch Clergy.
- XV. Pleasant Country of Athol.
- XVI. Regulations for the Prussian Soldiery.
- XVII. Description of the Island of Ceylon.

- XVIII. Of the Shells called Cowries.
- XIX. Mathematical Questions.
- XX. Advices from the East-Indies.
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- XXII. First Planting of Rice in Carolina, and its vast Improvement.
- XXIII. Report of the Bridge Committee.
- XXIV. Ceremony at a Nun's taking the Veil.
- XXV. POETRY: Prologue spoken at Philadelphia; Latin Paraphrase on Psalm 104; in Imitation of a Fable of Phædrus; Ode to Dr. Mead; Sheriff Janſen's Health, a Song; for Lord-Mayor's Day, 1754. a Ballad; Epigrams; a new Song set to Musick.
- XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Bailey; Fires, Accidents, &c. &c. &c.
- XXVII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths, Bankrupts.
- XXVIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
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With a new MAP of COROMANDEL, in the East-Indies, shewing the Seat of War between the English and French on that Coast, and a beautiful HEAD of FLETCHER both finely engraved.

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We shall be glad to insert the useful and judicious dissertation of Philalethes, if he will permit us to leave out a small part of it towards the end.

The letter signed Shakespeareanus shall be considered, as likewise several other pieces in prose and verse.

 Receipts for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1755, will be published together at STATIONERS-HALL, on Tuesday, November 26, 1754.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

O C T O B E R, 1754.

The ingenious Mr. Emerson, in his Principles of Mechanicks lately published, having at the End of the 8th Section given several Observations necessarily resulting from what he had before demonstrated, as they are not only curious but useful, we shall give our Readers some of them as follows.

FROM the foregoing propositions it follows, that if a certain beam of timber be able to support a given weight; another beam of the same timber, similar to the former, may be taken so great, as to be able but just to bear its own weight. And any bigger beam cannot support itself, but must break by its own weight; and any less beam will bear something more. For the strength being as the cube of the depth; and the stress, being as the matter and length, is as the fourth power of the depth: It is plain the stress increases in a greater ratio than the strength. Whence it follows, that a beam may be taken so large, that the stress may far exceed the strength. And that of all similar beams, here is but one that will support itself and nothing more. Likewise if any beam can bear ten times its own weight; no other similar beam will do the same. And the like holds in all machines, and in all animal bodies. And hence there is a certain limit, in regard to magnitude, not only in all machines and artificial structures, but also in natural ones, which neither art nor nature can go beyond; supposing them made of the same matter and in the same proportion of parts.

Hence it is impossible that mechanick engines can be increased to any bigness. For when they arrive at a particular size, their several parts will break and fall asunder by their weight. Neither can any buildings of vast bigness be made to

October, 1754.

stand, but must fall to pieces by their great weight, and go to ruin. Vast columns and pyramids will break by their weight, and tumble down.

It is likewise impossible for nature to produce animals of any vast size at pleasure; or any such thing as giants, or men of prodigious stature; except some sort of matter can be found to make the bones of, which is so much harder and stronger than any hitherto known: Or else that the proportion of the parts be so much altered, and the bones and muscles made thicker in proportion; which will make the animal distorted and of a monstrous figure, and not capable of performing any proper action. And being made similar and of common matter, they will not be able to stand or move, but being burdened by their own weight, must fall down.

Thus it is impossible that there can be any animal so big as to carry a castle upon his back; or any man so strong as to remove a mountain, or pull up a large oak by the roots: Nature will not admit of these things; whence it is impossible there can be animals of any sort beyond a determinate bigness.

Fish may indeed be produced to a larger size than land animals; because their weight is supported by the water. But yet they cannot be increased to immensity, because the internal parts will press upon one another by their weight, and destroy their fabrick.

On the contrary, when the size of animals is diminished, their strength is not diminished in the same proportion as the weight. And therefore a small animal will carry far more than its own weight, whilst a great one cannot carry so much as its weight. And hence it is, that small animals are more active, will run faster, jump further, or perform any motion quicker, for their weight, than large animals: For the lesser the animal,

animal, the greater the proportion of the strength to the stress. And nature seems to know no bounds, as to the smallness of animals, at least in regard to their weight.

Neither can any two unequal and similar machines resist any violence alike, or in the same proportion, but the greater will be more hurt than the lesser. A And the same is true of animals; for large animals, by falling break their bones, whilst lesser ones falling higher receive no damage. Thus a cat may fall two or three yards high and be no worse, and an ant from the top of a tower.

It is likewise impossible in the nature of things, that there can be any trees of immense bigness; if there were any such, their limbs, boughs, and branches must break and fall down by their great weight. Thus it is impossible there can be an oak a quarter of a mile high; such a tree cannot grow or stand, but its limbs will drop off by their weight. And hence likewise lesser plants can better sustain themselves than large ones can do. B

Neither could a tree of an ordinary size be able to stand, if it was composed of the same tender matter that some plants consist of: Nor such a plant, if it was much bigger than common. And that plants, made of such tender matter, may better support themselves, nature has made the trunks and branches of many of them hollow; by which means they are both lighter and stronger. C

The propositions before laid down, concerning the strength and stress of timber, &c. are also of excellent use in several concerns of life, and particularly in architecture; and upon these principles a great many problems may be resolved relating to the due proportion of strength in several bodies, according to their particular positions and weights they are to bear; some of which I shall briefly enumerate. D

If a piece of timber is to be holed with a mortise * hole, the beam will be stronger when it is taken out of the middle, than if it be taken out of either side. And in a beam supported at both ends; it is stronger when the hole is taken out of the upper side than the under one, provided a piece of wood is driven hard in to fill up the hole. E

If a piece is to be spliced upon the end of a beam, to be supported at both ends; it will be stronger when spliced on the under side of the beam, than on the upper side. But if the beam is supported only at one end, to bear a weight on the other, it is stronger when spliced on the upper side. F

When a small lever, &c. is nailed to a body, to move it or suspend it by; the

strain is greater upon the nail nearest the hand, or point where the power is applied.

If a beam is supported at both ends, and the two ends reach over the props, and be fixt down immoveable; it will bear twice as much weight, as when the ends only lie loose or free upon the supporters.

If a slender cylinder is to be supported by two pins; the distance of the pins ought to be $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of the length of the cylinder, that is, near $\frac{2}{3}$ its length; the pins equidistant from its ends; and then the cylinder will endure the least bending or strain, by its weight.

By the foregoing principles it also follows, that a beam fixt at one end, and bearing a weight at the other; if it be cut in the form of a wedge and placed with its parallel sides, parallel to the horizon; it will be equally strong every where; and no sooner break in one place than another.

If a beam has all its sides cut in the form of a parabola, whose vertex is at the end, and abscissa perpendicular to the axis of the solid, and base a square, a circle, or any regular polygon; such a beam fixt at one end, is equally strong throughout for supporting its own weight.

By the same principles; if a wall faces the wind, and if the section of it be a right-angled triangle; or the fore-side be perpendicular to the horizon, and the back-side terminated by a sloping plane intersecting the other plane in the top of the wall; such a wall will be equally strong in all its parts to resist the wind, if the parts of the wall cohere strongly together; but if it be built of loose materials; it is better to be convex on the back-side in form of a parabola. G

If a wall is to support a bank of earth or any fluid body, it ought to be built concave in form of a semicubical parabola, whose vertex is at the top of the wall; this is when the parts of the wall stick well together. But if the parts be loose, then a right line or sloping plane ought to be its figure. Such walls will be equally strong throughout.

All spires of churches in the form of cones or pyramids, are equally strong in all parts to resist the wind. But when the parts cohere not together; parabolick conoids are equally strong throughout.

Likewise if there be a pillar erected in form of the logarithmick curve, the asymptote being the axis; it cannot be crushed to pieces in one part sooner than in another, by its own weight. And if such a pillar be turned up-side down, and suspended at the thick end, in the air; it will be no sooner pulled asunder in one part than another. H

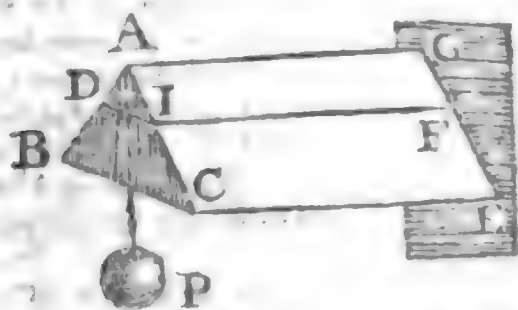
* Mortise, is a square hole cut in a piece of stuff, to receive the tenon, which is the square end of a piece of wood made to fit the mortise.

another by its own weight. And the case is the same, if the small end be cut off, and instead of it, a cylinder be added whose height is half the subtangent.

Lastly, let A E, as in the following figure, be a beam in form of a triangular prism, and if $AD = \frac{1}{9} AB$, and A I

$= \frac{1}{9} AC$, and the point A D I F be cut

away parallel to the base; the remaining beam D I C E F will bear a greater weight P, than the whole A B C E G, or the part will be stronger than the whole; which is a paradox in mechanicks.



And upon the same principles, an infinite number of questions of like kind may be resolved, which are curious enough, and of great use in the common affairs of life.

All I shall add here, is the strength of some sorts of timber as collected from experiments. A piece of wood a foot long and an inch square supported horizontally at both ends, will bear in the middle before it breaks, as follows,

	Pounds.
Oak —	320
Elm —	310
Beech —	290
Fir —	280

An Extract from a Book lately published, intitled, A VIEW of Lord Bolingbroke's PHILOSOPHY.

HIS lordship having admitted that we have ideas, and may acquire a knowledge of the physical attributes of God Almighty, to wit, his wisdom and power, but denying we have any ideas, or that we can have any knowledge of his moral attributes, to wit, his goodness and justice: And having also admitted that by the moral constitution of things happiness is annexed to virtue, and misery to vice; the author of this View undertakes to prove, that men may get as clear and as precise ideas of God's goodness and justice, as of his wisdom and power; which he does as follows, viz.

But, to prevent, or, indeed, now things are so far gone, rather to redress, all ambiguity in the terms, and equivocation in the use of them; it will be proper to

explain what true philosophy means by God's works, whether physical or moral.

Now I understand by it, that constitution of things which God hath established and directed, tending to a plain and evident end; without regard to those impediments or obstructions in its course, which the author of nature hath permitted to arise from any part of the material, or intellectual creation.

Thus, when we consider his physical works, in order to make our estimate of his wisdom and power, we conceive them as they are in themselves, and in the perfection of their constitution; tho' the great proportion of the physical system may, from the intractability of matter, be subject to some inconsiderable irregularities, which, as the true philosopher observes, will be apt to increase till this system wants a reformation: And tho' the smaller portions, such as the bodies of animals, may, from various accidents in the conception and birth, often want that convenient formation and adaption of their parts, from the wonderful contrivance of which, in the various bodies of all animals in general, arises so illustrious an evidence of the wisdom and power of the workman.

Surely, then, common sense, and all equitable measure, require us to estimate God's moral works on the same standard: To consider what the moral constitution is in itself: And (when the question is of God's goodness and justice) to keep that view distinct and separate: Nor suffer it to be disturbed or broken by any interruptions occasioned thro' the perverse influence either of the passion or action of material or immaterial beings. For, in this case, both concur to violate the constitution. In the natural system, man's free-will has no place: In the moral, the abuse of free-will occasions the most and greatest of its disorders.

In prosecuting this question therefore, as, in order to acquire and confirm our ideas of God's wisdom and power, we consider the natural system only as its order and harmony is supported by the general laws of matter and motion: So, in order to acquire and confirm our ideas of his goodness and justice, we should regard the moral system only as its order and harmony is supported by that general law, which annexes happiness to virtue, and misery to vice.

Thus much, and only thus much, is God's work, in either system; and it is from God's work we are to demonstrate his attributes. The rest, where real or apparent disorders obtrude themselves, to, obstruct our views in these discoveries,

series, proceeds from matter and the human mind.

And it is not to be forgotten, that the conclusion we draw from hence, in support of our adequate ideas of God's moral attributes, has the greater strength upon his lordship's own principles; who holds that this constitution arises solely from the will of God: For then we are sure that the will, which annexes happiness to virtue, and misery to vice, must arise from God's moral rather than from his first physical nature.

Having premised thus much, tho' no more than necessary to obviate one continued sophism, that runs thro' all his lordship's reasonings, against the moral attributes; where, the course and operation of the moral constitution as it appears under the disturbances occasioned by man's freewill, is perpetually put for the constitution itself: I now proceed to shew from God's works, that we have as precise ideas of his goodness and justice as of his power and wisdom.

His lordship observes, that from every part of the immense universe, and from the harmony of the whole, men are led to conclude with the utmost certainty, that a Being of infinite wisdom and power made, preserved, and governed the system. And what should hinder the religionist from observing, that the happiness attendant on virtue, and the misery consequent on vice by the very constitution of nature, lead men to conclude, with equal certainty, that a Being of infinite goodness and justice made, preserves, and governs the system?

The existence of this moral constitution his lordship acknowledges. Let us consider it, therefore, both as it respects bodies of men and individuals.

That communities are always happy or miserable in proportion to their virtuous or vicious manners, his lordship himself is the forwardest to demonstrate. If such a constitution of things does not bespeak the author of it good or just, how is it possible to conclude any thing of the character of a Creator from his works? His lordship thinks, that from the marks of wisdom and power in the physical system we learn with the utmost certainty that God is wise and powerful; and he says, that we acquire this knowledge immediately, as it were, by our senses. Are there not the self same marks of goodness and justice in this part at least of the moral system? And do not we come to know as immediately by our senses, and as certainly by our reason, that God is good and just?

If we consider the moral constitution, as it respects particulars, we see virtue

and vice has the same influence on our happiness and misery. Here, indeed, we find more interruptions, in the means to the end, than in the other part. Our material and our intellectual nature have here more power to disorder the operations of the system. In communities, they can rarely be disturbed, but by a pestilence, or that other moral plague, a hero or a conqueror: Amongst particulars, physical evil and the abuse of free-will bring more frequent disorders. But when once the demonstration of the moral attributes is clearly made from that part of the constitution which regards communities, it can never be shaken by the disorders in the other part of it, which regards particulars. The established truth is now a principle to proceed upon in our discoveries; and as to the interruptions in the latter instance, all we can fairly deduce from thence is, the certainty of a future state. But this by the way.

What I insist upon at present is, that, to decide the question concerning God's attributes, we are to consider the constitution of things, as it is in itself, simply; this is, properly, God's work. The disorders in it, occasioned by the abuse of man's free-will is not his work, but man's. This, his lordship too, upon another occasion, namely, when he combats the argument of a future state from an unequal providence, is perpetually repeating. So that these disorders must, even on his lordship's own principles, be excluded from the account, when we estimate God's nature and attributes from his works.

But we do not see those disorders in the natural world which we both see and feel in the moral. This would be some objection, did God direct things immediately, or constitute them mechanically, in the moral as he does in the natural system; or had free will the same influence on the latter as on the former. Did God direct in both constitutions, or did he direct in neither immediately or mechanically, and that yet the moral continued more subject to disorder than the natural, it might then indeed follow that we had not so clear ideas of God's goodness and justice as of his wisdom and power. But since he has thought fit to leave man free; and has been pleased to suffer the abuse of free-will to affect the moral system, and not the natural; the superior irregularities in the one do not take off from the equal clearness of the demonstration which results from the nature of both constitutions. "This difference (to speak in the words of a late writer) is not to be ascribed to a contrary conduct in the governor of the two systems, but to the

contrary natures of the subjects. Passive matter being totally inert, its resistance to the laws impressed upon it, must be extremely weak: and consequently the disorders arising from that resistance proportionably slow and unheeded: While that active self-moving principle, the mind, flies out at once from the centre of its direction, and can every moment reflect from the line of truth and reason. Hence moral disorders began early, became excessive, and have continued thro' all ages to disturb the harmony of the system."

The ingenious Mr. KENNEDY, Author of Serious Considerations on the Affairs of the Northern Colonies, speaking of the audacious Invasion of our Settlements by the French, has the following Observations.

THEIR late encroachments upon his majesty's rights and territories, in the East and West-Indies, in Africa, and in Hudson's Bay, with the most provoking circumstances, are so well known, that I believe I need not mention them. And now they seem avowedly, and with much assurance, to open the same shameful scene upon this continent, which they have indeed been long practising underhand.

That vast sums have been expended upon their royal geographers and hydrographers, in order that their maps and sea-charts may quadrate with their political system of encroachments upon the territories of other nations, is apparent to the whole world; and thus by establishing their imaginary rights by pen and ink, they are determined to confirm their accuracy by a forcible possession. Another piece of finess, or French policy, is that of burying leaden-plates up and down this continent, with certain inscriptions, in order to form new pretensions; but in this, I am told, they were discovered by some of our Indians, who, though not pleased, were diverted with the whim, as I am confident the world must be with their other projects, being equally ridiculous. What figure we are like to make in this dispute; we, to whom, in a great measure, all this impertinence is owing, who by an ill-judged frugality, meanly neglected the preventing their first intrusions at Crown-point, and that important pass at Niagara, and some more of the like kind, together with a total neglect of Indian affairs, I shall not take upon me to determine; nor shall I enter into a discussion of the reasons of that neglect, or to whom owing, at this time; this is not the time to retrospect, we must now look forward. Our case at present is neither more nor less than this, viz. That the French are

now drawing a line along the borders of our settlements in every province, from the mouth of St. Lawrence, to the mouth of Mississippi, and building forts to secure the most convenient passes on the lakes, that form the communication; by which they will effectually cut off all intercourse and traffick between us and the Indians inhabiting the inland countries; and likewise compel those who are neighbours and allies, by reason of the absolute dependance they must have on the French for every thing they want, as well as for their liberty of hunting and fishing, to fall under their subjection, or starve. It therefore behoveth us at this time to exert our utmost endeavours, by all the means in our power, to prevent so bad a neighbourhood. It is a maxim in England, to avoid, if possible, the neighbourhood of a great lord; by the same parity of reason, what ought we then not to do, to avoid that of an ambitious, all-grasping monarch, whose will, often the caprice of a miss, or a favourite, is the law? For such is our pleasure, is their whole *corpus juris*. One great step, if not the greatest, to this grand monarch's universal system, is that of being possess'd of this northern continent of America, a territory boundless as is his ambition; in which he has made not a little progress.

D ODE from Dr. Templeman to Dr. Mead, on his Design of publishing the *Monita & Præcepta Medica*. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 223.)

Ad Virum celeberrimum RICHARDUM MEAD, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

HORRENDÀ scribant prælia cæteri,
Martisque lauros sanguine roscidas;
E En civicam nescit coronam,
Teque cupit celebrare musa!
Seu tu patronus nobilis artium
Audis, benignus sive salutifer
Morbos levare, idemque clarus
Artibus excoluisse vitam.
Ritu Herculis prima est tibi gloria
Angues domare & lurida toxica;
F Tu, fraudibus lethi reiectis,
Expedies per acuta cladis.
Cum peste languet Gallia livida,
Te quisque poscit sollicitâ prece;
Et te docente artes fugandi
Diva salus tua dicta firmat.
Monstrare leges, quis mare turgidum,
Neutonus audet; fortiter adjuvans
G Monstras easdem nos regentes
Corporibus peperisse morbos:
O corda fratrum! lucida sidera!
Ut vos amicè lumina jungitis!
Externa Neutonus retexit,
Ipse homini interiora pandis.

Non

Non mille profint, quis tua pectora
Implentur, artes; heu rapit omnia
Sors dura! *Divinum senemque*
Postera te celebrabit ætas.

Antiqua solers marmora comparas,
Vultusque fictos undique colligis;
At mox tua infixi nepotes
Ora magis pretiosa ducent.

Jam, fata semper vincere pertinax,
Præcepta tradis fida medentibus;
Sic tu brevi vitæ superstes
Esto opifer venientis ævi.

Novemb. 22, P. TEMPLEMAN.
1750.

From the WORLD, Oct. 24.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

I AM an humble cousin to two sisters, who tho' they are good-humoured, good sort of people, and behave to me tolerably well, yet their manners and dispositions are so extremely opposite, that the task of pleasing them is rendered very difficult and troublesome. The eldest of my cousins is a very jolly free-hearted girl, and so great an enemy to all kinds of form, that you seldom see her with so much as a pin in her gown; while the youngest, who thinks in her heart her sister is no better than a flattern, runs into the contrary extreme, and is in every thing an absolute fiddler. She takes up almost as much time to put on her gown, as her sister does to dirt one. The eldest is too thoughtless to remember what she is to do, and the youngest so tedious in doing it, that the time is always elapsed in which it was necessary for it to be done. If you lend any thing to the eldest, you are sure to have it lost; if you would borrow any thing of the youngest, it is odds but she refuses it, from an opinion that you will be less careful of it than herself. Whatever work is done by one sister, is too slight to hang together for an hour's wear; and whatever is undertaken by the other, is generally too nice and curious to be finished.

As they are constantly bed-fellows, the first sleep of the eldest is sure to be broke by the youngest, whose usual time of undressing and folding up her clothes, is at least an hour and a half, allowing for a third part of that time for hindrances, occasioned by her eldest sister's things, which lie scattered every where in her way.

If they had lovers, I know exactly how it would be: The eldest would lose hers by saying yes too soon, and the youngest by saying no too often. If they were wives, the one would be too hasty to do any thing right, and the other too tedious to do any thing pleasing: Or were they mothers, the daughters of the eldest would be

playing at law with the boys, and the sons of the youngest dressing dolls with the misses.

I have told you already, Sir, that they are both good humoured; and if you could prevail upon the eldest to borrow from the youngest a little thought and neatness; and upon the youngest to add to her exactness a little of the careless freedom of the eldest, you would make them very amiable women, and me the happiest of all humble cousins.

For an Illustration of the MAP of the Seat of War in the EAST-INDIES, here annexed, we have given the Dates of the Battles and Sieges, as follows.

A N A V E R D I Khan defeated and killed by the French and their confederates, in a battle to the south of Arkate, in July, 1749.

The French, &c. defeated by the English and their confederates under major Lawrence, in a battle 20 miles to the North-west of Pondisberi, April 5, 1750.

Mohammed Ali defeated by the French, &c. in a battle to the west of Tira-Vadi, in August, 1750.

Nasr Jing murdered by his own people, and his army reduced by the French, &c. at Jingi, Dec. 16, 1750.

The English, &c. under capt. Gingen defeated by the French, &c. at Volkonda, June 30, 1751.

The French, &c. repulsed at Arkate by the English, &c. under capt. Clive, Oct. 25, 1751.

The French, &c. defeated by the English, &c. under capt. Clive, in the plains of Arni, Dec. 14, 1751.

Kanjavaram besieged and taken by the English, &c. under capt. Clive, Dec. 25, 1751.

The French, &c. defeated by the English, &c. under capt. Clive, at Kavin Pakam, March 12, 1752.

Samcavaram besieged and taken by the English, &c. under capt. Clive, April 27, 1752.

Acheveram besieged and taken by ditto, in May, 1752.

The French, &c. defeated by ditto at Volkonda, June 11, 1752.

Shirangam besieged and taken by the English, &c. under major Lawrence, June 14, 1752.

The French, &c. defeated by the English, &c. under major Lawrence, near Trichina-Palli, Sept. 21, 1753.

For a particular account of these battles and sieges, see our Magazine for 1751, p. 431; for 1752, p. 431, 608; for 1753, p. 130—132; and our Mag. for May last, p. 226.

J O U R.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 402.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was Cn. Fulvius, whose Speech was to the Effect as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHEN I rise up to oppose or rather to wave the motion now under your consideration, I hope no gentleman will be so uncharitable as to suppose, that I am for screening the guilty, if there be any such, or against their being punished in any such manner as may be consistent with our constitution. On the contrary, if it should appear, that any of the clerks appointed to be the receivers of the subscriptions to the last lottery have, with a corrupt and avaritious view, confederated with others to confine the subscription, which the legislature designed should be open and free, I think, they deserve, and I hope they will meet with, a very severe punishment; but for that purpose I cannot think a parliamentary prosecution necessary, and consequently I cannot think it consistent with our constitution. The only two ends of a parliamentary inquiry which I have ever heard of, or can suppose, is to make it the foundation of an impeachment, or of a bill of pains and penalties; and neither of these can be necessary upon the present occasion, nor do I believe that either is designed even by those who are the warmest advocates for this motion.

We all know, Sir, that this house by itself alone can neither judge nor punish. It is absolutely inconsistent with our constitution for us to attempt it: We never did attempt it

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October, 1754.

but in that parliament which began in November 1640; and every one knows, that it not only brought great misery upon the nation, but ended in the total overthrow of our constitution, and the establishment of the very worst sort of arbitrary power. Therefore I hope never again to hear of the word delinquent, or any other new-coined term, that may furnish us with a pretence to judge of and punish offenders of any kind. Even a bill of pains and penalties has always been deemed a sort of incroachment upon our constitution; and therefore such a method of trying and punishing should never be made use of, but when the publick safety is in the utmost danger, and cannot otherwise be effectually secured; for should it once become frequent and common to take this method for detecting and punishing every supposed offence, by a factious party in the nation it might be made a handle for abolishing the monarchical part of our constitution, or by an ambitious and enterprizing prince, supported by a venal majority in this house, it might be made a handle for oppressing and ruining every man who dared to stand up for the liberties and privileges of the people. For this reason I cannot suppose it to be the design of any gentleman in this house, that a bill of pains and penalties should be the consequence of the inquiry proposed, however heinous the crime may appear to be, which the receivers of the subscription for last lottery, or any one or more of them, have been guilty of; for I am very sure, that it could not be of such a nature as to endanger the publick safety, nor can the publick safety be exposed to the least danger, should their crime remain unpunished as well

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well

well as uninquied into. And much less can I suppose, that an impeachment is designed to be the consequence of the inquiry proposed; for no gentleman, surely, can suppose, that it would be consistent with the dignity of a British house of commons to appear at the bar of the other house as the prosecutors of a little under clerk in one of our public offices.

Thus, Sir, as neither a bill of pains and penalties nor an impeachment can be the end proposed by the motion now made to us, I can see no reason for our agreeing to it, nor can I see any use that can be made of a parliamentary inquiry, and therefore I do not think we should take up any part of our time with inquiring into an affair of so little consequence; for as to our learning from thence how the late act has been evaded, it is already publickly and perfectly known. I believe, there is not a gentleman in this house, nor a broker in 'Change-Alley, who does not know, that the late act was evaded by the subscribers giving a name for every twenty tickets they intended to subscribe for; and if the Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last, or any gentleman, should propose a method for preventing this practice, or for preventing its being possible to give an undue preference to ministers, clerks of offices, or either of their favourites, when we have occasion for another lottery, I am persuaded, the house will readily agree to it, unless it should evidently appear to be such a method as would render it impossible to get the subscription filled; and this, I fear, will be the case with every effectual method that can be proposed, unless you make the lottery more advantageous for the subscribers, and more burthensome upon the publick, than any lottery we have had since the happy accession of our present royal family; for no

lottery we have had since that fortunate period, ever cost the publick so much as the lotteries generally did before that time.

As to what the Hon. and learned gentleman was pleased to say about the subscription receipts that were sold at a premium in 'Change-Alley, before the subscription books were opened, I do not see what reason we can have for inquiring into it, or how they came to make so early an appearance there. By the express words of the act itself, Sir, the receivers were empowered to receive subscriptions, and to grant receipts for the same, before their receiving the books with the tickets from the managers and directors of the lottery, therefore they might legally grant such receipts the moment they were appointed, and had given bond for being accountable, provided they gave no receipt for more than 20 tickets to one person; and if some few of those receipts were sold in 'Change-Alley at a small premium, it was no certain sign that the lottery subscription would fill, or that the tickets would bear a premium after a glut of them came to market. Nay, these receipts might have been issued by the receivers, and sent to be sold in the Alley at a premium, before the subscription books were opened, on purpose and with a very good design, in order to encourage people to come in as soon as the books should be opened, and subscribe to a lottery which was certainly disadvantageous to the subscribers. I say, disadvantageous to the subscribers, Sir, for it was so extremely so, that when the act passed, I believe, no man imagined that the madness of the people would grow to such a height as to raise the tickets to any considerable premium; and if the receivers made no mercenary or partial use of what afterwards happened, I am sure, they deserve neither censure nor punishment; for, I hope, this house will

will never judge, as mobs usually do, from the event of things, and condemn a man because an unexpected bad consequence ensued from a good or justifiable intention.

But, Sir, if these receipts were issued by the receivers with a mercenary view, in order to make an advantage by the sale, or if they made a partial or mercenary use of what afterwards happened, they deserve to be punished as well as censured; and as this may have been the case, as the popular clamour is very loud, at least against one of them, I am therefore for an inquiry into their conduct; but I am for a proper inquiry, which, I think, can only be made by those who by the act were empowered to appoint them, and to give them the necessary instructions. Whether they can punish or no, may be a future question; but they may certainly inquire: They are, in my opinion, the only proper persons for inquiring; because they best know what orders and instructions they gave to those whom they had appointed to be the receivers of the subscription; and no man, I believe doubts either of their capacity, their candour, or their diligence. If the receivers or any of them have been guilty of any mal-practices, I believe, they will be more afraid of such an inquiry, than of an inquiry made by a committee of this house; and if the three Right Hon. persons, who are to make this inquiry, should upon the issue think, that neither they nor the crown have power to inflict an adequate punishment, upon a report from them, I am very sure, that this house would readily agree to any bill that might be thought necessary for that purpose.

By this means, Sir, the truth may be come at, and the guilty, if any, be condignly punished, without any sort of encroachment upon our constitution; and therefore, that we may think of a proper method for procuring this inquiry, I shall

conclude with moving for the previous question as to the motion now under consideration.

The next Speech I shall give you, was that made by Proculus Virginus, which was in Substance thus.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

WE all know, that the previous question is a very common method for putting a negative upon a motion, which is of such a nature that gentlemen are ashamed, or afraid, it should appear in our votes with a flat negative at the tail of it. The pretence usually made use of for the previous question, is because gentlemen want time to consider the motion before they can determine to be for it or against it, and this pretence may sometimes be made use of with some sort of plausibility; but the pretence now made use of has not so much as a shadow of plausibility in its favour. The pretence now made use of is, that we may direct an inquiry to be made by those whom we have no power to direct, and who, should they yield a voluntary obedience to our direction, have no power to inquire, much less to punish. You, Sir, may in some instances be subject to the directions of this house, tho' in this instance it is with me a question whether you are or no; but I am very sure that neither the archbishop of Canterbury, nor the lord high chancellor, can be deemed subject to any direction we can give, especially in what is now proposed. How ridiculous then would it be in us to think of directing them to join with you in making an inquiry into the conduct of the receivers of the subscriptions for the last lottery? And I hope no gentleman imagines, that we should address them to do so. Nay, we could not so much as address the king to order or direct

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them

them to do so; because even the crown itself has no power to issue any such order or direction, or to inflict any legal punishment upon them, should they refuse to obey.

But now, Sir, supposing that these two noble and learned lords should at your desire, and out of the respect they so deservedly have for you, voluntarily agree to join with you in making an inquiry into the conduct of these receivers, how could you inquire? You have no power to put an oath to any one you call before you: You have no power to punish any one that shall refuse to come at your call; or that, when come, shall refuse to answer such questions as you may think necessary; or that shall appear to be guilty of falsehood or perjurication in the answers he is pleased to give. Under such a want of power, can it be supposed that you could inquire with any effect? Is it not certain, that the more criminal the offenders are, the less effectual your inquiry would be? Nor can this be answered by alledging, that all the persons you could have occasion to examine are officers employed under the crown, and consequently would be obliged not only to appear and answer, but to give a fair and full answer to every question, under the pain of being dismissed from their employments; for in order to come at the bottom of this affair, it appears necessary upon the very face of it, that several of the subscribers, and several brokers in 'Change-Alley, should be examined; and in the course of the inquiry it may be found, that it will be necessary to examine several other persons, none of whom will willingly appear, nor can any of them by you be subjected to any punishment for not appearing, or any other way compelled to appear.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that we can neither direct the inquiry, which the Hon. gentleman has been

pleased to suggest, nor could it be carried on with any effect, without passing a new act of parliament for that purpose; and this, I am sure, would be of more dangerous consequence to our constitution than the parliamentary inquiry proposed; for I am really surprized to hear it pretended, that our doing what is properly the business of this house, and what every gentleman must allow to be one of the most necessary parts of our duty, can ever be of any dangerous consequence to our constitution. That this house is the grand inquest of the nation, and consequently bound to inquire into every grievance complained of by the people, is so well known, and so generally confessed, that I am almost ashamed to repeat it. Inquiries ought therefore to be frequent, as every one knows that popular grievances are so; and consequently a prosecution, either by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, is so far from being the only end of an inquiry, that it can very seldom be the consequence; for a grievance may often be removed or redressed without any prosecution at all: Sometimes a parliamentary censure of persons or practices may be thought necessary; and generally speaking, an address to the king to order his attorney-general to prosecute, would be the consequence of our inquiries, were they as frequent as they ought to be: Even prosecutions by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, when found absolutely necessary, would tend to the preservation of our constitution, by rendering parliaments dear to the people, were such prosecutions more frequently carried on than they are against the oppressors and plunderers of the people; for whilst the king preserves his right to dissolve the parliament when he pleases, no faction in parliament can ever encroach upon the crown; and as to a factious party in the nation, I do not know

know what the Hon. gentleman means by it. I am very sure, that the majority of the nation will never be for overturning our constitution; and if the party should be so numerous as to be able, after two or three trials, to return always a majority A against the administration, it could not be a factious, but a national party, whose demands the king ought to comply with, by altering his measures, and dismissing his ministers.

If ever this, Sir, should happen B to be the case, I shall readily grant, that not only a parliamentary inquiry, but a prosecution by impeachment, or bill of pains and penalties, might very probably become necessary against some of the ministers, and, perhaps, even against some of their C under clerks; for whatever the Hon. gentleman may think, I am far from being of opinion, that it is inconsistent with the dignity of a British house of commons to appear at the bar of the other house as the prosecutors even of an under clerk in one of our public offices. On the contrary, I believe, that if we often did so, these Jacks in an office would not behave with such insolence as they usually do, or venture to oppress and plunder those who are obliged to apply to those offices; and it would likewise, I believe, have a very good effect upon the conduct of the high and mighty lords commissioners their masters, who are but too apt to connive at the insolence and extortion of their underlings, as it renders their employments more desirable, and consequently more valuable to those that have the disposal of them; from whence we may easily see the reason, why an impeachment of any of these underlings should be represented as inconsistent with the dignity of a British G house of commons.

A prosecution by impeachment, Sir, is so far from being an incroachment upon our constitution, that it

has made a part of our constitution, ever since we had any such thing as a settled form of government. As to bills of pains and penalties, I shall, indeed, grant, that they are more extraordinary, and of a more dangerous nature; but even this method of prosecution does not depend upon the rank of the offender, but upon the nature of the offence, or of the proof that may be had of it; and the behaviour of our ministers upon such occasions has always been something remarkable: When a plot against the government is to be inquired into and punished, one of the lowest rank of those who can be said to have any rank, may be a proper object for our inquiry, and for being punished by a bill of pains and penalties: Of this we had a remarkable instance in the 9th of his late majesty's reign; for in that year two several bills of pains and penalties were passed against two men, neither of whom had any estate, nor could either of them be said to be of any higher rank than that of a gentleman. In all such cases this method of prosecuting and punishing is deemed by our ministers to be a most constitutional and harmless method; and they hold it as a maxim, that the judge may be convinced, tho' E the supposed criminal cannot be convicted. But when any of their associates or underlings have been concerned in a plot against the publick purse, or the purse of the people, a parliamentary inquiry, and a bill of pains and penalties, is by them said F to be a most unconstitutional method of proceeding, and of a nature so extraordinary and dangerous, that it ought never to be pursued but against men of the highest rank: A low pilferer, they then insist, is not worth the notice of parliament, even tho' he has heaped up an immense fortune by defrauding the publick, or the people, of scores of thousands; and that we ought rather to let such a criminal escape all punishment, than

to descend below the dignity of a British house of commons, or to have recourse to such an extraordinary and dangerous method of proceeding.

This, Sir, is the language which our ministers always hold in these two cases ; but the language which we ought to hold, and which will be held by every free and independent parliament, is in both these cases directly contrary. In the last case we may, we ought to make a free and frequent use of our power, because our ministers have the chief direction of the prosecution for all such crimes at common law, and they are generally but too apt to neglect bringing any prosecution at all, or to prosecute in such a slovenly and negligent manner, that the most notorious criminal may probably meet with an acquittal. Whereas in the first of these two cases we ought to be extremely cautious of making use of our power, because it is so easy for ministers to load even the most innocent man with very suspicious circumstances, and because it very seldom happens, that a person really guilty of any such crime can escape condign punishment by a trial at common law, which, we are sure, can never fail of being carried on with vigour and dispatch by our ministers. Thus we may see, that there is a very great difference between these two cases with respect to the use we ought to make of our power, and that this difference is directly contrary to what our ministers have always endeavoured to establish ; but the most material difference still remains to be explained : A frequent, or even a rash use of our power against ministers, or their underlings, can never overturn our constitution, or become oppressive upon any innocent subject ; because the effect of any factious or rash proceeding in this house, will always be prevented either by the crown, or the other house : But a frequent or

rash use of our power against persons suspected of treasonable or seditious practices, may, by an ambitious prince, who has once by some means or other got a corrupt majority in parliament, be made an engine not only for oppressing the most innocent, the most deserving men in the kingdom, but also for overturning our constitution and establishing his arbitrary power. It was by such an engine that the first Roman Cæsars established and supported their tyrannical power ; for having once got a venal majority in the senate, no man durst afterwards oppose any favourite court measure in the senate, or set himself up as a candidate at the election of any senatorial magistrate, without leave from the court ; because, if he did, he was sure of being accused of some plot against the government, by some one of the band of *delatores*, or informers, which the court always kept secretly in pay ; and the certain consequence was, his being condemned by the venal majority in the senate. Nay, so far was this carried at last, that it became dangerous for a man to acquire any character or reputation among the people ; because if he did, he was called upon to countenance some tyrannical court measure, and if he refused, he had presently some sham plot fathered upon him, for which he was condemned and put to death or proscribed, and his family ruined.

By these means, Sir, the emperors of Rome, after having once got a venal majority in their senate, were enabled to preserve that majority as long as that empire endured ; and the consequence in this kingdom would be the same, were the ministerial doctrine with regard to parliamentary prosecutions once established. This should make us extremely shy of making use of our power at the desire of ministers, but always ready to make use of it against their inclination, as often as there

here appeared to be any necessity for our doing so : That is to say, as often as the crime complained of seemed to be such as could not be sufficiently punished at common law, and that, whether the persons supposed to be guilty be men of high rank or of low condition ; for it is the nature of the crime, and not the condition of the criminal, that ought to be the subject of our consideration ; and the nature of the crime can never be perfectly known, until after we have made a thorough inquiry. This, Sir, is the very case now before us : A very heinous crime is now publicly complained of, but how or by whom that crime was committed, we cannot determine before we have inquired : One thing, however, we are, I think, already certain of, which is, that let the crime be what it will, no prosecution at common law can be so much as commenced, unless we can by an inquiry lay some foundation for it. Whether we can lay such a foundation as may render a prosecution at common law effectual, is what I very much doubt ; but this I am sure of, that if the crime appear to be as heinous as it has been represented, it ought some way or other to be most severely punished ; for it is of the utmost consequence to the nation, to prevent any future lottery or subscription's being made such a fraudulent use of by any man, or any set of men whatever.

An Hon. gentleman was pleased to say in this debate, Sir, that as all the receivers are possessed of lucrative places under the government, a dismissal from the publick service would, in his opinion, be an adequate punishment for any offence they could commit as receivers. What, Sir, shall a little clerk of an office, by means of the trust reposed in him by the publick, and in conjunction with some confederates, rob the people of 40 or 50,000*l.* and

for such an atrocious robbery meet with no punishment but a dismissal from the publick service ? If this can be supposed to be an adequate punishment, I am sure, the places possessed by these clerks are much more lucrative than they ought to be. But let them be never so lucrative, I am far from being of this opinion ; and therefore, if upon the inquiry it should appear, that no further punishment can be inflicted by any sort of prosecution at common law, I shall be for a parliamentary prosecution as well as inquiry. What may be the result of the inquiry, I cannot foresee ; but from this debate I see, that such plausible excuses may be made for the worst practices, that I am very much in doubt, whether any indictment can be formed against any one of these receivers, let him be never so criminal ; and therefore I wish, that an Hon. and learned gentleman had staid to give us his opinion, as he must be employed, should any such prosecution be resolved on. But whether it may hereafter be possible or no to form an indictment, I am persuaded, no gentleman will say, that it is possible to form an indictment until a discovery has been made of the practices by which, and the persons by whose means, the people have been plundered ; and as little will any gentleman say, that this discovery can be made by any court, or by any method, but by a parliamentary inquiry ; therefore I must say, I am a good deal surprized to find this motion opposed ; for in my opinion, and I hope I have given good reasons for being of opinion, that no gentleman can be against the motion, but one who thinks that no criminal fact has been committed, or one who is for letting the criminal go without any punishment, no not even that of a dismissal from any lucrative post he may have under the government.

Upon

*Upon this App. Herdonius stood up,
and spoke to this Effect.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

I CANNOT help being of opi-
nion, that a wrong turn has
been given to this debate during the
whole course of it. No gentleman
will deny that this house is the
grand inquest of the nation, or that
it is our duty to inquire into, and to
remove or redress, if we can, every
publick grievance complained of, if
there appears to be good ground for
that complaint. So likewise, when
any atrocious crime has been com-
mitted against the publick, which
cannot be prosecuted or effectually
punished by any sort of proceeding
at common law, every gentleman
will grant, that it is our duty to in-
quire into it, and even to prosecute
it in a parliamentary manner, if we
should not be able by our inquiry to
lay a foundation for a prosecution at
common law. But, surely, it is not
our duty to take upon us the business
of a coroner's inquest, or of a grand
jury, nor ought we to take up our
time with inquiring into any crime,
even of a publick nature, when it
appears evident, that, if any such
crime has been committed, it may
be prosecuted and effectually punish-
ed by information, or indictment at
common law.

After having made this distinction,
Sir, let us maturely examine the af-
fair now under our consideration, in
order to determine, whether any
grievance has been brought upon the
nation by means of the last lottery?
Whether any crime of a publick na-
ture relating to that lottery has been
committed? And whether that crime,
if any has been committed, may not
be effectually prosecuted and suffi-
ciently punished by information, or
indictment? For as the Hon. gentle-
man who made you this motion
hoped, that all the receivers of the

N—H—.

subscription might appear to be inno-
cent, I hope I may be allowed to
make every one of these facts a
question. Now, Sir, as to the
grievance complained of, I must beg
leave to think, that a lottery ticket's
selling above par, or at what is call-
ed a premium, is no more a national
grievance, than any other publick
fund's selling above par. On the
contrary, I hope, that all our pub-
lick funds will always bear a pre-
mium; tho' this will certainly be a
loss to every person possessed of them
when they come to be paid off, and
tho' the necessary consequence will
always be, that a man who buys in
hopes of making an advantage by
the rise of the premium, may often
be disappointed, and some who deal
too largely and too rashly in this way
will every now and then be undone.
This, therefore, may often be a
private misfortune, and the same sort
of misfortune daily happens by deal-
ing in every other sort of commodity
or merchandize; but it is so far from
being a national grievance, that it is
a national benefit.

The high advance of the premium
upon the tickets of the last lottery is
not therefore, Sir, in itself a na-
tional grievance, and consequently it
is not an affair which it is our busi-
ness or duty to inquire into, no more
than it is our business or duty to in-
quire into any accidental advance in
the price of any other commodity
usually brought to market. But if
any fraudulent arts were made use of
to raise the price of, or premium
upon those tickets, such as were
made use of in the year 1720, and
numbers of his majesty's subjects
have been thereby imposed on and
undone, this may furnish matter for
a parliamentary inquiry; and this
leads me to the second question I
have proposed. Upon this question,
Sir, we are first to examine into the
conduct of the receivers of the sub-
scription, and next into the conduct
of those who were the original sub-
scribers;

scribers; and with respect to both I must beg leave to doubt, whether any of them have been guilty of any illegal and fraudulent practices; for tho' I have heard a great deal of murmuring among those who were deceived and disappointed by their too sanguine hopes, yet I could never hear of any fact that could be deemed illegal or fraudulent, therefore I am very apt to believe, that the first rise of the tickets proceeded from that epidemical itch of gaming which now prevails among the people, and that the future rise proceeded not from the fraudulent arts of the receivers or the original subscribers, but from the too sanguine hopes of them who became purchasers.

Now, Sir, with regard to the receivers of the subscription, if any of them received subscriptions and gave receipts before the books were opened, it was so far from being illegal, that they were expressly impowered by the act to do so; and it was not, surely, in itself fraudulent. Again, Sir, as foreigners are considerable proprietors in all our publick funds, and numbers of them have been, and, I hope, will always be subscribers to every new fund, and as multitudes of people who live at a distance from London have always been adventurers in every new lottery, if a banker, broker, or factor, came to any of the receivers before or after the opening the subscription books, with two or three hundred names, for each of whom he desired 20 tickets, it was neither illegal nor fraudulent in the receiver to give him the number desired. On the contrary, if he had refused, and the lottery had not filled, he would then have been blamed, and perhaps a complaint made here against him, as the cause of that misfortune; for tho' a man's calling for such a number of tickets, and giving in such a number of names, was a proof of his having a very extensive correspondence, it was no proof that all these tickets were for his own benefit, nor was it possible for the receiver to discover that they were so. In short, Sir, when we come to consider this affair maturely, I think every gentleman must see, that the receivers of the subscription to the last lottery were by the act placed in a more ticklish situation than, I believe, they themselves suspected; for if they adhered strictly to the terms of the act, there was great danger of its preventing the lottery's being filled, and if they departed any way from the terms of the act, they were in danger of its being supposed, as it has been, that they did so with a fraudulent intention; and it must be granted, that what they

did was the most proper for answering the end of the publick, tho' not the safest for themselves; therefore it is but charitable to believe, that none of the receivers were guilty of any real crime, nor is the publick clamour any foundation for believing the contrary; for it certainly arises, not from those who were the original subscribers, but from those who were induced by their avarice and too sanguine hopes to become purchasers; and whether such men deserve the care of parliament, I leave to gentlemen's consideration.

I come now, of course, Sir, to the original subscribers; and as to them I must observe, that tho' the receivers were by the act restrained from allowing any man to subscribe for more than 20 tickets, yet no man was restrained by that act, or any other law in being, from subscribing for as many tickets as he could procure, either in his own name or the names of other persons. Therefore if any one man did thus procure 10,000 tickets for his own benefit, it was no way illegal in him, nor can I think it was fraudulent or criminal, unless he did it in pursuance of a confederacy with others, to ingross the whole, or greatest part of the lottery, in order afterwards to make an unjust advantage by the sale of the tickets; and I have never yet heard so much as an insinuation, that any such confederacy was ever formed, much less that this was the cause of the great rise of the premium upon the tickets; nor do I believe that there really was any such confederacy.

But now, Sir, allow me to rack my invention, in order to see if I can suggest any fraudulent practice that the receivers or subscribers might have been guilty of. As to the former, if any of them knowingly allowed a man to subscribe for a great number of tickets for his own benefit, upon his giving in a sham name for every 20 he subscribed for, it was indeed an evasion of the act, but I do not think it was criminal, or fraudulent, unless he entered into a covenant with that subscriber to have a share of the profits to be made by the sale, or stipulated some other advantage or reward for the evasion he thus knowingly permitted. Besides this, I cannot suggest any criminal or fraudulent practice a receiver could be guilty of, except that of reserving a great number of tickets for himself, and afterwards disposing of them at a high premium; for if any of them did this, it was a breach of trust for which they ought to be punished. Then as to the subscribers, besides the confederacy already mentioned, I can sug-

gest no other fraudulent practice any of them could have been guilty of, but what, I am told, is too frequent in 'Change-Alley, which is, to send three or four brokers thither, to make sham sales to one another of lottery tickets, or some other publick fund, at a price higher or lower than the then market, in order to raise or fall the current price of that fund.

Having now mentioned, Sir, all the fraudulent practices my fancy can suggest with regard to the late lottery, I come to the third question I stated, whether the crime may not be effectually prosecuted and sufficiently punished by information or indictment at common law? For if this question can be answered in the affirmative, it is not our business, and far less our duty, to take up our time with inquiring into the crime, and our prosecuting it in a parliamentary manner, would, in my opinion, be inconsistent with our constitution. After saying this, Sir, I will say, that there is not any one of the crimes I have mentioned, but what may be effectually prosecuted and sufficiently punished by a trial at law. Every one of them is a misdemeanor against which an information or indictment will lie; and the punishment is fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the judges, who would certainly consider the heinousness of the offence, and also the advantage which the offender might probably have made by it, and would proportion the punishment accordingly. As to an information, a proper one might very easily be drawn up, and tho' I am far from pretending to be an expert lawyer, especially as to the drawing part of the law, yet I will venture to say, that I could draw up an indictment, against which no objection could be made.

And now, Sir, after what I have said, I hope I may venture to declare myself against the motion, without any danger of being charged with thinking that no crime has been committed, or with any inclination to let the criminals, whoever they are, escape without punishment.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

New and curious Discoveries on Bees.

WHEN the trees begin to bloom, and the flowers to display their sweets, the diligent bee usually commences its forages on every tree and flower which yields a proper aliment.

Then take an old hive, with remains of the comb on the sides, or if it has

none, place some shreds of wax towards the roof of the hive, in several places, and hold them awhile over lighted straw, that they may melt and spread about; you will find the bees to work in such a hive preferably to another, and that they will immediately build, upon this ground of wax which you have laid, that which they have gathered. Observe, that when there is a great deal of wax, they lay it on towards the center, and when a little, on the sides; they build their comb perpendicularly from the roof to the floor, which, the heat increasing towards the bottom of the hive, renders their wax quite soft.

They will not only make their symmetrical cells with the wax of their own gathering, but also with that which has been supplied to them; this I know by frequent experience, having laid a piece of wax in the hive, and soon after nothing of it was to be seen. How much wax a bee can carry at once may be seen, especially in the first week's work of a new swarm appointed to form the comb; in which they are so diligent, that they often drop somewhat of what they are bringing before they have secured it, and the particles they thus drop are not unlike that kind of dust which comes from birds feathers, except that they are whiter and more glossy.

The young swarms do not work at the comb above a fortnight, and if, in the interim, foul weather should hinder their forages, they spare neither their works nor their honey; but in a course of fine weather they run up their building with a surprizing celerity.

In our northern climates four months is all the space that they work at the honey, which is made at their hives; whether it be little or much; but in hot countries they have nine working months. In February and March they may indeed gather from the nut-tree, and other shrubs, wherewith to make their comb; and if they should meet with any blossom, any drop of honey on the gooseberry and currant bushes, they either use it themselves or give it to their young, which yet is far short of being a sufficient nourishment; but in April or May, when the trees are in blossom, they then find all the necessary materials both for their structures and their honey: June and July are the most favourable; the wild and garden flowers, trefoil, oats, barley, peas, vetches, and cockle, from which they draw their best honey and nutriment opening all their treasures to them. In those years when cockle and trefoil are scarce, no swarm is productive

but with a plenty of these two herbs, there never wants a plenty of honey and numerous swarms.

Bees extract their honey from all sweet-smelling flowers, as roses, pinks, violets, orange and lemon flowers, and all other within their reach: In red trefoils they are prevented by the drones, who chiefly furnish themselves with honey from thence; but they make themselves amends by scouring the country, where, to any other flowers they prefer the tops of turnips and radishes, cabbages and colliflowers, &c. and when all these fail them, they fall upon the branches and flowers of pumpkins, where they disguise themselves so as to lose the appearance of bees.

Bees are known to nourish themselves with the juices of flowers, which being conveyed into their little bladders, is deposited in their cells, and closely covered with quite another substance, as their autumn and winter store. I have observed them to be very fond of the farinous dew, which falls after the sun is above the horizon, and is sometimes perceived to sparkle on oak and plum-tree leaves; and one of these leaves being put to the tongue, one tastes liquor as sweet as honey, and this liquor it is which ripening in the cells, becomes honey: If a bee at its return be taken and opened, in its bladder will be found a sweet juice, almost as liquid as water; for did bees sip common water, how would they refresh themselves in winter, when confined within doors?

The best weather for bees is when it is hot and calm, with copious dews; too much drought exhausts the flowers, and too much wet hinders the bees from their excursions, from making swarms, and besides fills the flowers with water; in a warm spring they ravage the buds of hazels and poplars, not that what they thus gather, and bring home about their hinder legs, serves them for food, but they use it for hatching their young. A great deal of this is found in summer-time in the hives; but if the hives be opened, and cleared in autumn or winter, or, as is our custom, in spring, little or none is found; it is bitter, so that it cannot be any aliment to the bees, accordingly it is left untouched in the cells under any extremities; however, it is so conducing to their increase, that if they have plenty of it, a forward and numerous swarm may be depended on.

The red trefoil, the white rose, the white lily, and some other such flowers, do not agree with bees; they love vetches, but not their juice, never being seen to suck their stalks. Broom is such a dainty

among them, that they spare no pains in traversing woods and heaths in quest of it.

The chief cause of wars among bees, as among men, besides their natural avidity, is injustice and violence; thus, when they observe that it is hot weather, and that their forages do not answer either from the flowers being not opened, as at the beginning of the spring, or from their being over, as in autumn, they cruize about for hives at a distance from their own, seldom assaulting any in the neighbourhood. They are also wise enough not to meddle with any that are strongly garisoned, but where they apprehend a weakness, they then attempt to force an entrance; if repulsed, they fly away for a reinforcement, that is, they retreat and return in greater numbers to their attacks, which are so vigorous, and the hive so strongly defended, that the entrance of the hive is covered with the slain. It is observable, that if the queen, either of the besiegers or besieged, falls in the action, the war is immediately at an end, the field of battle is given up to the enemies, a division of their stores is made with them, and the bees of the hive either quit their antient habitation, or a coalition is made betwixt both parties to be but one people under the same government. As some prevention of the devastation of these wars, the hive must be opened after their return from the battle, and the remainder of the honey taken out, that it may not be pillaged by the enemy.

Another cause of these wars, likewise not thoroughly justifiable, is, when a hive has been carried by the enemies, the bees, upon their expulsion, attack other hives for a settlement; for they never unite with their enemies, unless upon the loss of their queen, while she remains they adhere to her, and never submit to a foreign yoke. Three years successively my hive had been attacked by new swarms, as emigrants, some have perished in the enterprize, and others have been admitted to the community. I remember one day going to look upon my hives, I found some of them besieged by a prodigious number of bees, with a great humming in the air. I concluded that these were invaders, and the rather, as my hives had been cleared but a little before, and my bees consequently could not have produced new swarms. I left them to fight it out, not returning till towards night, thinking by that time victory had declared itself on one side or other, and accordingly I heard no humming, but at the entrance of one hive,

which I lifted up to examine into the state of affairs; then I plainly saw that a swarm had settled itself among my bees, for the hive was so filled, that there was no room to put one finger in; they lived together in harmony, uniting forces to build the comb, and in Whitsun-holidays produced a new swarm.

The Two Days Journey in the Highlands of Scotland, concluded. (See p. 402.)

HERE I desired to know what I could have for dinner; and was told there was some undressed mutton. This I esteemed as a rarity, but as I did not approve the fingers of either maid or mistress, I ordered my man (who is an excellent cook so far as a beef-stake, or a mutton-chop) to broil me a chop or two, while I took a little turn to ease my legs, weary with sitting so long on horseback.

This proved an intolerable affront to my landlady, who raved and stormed, and said, What's your matter! I have dressed for the laird of this, and the laird of that, such and such chiefs; and this very day, says she, for the laird of —, who I doubted not was the person I met on the hill.

To be short, she absolutely refused to admit of any such innovation, and so the chops served for my man and the guide, and I had recourse to my former fare, hard eggs.

Eggs are seldom wanting at the publick huts; though by the poverty of the poultry, one might wonder how they should have any inclination to produce them.

Here was no wine to be had; but as I carried with me a few lemons in a net, I drank some small punch for refreshment. When my servant was preparing the liquor, my landlord came to me, and asked me seriously, if those were apples he was squeezing? And indeed, there are as many lemon-trees as apple-trees in that country; nor have they any kind of fruit in their glens that I know of.

Their huts are mostly built on some rising rocky spot, at the foot of an hill, secure from any burns or springs that might descend upon them from the mountains; and thus situated, they are pretty safe from inundations from above, or below; and other ground they cannot spare from their corn. And even upon the furls of the Highlands, where the laird has indulged two or three trees not far from his house, I have heard the tenant lament the damage done by the droppings and shades of them, as well as the space taken up by the trunks and roots.

The only fruit the natives have, that I

have seen, is the bilberry; which is mostly found near springs, in hollows of the heaths. The taste of them, to me, is not very agreeable; but they are much esteemed by the inhabitants, who eat them with their milk. Yet in the mountain-woods, which for the most part are distant and difficult of access, there are nuts, raspberries, and strawberries; the two last, though but small, are very grateful to the taste; but those woods are so rare (at least it has always appeared so to me) that few of the Highlanders are near enough to partake of the benefit.

I now set out on my last stage, of which I had gone about five miles, in much the same manner as before, when it began to rain below; but it was snow above, to a certain depth from the summits of the mountains.

In about half an hour afterwards, at the end of near a mile, there arose a most violent tempest. This, in a little time, began to scoop the snow from the mountains, and made such a furious drift, which did not melt as it drove, that I could hardly see my horse's head.

The horses were blown aside from place to place, as often as the sudden gusts came on, being unable to resist those violent eddy-winds; and at the same time they were very near blinded with the snow.

Now I expected no less than to perish; I was hardly able to keep my saddle, and for increase of misery, my guide led me out of the way, having entirely lost his land-marks.

Which he perceived his error, he fell down on his knees by my horse's side, and in a beseeching posture, with his arms extended, and in a howling tone, he seemed to ask forgiveness.

I imagined what the matter was, for I could but just see him, and that too, by fits; and spoke to him with a soft voice, to signify I was not in anger. And it appeared afterwards, that he expected to be shot, as they have a dreadful notion of the English.

Thus finding himself in no danger of my resentment, he addressed himself to the searching about for the way, from which he had deviated; and, in some little time, I heard a cry of joy, and he came and took my horse by the bridle, and never afterwards quitted it, till we came to my new lodging, which was about a mile; for it was almost as dark as night. In the mean time I had given directions to my man for keeping close to my horse's heels, and if any thing should prevent it, to call to me immediately, that I might not lose him.

As good luck would have it, there was but one small river in the way ; and the ford, though deep and winding, had a smooth sandy bottom, which is very rare in the Highlands.

There was another circumstance favourable to us, (I shall not name a third as one, which is our being not far from the village ; for we might have perished with cold in the night, as well near it, as farther off) there had not a very great quantity of snow fallen upon the mountains, because the air began a little to clear, though very little, within about a quarter of a mile of the glen, otherwise we might have been buried in some cavity hid from us, by the darkness and the snow.

But if this drift had happened to us upon some one of the wild moors, had continued, and we had had far to go, we might have perished, notwithstanding the knowledge of any guide whatever.

These drifts are, above all other dangers, dreaded by the Highlanders ; for my own part, I could not but think of Mr. Addison's short description of a whirlwind, in the wild sandy deserts of Numidia.

Every high wind, in many places of the Highlands, is a whirlwind. The agitated air pouring into the narrow and high spaces between the mountains, being confined in its course ; and, if I may use the expression, pushed on by a crowding fear, till it comes to a bounded hollow, or kind of amphitheatre : I say, the air, in that violent motion, is there continually repelled by the opposite hill, and rebounded from others, till it finds a passage ; inasmuch, that I have seen in the western Highlands, in such a hollow, some scattering oaks, with their bark twisted, almost as if it had been done with a laver.

This, I suppose, was effected, when they were young, and consequently, the rest of their growth was in that figure. And I myself have met with such rebuffs on every side, from the whirling of such winds, as are not easy to be described.

When I came to my inn, (you will think the word a burlesque) I found it a most wretched hovel, with several pretty large holes in the sides, and, as usual, exceeding smoaky.

My apartment had a partition about four feet high, which separated it from the lodging of the family. And being entered, I called for straw, or heather to stop the gaps. Some straw was brought ; but no sooner was it applied, but it was pulled away on the outside.

This put me in very ill humour,

thinking some malicious Highlander did it to plague or affront me ; and therefore I sent my man (who had just housed his horses, and was helping me) to see who it could be, and immediately he returned laughing, and told me it was a poor hungry cow, that was got to the backside of the hut for shelter, and was pulling out the straw for provender.

The smoke being something abated, and the edifice repaired, I began to reflect on the miserable state I had lately been in, and esteemed that very hut, which at another time I should have greatly despised, to be to me as good as a palace ; and, like a keen appetite, with ordinary fare, I enjoyed it accordingly, not envying even the inhabitants of Buckingham-house.

Here I conclude my Journal, which I fear you will think as barren and tedious as the ground I went over ; but I must ask your patience a little while longer concerning it, as no great reason yet appears to you why I should come to this wretched place, and go no farther.

By a change of the wind, there happened to fall a good deal of rain in the night ; and I was told by my landlord, the hills presaged more of it : That a wide river before me was become impassable, and if I remained longer in the hills at that season of the year, I might be shut in for most part of the winter ; for, if fresh snow should fall, and lie lower down on the mountains, than it did the day before, I could not repass the precipice, and must wait till the lake was frozen so hard, as to bear my horses : And even then it was dangerous in those places, where the springs bubble up from the bottom, and render the ice thin, and incapable to bear any great weight : But that, indeed, those weak spots might be avoided, by means of a skilful guide.

As to the narrow path, he said he was certain, that any snow which might have lodged on it from the drift, was melted by the rain, which was then ceased. To all this he added a piece of news (not very prudently, as I thought) which was, that some time before I passed the precipice, a poor Highlander, leaving over it his horse laden with creels, or milk pails, one of them struck against the upper part of the hill, as he supposed : and whether the man was ended coming to save his horse, or how it was he could not tell, but that they both fell down, and were dashed to pieces among the rocks. This, to me, was very alarming, especially as I was to pass the same way in my return.

That I was prevented from meeting a number of gentlemen of a clan, who were to have assembled in a place assigned for our interview, about a day and half's journey farther in the hills; and on the other side of the river were numbers of Highlanders waiting to conduct me to them. But I was told, before I entered upon this peregrination, that no Highlander would venture upon it at that time of the year; yet I piqued myself upon following the unreasonable directions of such as knew nothing of the matter.

Now I returned with as hasty steps as the way you have seen would permit, having met with no more snow or rain, till I got into the lower country, and then there fell a very great *storm* (as they call it) for by the word *storm* they only mean snow. And you may believe I then hugged myself, as being got clear of the mountains.

I shall, in justice, say something relating to part of the country of Athol, which, though Highlands, claims an exception from the preceding general and gloomy descriptions; as may likewise some other places, not far distant from the borders of the Lowlands, which I have not seen.

This country is said to be a part of the ancient Caledonia. The part I am speaking of is a tract of land, or strath, which lies along the sides of the Tay, a capital river of the Highlands.

The mountains, though very high, have an easy slope a good way up, and are cultivated in many places, and inhabited by tenants, who, like those below, have a different air from other Highlanders in the goodness of their dress, and cheerfulness of their countenances.

The strath, or vale, is wide, and beautifully adorned with plantations of various sorts of trees. The ways are smooth, and in one part you ride in pleasant glades, in another you have an agreeable vista. Here you pass through corn-fields; there you ascend a small height, from whence you have a pleasing variety of that wild and spacious river, woods, fields, and neighbouring mountains, which all together give a greater pleasure than the most romantick description in words, heightened by a lively imagination, can possibly do. But the satisfaction seemed beyond expression, by comparing it in our minds with the rugged ways and horrid prospects of the more northern mountains, when we passed southward from them, through this vale, to the low country. But with respect to Athol in general, I must own, that some parts of it are very rugged and dangerous.

We shall now begin to comply with the Request of T. C. which was signified to me in Terms so polite, that any of the other Magazines would, by Way of Entomment upon their Magazine, have taken Care to publish his Letter, but we do not stand in Need of any such Puff, and therefore, without further Preface, shall give our Author's own Letter, which, after being in his former Letter taken some Notice of the Presbyterian Clergy in Scotland, begins thus:

I WISH these ministers would speak oftener, and sometimes more civilly than they do of morality.

To tell the people they may go to hell with all their morality at their back: This, surely, may insinuate to weak minds, that it is to be avoided as a kind of sin; at best that it will be of no use to them. And then no wonder they neglect it, and set their enthusiastick notions of grace in the place of righteousness. This is in general, but I must own in particular, that one of the ministers of this town has been so careful of the morals of his congregation, that he earnestly exhorted them from the pulpit, to fly from the example of a wicked neighbouring nation.

Their prayers are often more like narrations to the Almighty, than petitions for what they want; and the *fough*, as it is called, the whine, is unmanly, and much beneath the dignity of their subject.

I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *fough*, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of musick set them to his fiddle: And the wag used to say, that in the most jovial company, after he had played his tune but once over, there was no more mirth among them all the rest of that evening, than if they were just come out of the cave of Triphonius.

Their preaching extempore exposes them to the danger of exhibiting undigested thoughts and mistakes, as indeed it might do to any others who make long harangues without some previous study and reflexion. But that some of them make little preparation, I am apt to conclude from their immethodical ramblings.

I shall mention one mistake: I may call it an absurdity.

The minister was explaining to his congregation the great benefits arising from the Sabbath. He told them it was a means of frequently renewing their covenant, &c. &c. And likewise, it was a worldly good; as a day of rest for themselves, their servants, and cattle. Then he recounted to them the different days observed

observed in other religions : As the seventh day by the Jews, &c. But, says he, behold the particular wisdom of our institution, in ordaining it to be kept on the first : For if it were any other day, it would make a broken week.

The cant is only approved of by the ignorant (poor or rich) into whom it instils a kind of enthusiasm, in moving their passions by sudden starts of various sounds. They have made of it a kind of art not easy to attain. But people of better understanding make a jest of this drollery, and seem to be highly pleased when they meet with its contrary. The latter is manifest to me by their judgment of a sermon preached at Edinburgh by a Scots minister, one Mr. Wishart.

Several of us went to hear him, and you would not have been better pleased in any church in England.

There was a great number of considerable people, and never was there a more general approbation than there was among them at going from the kirk.

This gentleman, as I was afterwards informed, has set before him archbishop Tillotson for his model ; and, indeed, I could discover several of that prelate's thoughts in the sermon.

How different was that of another Edinburgh minister, who, in one of his sermons, made use of an extraordinary comparison, surely not fit for a congregation to hear, viz. Christians, with respect to grace, are like a maid ; its hard to get it into them, difficult to make them keep it, and painful for them to part with it. But it may be supposed, that when Mess John had stumbled upon the simile, he thought it too *à propos* to be concealed. And I have been told, that in explaining to a poor sinner upon the stool of repentance, the heinousness of the sin of fornication, some of them, in their extemporary admonitions, have stumbled upon descriptions not much tending to promote chastity in the congregation.

One of the ministers of this town (an old man, who died sometime ago) undertook one day, to entertain us with a dialogue from the pulpit relating to the fall of man, in the following manner, which cannot so well be conveyed in writing as by word of mouth.

First he spoke in a low voice.—

And the L. G. came into the garden, and said—

Then loud and angrily—Adam, where art?

Low and humbly—Lo, here am I, Lord!

Violently—And what are ye doing here?

With a fearful trembling accent—Lord, I was naked, and I hid myself.

Outragiously—Naked ! And what then ? Hast thou eaten, &c.

Thus he profanely (without thinking it so) described the omniscient and merciful God in the character of an angry master, who had not patience to hear what his poor offending servant had to say in excuse of his fault. And this they call speaking in a familiar way to the understandings of the ordinary people.

But, perhaps, they think what the famous astrologer Lilly declared to a gentleman, who asked him how he thought any man of good sense would buy his predictions ? This question started another, which was—What proportion the men of sense bore to those who could not be called so ? And at last they were reduced to one in twenty. Now, says the conjurer, let the nineteen buy my prophecies, and then (snapping his fingers) that ! for your one man of good sense.

Not to trouble you with any more particulars of their oddities from the pulpit, I shall only say, that since I have been in this country, I have heard so many (and of so many) that I really think there is nothing set down in the book called Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, but what, at least, is probable : But the young ministers are introducing a manner more decent and reasonable, which irritates the old stagers against them, and therefore they begin to preach at one another.

If you happen to be in company with one or more of them, and wine, ale, or even a dram is called for, you must not drink till a long grace be said over it, unless you could be contented to be thought irreligious and unmannerly.

Some time after my coming to this country, I had occasion to ride a little way with two ministers of the kirk, and as we were passing by the door of a *change*, one of them (the weather being cold) proposed a dram.

As the alehouse-keeper held it in his hand, I could not conceive the reason of their bowing to each other, as pleading by signs to be excused, without speaking one word.

I could not think they were contending who should drink last, and myself, a stranger, out of the question, but in the end the glass was forced upon me, and I found the compliment was, which of them should give the preference to the other of saying grace over the brandy. For my part, I thought they did not well consider to whom they were about to make their address, when they were using

all this ceremony one to another in his presence ; and (to use their own way of argument) concluded they would not have done it in the presence at St. James's.

They seem to me to have but little knowledge of men, being restrained from all free conversation, even in coffee-houses, by the fear of scandal, which may be attended with the loss of their livelihood ; and they are exceedingly strict and severe upon one another in every thing, which, according to their way of judging, might give offence.

Not long ago, one of them, as I am told, was suspended for having a shoulder of mutton roasted on a Sunday morning ; another for powdering his peruke on that day. Six or seven years ago, a minister, (if my information be right) was suspended by one of the presbyteries. The occasion this :

He was to preach at a kirk some little way within the Highlands, and set out on the Saturday ; but, in his journey, the rains had swelled the rivers to such a degree, that a ford, which lay in his way, was become impassable.

This obliged him to take up his lodging for that night, at a little hut near the river, and getting up early the next morning, he found the waters just enough abated for him to venture a passage, which he did with a good deal of hazard, and came to the kirk in good time, where he found the people assembled and waiting his arrival.

This riding on horseback of a Sunday was deemed a great scandal. It is true, that when this affair was brought by appeal before the general assembly in Edinburgh, his suspension was removed, but not without a good many debates on the subject.

Though some things of this kind are carried too far, yet I cannot but be of opinion, that these restraints on the conduct of the ministers, which produce so great regularity among them, contribute much to the respect they meet with from the people ; for although they have not the advantage of any outward appearance by dress, to strike the imagination, or to distinguish them from other men who happen to wear black, or dark grey, yet they are, I think I may say, ten times more revered than our ministers in England.

Their severity, likewise, to the people, for matters of little consequence, or even for works of necessity, is sometimes extraordinary.

A poor man, who lodged in a little house, where one family may often hear what is said in another, was com-

plained of to the minister of the parish, by his next neighbour, that he had talked too freely to his own wife, and threatened her with such usage, as we may reasonably suppose she would easily forgive.

In conclusion, the man was sentenced to do penance for giving scandal to his neighbours : A pretty subject for a congregation to ruminate upon !

The informer's wife, it seems, was utterly against her husband's making the complaint, but it was thought she might have been the innocent occasion of it, by some provoking words, or signs, that bore relation to the criminal's offence. This was done not far from Edinburgh.

One of our more northern ministers, whose parish lies along the coast between Spey and Findorn, made some fishermen do penance for Sabbath-breaking, in going out to sea, though purely with endeavour to save a vessel in distress by a storm. But behold how inconsistent with this pious zeal, was his practice in a case relating to his own profit.

Whenever the director of a certain English undertaking in this country fell short of silver, wherewith to pay a great number of workmen, and he was therefore obliged, on pay-day, to give gold to be divided among several of them ; then this careful guardian of the Sabbath exacted of the poor men a shilling for the change of every guinea, taking that exorbitant advantage of their necessity.

In business, or ordinary conversation, they are, for the most part, complaisant, and, I may say, supple, when you talk with them singly ; at least I have found them so ; but, when collected in a body at a presbytery, or synod, they assume a vast authority, and make the poor stare and tremble.

Constantly attending ordinances, as they phrase it, is a means with them of softening vices into mere frailties ; but a person who neglects the kirk, will find but little quarter.

Sometime ago two officers of the army had transgressed with two sisters at Scoring : One of these gentlemen seldom failed of going to kirk, the other never was there. The affair came to a hearing before a presbytery, and the result was, that the girl who had the child by the kirk goer was an impudent baggage, and deserved to be whipped out of the town, for seducing an honest man ; and that he who never went to kirk, was an abandoned wretch for debauching her sister.

Whether the ordinary people have a notion, that when so many help meet together upon any occasion, the

evil spirits are thereby provoked to be mischievous, or what their whimsical fancy is, I cannot tell; but it is with them a common saying, — That when the clergy assemble, the day is certainly tempestuous.

If my countrymen's division of the year were just, there would always be a great chance for it, without any supernatural cause; for they say, in these northern parts, the year is composed of nine months winter, and three months bad weather; but I cannot fully agree with them in their observation, though, as I have said before, the neighbouring mountains frequently convey to us such winds, as may not improperly be called tempests.

In one of my journeys hither, I observed, at the first stage on this side Berwick, a good deal of scribbling upon a window; and, among the rest, the following lines, viz.

"Scotland! Thy weather's like a modish
" wife, [" fine;
" Thy winds and rains for ever are at
" So termagant, a while her bluster tries,
" And when she can no longer scold —
" she cries."

A. H.

By the two initial letters of a name, I soon concluded it was your neighbour Mr. Aaron Hill, but wondered at his manner of taking leave of this country, after he had been so exceedingly complainant to it when here, as to compare its subterraneous riches with those of Mexico and Peru.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Mr. Fitz-Adam having been introduced by his Friend to the Club mentioned in our last, p. 421, in the MONTH of Sept. 26, gives an Account of his Reception, the Behaviour of the Members, and their insipid and useless Way of spending their Time, disputing about the Wine, drinking Healths, finding fault with the Dinner, &c. and in the MONTH of Oct. 3, makes some moral Reflections on such sort of Clubs; of both which Papers we shall give our Readers a Sketch, as follows.

THE cloth was now taken away, and the bottles, glasses, and dish cloths put upon the table; when Will Sitfast, who I found was perpetual toast-master, took the chair, of course, as the man of application to business. He began the king's health in a bumper, which circulated in the same manner, not without some nice examinations of the chairman as to day-light. The bottle standing by me, I was called upon by the chairman,

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who added, that, tho' a water-drinker, he hoped I would not refuse that health in wine. I begged to be excused, and told him I never drank his majesty's health at all, tho' no one of his subjects valued it more heartily than I did: That hitherto it had not appeared to me, that there could be the least relation between the wine I drank, and the king's state of health; and that till I was convinced that impairing my own health would improve his majesty's, I was resolved to preserve the use of my faculties and my limbs, to employ both in his service, if he could ever have occasion for them. I had foreseen the consequences of this refusal; and tho' my friend had answered for my principles, I easily discovered an air of suspicion in the countenances of the company; and I overheard the colonel whisper to lord Feeble, "This author is a very odd dog."

My friend was ashamed of me; but however, to help me off as well as he could, he said to me aloud, "Mr. Fitz-Adam, this is one of those singularities which you have contracted by living so much alone." From this moment the company gave me up to my oddnesses, and took no farther notice of me. I leaned silently upon the table, waiting for (tho', to say the truth, without expectation) some of that festal gaiety, that Durbanity, and that elegant mirth, of which my friend had promised me so large a share. Instead of all which, the conversation ran chiefly into narrative, and grew duller and duller with every bottle. Lord Feeble recounted his former achievements in love and wine; the colonel complained, tho' with dignity, of hardships and injustice; Sir George hinted at some important discoveries which he had made that day at court, but cautiously avoided naming names; Sir Tunbilly slept between glass and glass; the doctor and my friend talked over college matters, and quoted Latin; and our worthy president applied himself wholly to business, never speaking but to order; as, "Sir, the bottle stands with you; Sir, you are to name a toast; — that has been drank already; here, more claret! &c." In the height of all this convivial pleasantry, which I plainly found was come to its zenith, I stole away at about nine o'clock, and went home; where reflections upon the entertainment of the day crowded into my mind. — These he gives in his next paper, some of which are as follows.

When I considered that, perhaps, two millions of my fellow subjects passed two parts in three of their lives in the very same manner in which the worthy mem-

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bers of my friend's club passed theirs. It was at a loss to discover that attractive, irresistible, and invisible charm, to which they so deliberately and assiduously sacrificed their time, their health, and their reason; till dipping accidentally into M. Paschal, I read upon the subject of hunting the following passage. "What, unless to drown thought, can make men throw away so much time upon a silly animal, which they might buy much cheaper in the market? It hinders us from looking into ourselves, which is a view we cannot bear." That this is often one motive, and sometimes the only one of hunting, I can easily believe. But then it must be allowed too, that if the jolly sportsman, who thus vigorously runs away from himself, does not break his neck in his flight, he improves his health, at least, by his exercise. But what other motive can possibly be assigned for the Soaker's daily and seriously swallowing his own destruction, except that of "drowning thought, and hindering him from looking into himself, which is a view he cannot bear?"

Unhappy the man who cannot willingly and frequently converse with himself; but miserable in the highest degree is the man who dares not. In one of these two predicaments must that man be, who soaks and sleeps away his whole life. Either tired of himself for want of any reflections at all, or dreading himself for fear of the most tormenting ones, he flies for refuge from his folly or his guilt, to the company of his fellow sufferers, and to the intoxication of strong liquors.

I defy all the honest gentlemen, that is, all the hard drinkers in England (a numerous body, I doubt) to produce me one single instance of a Soaker, whose health and faculties are not visibly impaired by drinking. Some indeed, born much stronger than others, hold it out longer, and are absurdly quoted as living proofs even of the salutary effects of drinking: But tho' they have not yet any of the most distinguished characteristics of their profession about them, tho' they have not yet lost one half of themselves by an hemiplegia, nor the use of all their limbs by the gout; tho' they are but moderately mangy, and tho' the impending dropy may not yet appear; I will venture to affirm, that the health they boast of is at best but an awkward state between sickness and health: If they are not actually sick, they are not actually well, and you will always find some complaint or other, inadvertently drop from the triumphant Soaker, within half an hour after he has assured you that he is neither sick nor sorry.

A rational and sober man, invited by the wit and gaiety of good company, and hurried away by an uncommon flow of spirits, may happen to drink too much, and perhaps accidentally to get drunk; but then these follies will be short, and not frequent. Whereas the Soaker is an utter stranger to wit and mirth, and no friend to either. His business is serious, and he applies himself seriously to it; he steadily pursues the numbing, stupifying, and petrifying, not the animating and exhilarating qualities of wine. Gallons of the Nerve-pain would be lost upon him. The more he drinks the duller he grows; his politics become more obscure, and his narratives more tedious and less intelligible; till at last maudlin, he employs what little articulation he has left, in relating his doleful tale to an insensible audience.

A very skilful surgeon of my acquaintance assured me, that having opened the body of a Soaker, who died of an apoplexy, he had found all the finer tubes and vessels plugged up with the tartar of the wine he had swallowed, so as to render the circulation of the blood absolutely impossible, and the folds of the stomach so stiffened with it, that it could not perform its functions. He compared the body of the deceased to a siphon, so choked up with the tartar and dregs of the wine that had run thro' it, as to be impervious. I adopted this image, which seemed to me a just one; and I shall for the future typify the Soaker by the siphon, suction being equally the only business of both.

An object, viewed at once, and in its full extent, will sometimes strike the mind, when the several parts and gradations of it, separately seen, would be but little attended to. I shall therefore here present the society of siphons with a calculation, of which they cannot dispute the truth, and will not, I believe, deny the moderation; and yet, perhaps, they will be surprised, when they see the gross sums of the wine they suck, of the money they pay for it, and of the time they lose in the course of seven years only.

I reckon that I put a staunch siphon very low, when I put him only at two bottles a day, one day with another. This in seven years amounts to 4410 bottles, which make 20 hogheads, and 70 bottles.

Supposing this quantity to cost only 4s. a bottle, which I take to be the lowest price of claret, the sum amounts to 882l.

Allowing every siphon but six hours a day to suck his two bottles in, which is a short allowance, what time amounts to

638 days, 18 hours; one full quarter of his life, for the abovementioned seven years. Can any rational being coolly consider these three gross sums, of wine, and consequently distempers swallowed, of money lavished, and time lost, without shame, regret, and a resolution of reformation?

I am well aware that the numerous society of siphons will say, like Sir Tunbelly, what would this fellow have us do? To which I am at no loss for an answer: Do any thing else. Preserve and improve that reason which was given you to be your guide thro' this world, and to a better. Attend to and discharge your religious, your moral, and your social duties. These are occupations worthy of a rational being; they will agreeably and usefully employ your time, and will banish from your breasts that tiresome listlessness, or those tormenting thoughts, from which you endeavour, tho' in vain, to fly. Is your retrospect uncomfortable? Exert yourselves in time to make your prospect better; and let the former serve as a back-ground to the latter. Cultivate and improve your minds with reading, according to your several educations and capacities. True religion and virtue give a cheerful and happy turn to the mind, admit of all true pleasures, and even procure the truest.

Cantabrigius drinks nothing but water, and rides more miles in a year than the keenest sportsman, and with almost equal velocity. The former keeps his head clear, the latter his body in health. It is not from himself that he runs, but to his acquaintances, a synonymous term for his friends. Internally safe, he seeks no sanctuary from himself, no intoxication for his mind. His penetration makes him discover, and divert himself with the follies of mankind, which his wit enables him to expose with the truest ridicule, tho' always without personal offence. Cheerful abroad, because happy at home, and thus happy, because virtuous.

Reflections of a French Author on the British Colonies.

THE first origin of rice plantations in Carolina was purely fortuitous; a ship on its return from the East-Indies happened to be cast away on the coast of this colony; some bags of rice being taken out of the ship, a trial was made of sowing them, which succeeding beyond expectation, this cultivation has been so improved, that for some time past, one year with another, 50,000 barrels of rice are sent from thence to Europe, each weighing about 400lb. and at least worth 60 French livres, and very often much

more; consequently, at only 60 the barrel, here is a sum of three millions; and the greatest part of this rice is re-exported to foreigners, which is an additional advantage to the English; besides that, like tobacco, it employs a great number of ships.

A For the encouragement of this commerce, the government of England laid a heavy duty on foreign rice, exempting that of its own colonies; but the cultivation of rice coming to be thoroughly established, it was made subject to a duty, and, if I mistake not, foreign rice totally prohibited at the same time; and this duty includes only the rice for home consumption, the transportation of it from the colonies all over the Mediterranean, and Spain and Portugal, being permitted, on condition that the ships shall directly return to England; from the same principles, rice imported into England, for the north of Europe or any other part, pays no duty.

C Thus the English traders are enabled, to sell their rice cheaper than that brought from the Levant, formerly a great market for it; but now, by the wisdom of the English, this trade is at a very low ebb.

D If these laws stood in need of any addition, it is a dispensing clause in the return of the ships to England, when the owners intend to sell them; the sale of ships being such a considerable branch of commerce, that it is highly the interest of that nation to facilitate the means of selling them, for the greater encouragement of building more.

E From north to south the English are in possession of a chain of colonies, reaching to Spanish Florida, and very advantageously situated for trade and navigation. Our possessions indeed are of larger extent, stretching themselves, without bounds, up the country, where they enclose all the English settlements, and the Spanish in Florida; our colonies may be said to form a kind of bow, of which those of the other nations are the string.

F The English colonies in those parts are Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, the two Jerseys, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia: These different colonies have their respective governments both civil and military; they are independent and separated one from the other, but the subjection of the military government to the civil, will be an eternal bar to any coalition of their forces for acting harmoniously under one chief.

Every country being governed by its own inhabitants there, must only them-

selves, with little or no concern about their neighbours; it is not the authority of the governors, or even the king himself, which, without the consent of the assembly of a colony, can march its troops and militia to the assistance of any other which may be attacked; particularly the New-England people have carried matters so far, as to make their governor dependent on them for his revenue; and on some differences between them and the king's council concerning their governor, they had the confidence to say, "it was little considered, that this colony afforded 100,000 men capable of carrying arms."

The military power of a country, where there is such a slender subordination, is little to be feared, yet it is the only one which might be formidable from the great number of inhabitants, did not their inclinations tend rather to be pirates than soldiers; besides, in every point of the military government, it is certain, that we are vastly superior to the English.

The flourishing settlement of Pennsylvania was the work of a single person, named William Penn, by religion a quaker; a singular instance of what a private person is capable of achieving, when seconded by the government, and how necessary it is to a minister to be capable of making proper distinction, and especially, that he should be very attentive not to discourage those whom their application, their zeal, and perhaps their talents, may render capable of doing good service to their country.

The products of Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania, are nearly the same, as is their commerce; but of all these colonies, New-England makes the most considerable figure; the peopling of it has cost the English but a few men, an infinite number of plantations and other Germans having transported themselves thither, and still continuing to do so every year. This encouragement to foreigners of all kinds to resort to its colonies, is a wisdom in the government of England, which cannot be too much commended, being an acquisition of an additional wealth, power, and subjects.

As we have before given these Regulations relating to the Religion of the Prussian Soldiers, we shall next give those relating to their Health.

PART VIII. CHAP. 30.

Consisting of Directions for the Care of the Sick, and the Preservation of the Soldier's in general.

Article 1. A GENERAL hospital must be appointed in the nearest town, to which the sick men of every

battalion are to be sent, under the care of one master of arms, one surgeon, and two servants; and when the army marches, a good non-commissioned officer, who can be trusted with the care of their subsistence money, must be left behind with them.

A. N. B. Because it is his majesty's pleasure, that eight surgeons should constantly remain with the medicine-chest, so every surgeon is to return to his regiment after he has lodged his sick in the hospital.

2. When the army is in a standing camp, the medicine-chest must be kept at the hospital, and no medicines are to be given out of it to the surgeon-major; but his majesty will allow two hundred dollars to every surgeon-major, for medicines for the whole regiment, and likewise forage money for four horses; with which, he is to provide all kinds of necessary medicines, for such sick men, as are not sent to the hospital: And that no surgeon may be suffered to want his proper quantities, a physician, and the surgeon-general of the army, shall, about once every month, visit the regimental medicine-chests.

N. B. Every captain must take care how his sick men are carried on horseback, or in the company-waggons, when other waggons cannot be procured for that purpose, till the army marches again into a standing camp, and they can be sent to the hospital.

N. B. Every captain shall be answerable, upon his honour and conscience, that all the sick men of his company will be brought after him, and none left behind.

3. His majesty allows to every company, one servant for the sick, who, together with the master of arms, is to wait upon them, during their stay in camp; and every captain shall have eight blankets provided for the sick of his company.

4. The sick, unable to march, must be ordered to the baggage; nor shall a sick man be ever taken into the ranks, or suffered to do any duty, till he is perfectly recovered, for fear of a relapse.

5. The captains must have good broths made for their sick, and take all possible care that they be well supplied with every thing necessary, that they may the sooner be restored to their health, and become able to do duty.

6. The surgeons are always to attend their respective battalions on a march, that, in case of sudden accidents, they may be at hand to apply the proper remedies.

7. His majesty, for the preservation of the soldiery, would have every tent supplied with two blankets, and every company with forty-eight; which blankets shall be carried on a pack-horse, and are, during a war, to be furnished by the captains.

8. The captains are strictly to oblige the men of every tent to join their pay and mess together.

Nothing contributes so much to the preservation of the soldiery, as the eating of warm victuals every day, for which reason, when they cannot provide otherwise for themselves, they must eat their ammunition-bread boiled up in water, with some salt in it; and the captains, and commanding officers of battalions shall be answerable, that their men keep a good mess, and make the pot boil constantly once a day.

N. B. The messes must be divided in such a manner, that there may be always a sufficient number left to provide victuals for their absent comrades.

9. In marching in the summer-time, the men are to wear linen socks under their gaiters, and not woollen stockings, to prevent their feet from galling.

PART IX. CHAP. 17.

Consisting of Directions for the Choice of Surgeons, &c.

Article 1. NO surgeon-major shall be taken into the army, till he has been presented to the surgeon-general, and examined by the professors of the college of physicians and surgeons, that his majesty may be assured, that there is no surgeon-major appointed to any regiment, who has not acquired a proper experience and understanding of all kinds of diseases; to certify which, the professors, after he has been examined, are to give him an attestation setting forth his abilities; and if it appears from thence, that he is properly qualified, the solicitor is then to administer to him the oath of allegiance in the presence of the commanding officer.

2. The mates belonging to every regiment, shall be appointed, subsisted, and dismissed by the surgeon-major, and be also subject to his authority: They are likewise to swear allegiance to the regiment for the space of time, which their contract with the surgeon-major is to last; that they will serve faithfully, attend the sick and wounded diligently, and submit altogether to the subordination of the regiment.

3. The surgeon-major shall be answerable that he admits no mates, but such as

are capable of the employment, and particularly careful to appoint those only to companies which lie alone in a garison, who are well skilled in all kinds of disorders; in like manner, when a command is set out, the same caution is to be observed; such sick men as labour under dangerous and chronical diseases must, if practicable, be removed to the town where the surgeon-major is: Every captain must remain satisfied with his mate, provided that his company is shaved at the proper time, that his sick and wounded are taken care of, that he keeps himself in due subordination, and does his duty diligently; in default of which he must be reported to the commanding officer of the regiment, and to the surgeon-major, in order to be dismissed.

N. B. When a company has a great many sick, the surgeon-major must attend it in person.

4. In every garison, wherein a regiment, or battalion lies, an hospital must be provided for the reception of the sick.

N. B. In a garison likewise, wherein one, or more companies lie, a particular house must be appointed by way of hospital.

5. In an hospital of a whole regiment, or battalion, one good mate shall always remain, but particularly in the night-time, together with a master of arms, and two servants, who are to take all possible pains, during their attendance, as well in giving the sick their medicines properly, as their victuals, or doing any other service equally necessary: Every day also an officer, and sometimes a field-officer, must visit the hospital, to examine into the real state of every thing: The surgeon-major is in a particular manner required to attend the sick diligently, to give them the proper medicines regularly, and to order also such food and liquors as are most suitable to their different disorders.

6. When any dangerous disease breaks out in a garison, the surgeon-major, and more especially the mates in his absence, must consult with the physician, if there happens to be one in the town, concerning the most probable and effectual method of practice to put a stop to it in its infancy, and prevent its spreading; to contribute to which every sick person in an hospital, seized with any infectious disorder, must be immediately removed.

N. B. When a captain employs a doctor, or any other person out of the regiment, to cure a sick man, the surgeon-major shall not be obliged to furnish the medicines.

7. From the first of November to the end of April, cloaks shall be given out for the sentries, which are constantly to hang up in their boxes, ready for their occasional use on their posts in the night-time.

N. B. As it is unwholesome for a man to come suddenly out of a hot room into the cold air, so the fires in guard-rooms, and in quarters, shall not be made too large.

8. Since diseases may be prevented from becoming epidemical, if they are not too long concealed, so the soldiers must be in general encouraged, whenever they shall find themselves out of order, to discover it early: But as some men are unwilling to be sent to the hospital, till the increase of their disorder renders it unavoidable, so the captains, and all the officers, must carefully observe the looks of their men, and must send every one who appears to be not well, whether he will or not, to the hospital, that the surgeon-major may examine into the state of his health in proper time.

N. B. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, before a march, or at the time of exercising in the spring, shall, by way of prevention, phytick himself without the surgeon's knowledge and approbation.

9. The men are not to be permitted, during the season for fruit, to squander away their money upon it, and throw themselves into distempers; those sorts of fruit are more particularly to be prohibited, which are accounted the most hurtful; the soldiers should be induced to avoid them, even out of regard to themselves; for such as are prudent enough to lay out the money on bread, which others spend on fruit, find their advantage in point of health.

10. It is farther necessary, in order to prevent the men, as much as possible, from throwing themselves into disorders, and of becoming incapable of doing their duty, or from dying, to forbid excessive drinking, and especially of spirituous liquors; as nothing likewise is more prejudicial than for a man to drink when he is hot, so the officers are by no means to suffer their men to drink on a march in hot weather: For the same reason, the companies, after they have been performing their exercise, must be detained for some time under arms before they are dismissed: A general order ought also to be given, to restrain the men from drinking too soon after all violent exercises.

PART XI. CHAP. 8.

Of DUELLING.

Article 1. **A**S it is observable, that rencounters and duels happen frequently among officers, in which many are either killed upon the spot, or mortally wounded; and that quarrels generally arise from trifles when officers get in liquor; his majesty therefore hereby declares, that although he will have none but brave officers in his service, nevertheless, the duel-edict shall not lose its force, nor shall any officer be accessory to, or begin quarrels, rencounters, and duels; on the contrary, it is his strict command, that officers in general shall agree well together, and that all unnecessary disputes shall be altogether avoided: Generals therefore, colonels, and all commandants of regiments, as often as they are informed that any officers have quarrelled together, must immediately order them under arrest, and make report thereof to his majesty, who will cashier the aggressor, or both, if they be equally guilty.

N. B. Any officer who comes another in a quarrel, shall be cashiered with infamy.

2. As it appears by daily experience, that most quarrels happen over liquor, excessive drinking, therefore, must be altogether prohibited amongst officers in general; and the colonels, and commandants of regiments are, in the strictest manner, to forbid it; and likewise to keep a watchful eye over the behaviour of their officers in this respect.

3. When officers, notwithstanding all orders to the contrary, get drunk together, begin quarrels, rencounters, and duels, either in liquor, or at play, or are guilty of any other such like offensive practices, they must be put under arrest, and tried by a court-martial, which shall adjudge a double degree of punishment for every crime committed in consequence of drunkenness; as, for example, when an officer, being sober, is guilty of a crime, for which, according to the articles of war, he is condemned to lose three months pay, to be confined a year in a fortress, to be cashiered, to be shot, or beheaded; for the same crime committed when drunk, he shall lose six months pay, instead of three; shall be confined two years, instead of one; be cashiered with the addition of infamy, instead of a simple dismissal; be beheaded, instead of being shot; and instead of being beheaded, be hanged.

4. When any person is killed, or mortally wounded in a duel, or rencounter,

and the murderer makes his escape, the commanding officer on the spot, shall send out officers, and non-commissioned officers upon all the roads, in order to apprehend him, if possible.

5. If the officers, or non-commissioned officers, at any time detached in pursuit of such murderer, knowingly permit him to escape, and do not apprehend him, when in their power, they themselves shall be reputed principals, and suffer the punishment, which, according to law, would have been inflicted on him: All persons, in like manner, happening to be present, when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, is killed in a rencounter, who do not immediately apprehend the offender, but permit him to escape, shall be deemed guilty of the murder, and suffer accordingly.

N. B. All persons present at any murder without endeavouring to prevent it, shall be answerable.

N. B. The orders above given concerning quarrels, rencounters and duels amongst officers, extend also to the non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

"As to the regulations relating to exercise, marching, encamping, fighting, &c. no extract from them could give any satisfaction; therefore, with regard to them, we must refer our readers to the book itself."

We observed in our last, p. 427, that the Report of the Bridge Committee was ordered to be printed: It has been since printed, and set forth as follows,

THAT the committee are of opinion, that the only proper place for building a new bridge over the Thames, is from the end of Fleet-Ditch to the opposite shore in the county of Surrey.

That Mr. Dance, the clerk of the city's works, in pursuance of their order, prepared and laid before them a plan, elevation, and section of a stone bridge, together with his estimate of the charge thereof, which amounts to the sum of 285,950*l.* exclusive of a further expence for the purchase of such lands, &c. as may be necessary for making avenues thereto.

That the committee humbly offer it as their opinion, that as the estates of this city are by no means in a condition to perform so great a work, the said bridge, whenever erected, should be a national expence.

That the committee are humbly of opinion, that the houses upon London-Bridge are a publick nuisance, long felt, and universally censured and complained of, the

passage for carriages and foot-passengers being thereby rendered not only inconvenient, but dangerous to the citizens of London, and others resorting thereto; and therefore the committee humbly offer it as their opinion, that in order to render the said bridge and the passage to and from it more safe and commodious, all the houses from St. Magnus's church on the east-side, as far as the city gate towards the south, and from the corner of Thames-street on the west-side, to the Bear Tavern inclusive, in the Borough, ought to be taken down. But a rumour having prevailed, that the foundations of the said bridge are in so ruinous a condition, that any expence in the superstructure thereof would be thrown away; the committee were desirous, in the first place, to be well satisfied of the true state and condition both of the piers and piles which support it, and therefore directed Mr. Dance carefully to survey and examine them; and that, according to his report, the said foundations are good, and (with the common annual repairs) likely to stand for ages.

That Mr. Dance laid before them a plan and elevation of the said bridge, with the alterations necessary for rendering it more safe, commodious, and ornamental; together with an estimate of the charge thereof, which amounts to 30,000*l.* and that it is their humble opinion, that the execution of the said plan, by opening a passage for coaches and carriages of the breadth of 33 feet, besides leaving a foot-way on each side of the breadth of six feet, will answer every purpose of publick safety and convenience.

That Mr. Dance's plan and estimate having been prepared upon a supposition, that the proposed alteration was to extend to the whole bridge, and the committee, in order to reduce the expence as low as possible, having resolved to carry the said alteration no farther than absolute necessity required, they directed Mr. Dance to acquaint them, how much of the said estimate might be abated, in case the houses on the east-side of the bridge, southward of the said gate, were left standing; and he informed them, in that case, the charge would be reduced to 27,800*l.*

That in order to know how far the estate allotted for the support of London-Bridge (commonly called the Bridge-House estate) would be affected by the pulling down so large a number of houses, they directed accounts of the rents thereof to be laid before them by the proper officers, by which they found that the neat rent of the houses necessary to be taken down,

down, which are but upon lease, amount to the yearly sum of 430l. 17s. and that of the other houses let to tenants at will (the land tax to be deducted) to the yearly sum of 397l. 9s. or thereabouts: So that the loss to the Bridge-House estate will be about 828l. 6s. a year. That as the two parishes of St. Magnus, and St. Olave, Southwark, will prove considerable sufferers by being deprived of so great a number of houses and inhabitants, and may therefore equitably claim to have such loss made good, they likewise enquired into the value of the present assessments of the said houses and inhabitants towards the land tax, poor's rate, church rate, and rectors tythes; and found the same to amount to the yearly sum of 484l. 19s. 10d. or thereabouts.

That they also directed Mr. Dance to estimate the present subsisting terms of such of the said houses as are out upon lease; as also the value of such other houses as must be purchased; and that, by his calculation, the same amounts to about 8940l. 11s. 7d. But as this calculation is made upon the foot of the fines paid, and ground rents payable by the lessees, they apprehended some further satisfaction may reasonably be required by the tenants and under-tenants, for what they have laid out in repairs, or sitting up their respective premises.

The LIFE of Mr. JOHN FLETCHER.

BEAUMONT and Fletcher, two famous dramattick writers in the reign of King James I. are so united as authors, in their several productions, that it is somewhat difficult to separate them. However we shall now speak chiefly of Fletcher, whose *Hædus* we have here given, as we shall that of Beaumont in our next.

Mr. John Fletcher was the son of Dr. Richard Fletcher, lord bishop of London, and was born in Northamptonshire in the year 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, his father being by his last will and testament a benefactor to one of the colleges of that university. He wrote plays jointly with Mr. Beaumont, and assisted Ben Johnson in a comedy called *The Widow*. After Beaumont's death, it is said he consulted Mr. James Shirley, in forming the plots of several of his plays; but which those were, cannot be discovered. The editor of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, in 1711, thinks it very probable, that Shirley supplied many that were left imperfect, and that the players gave some remains of Fletcher's for Shirley to make up; and it is from hence, he says, that in the first act of *Love's Pilgrimage*, there is a scene of

an offer transcribed verbatim out of Ben Johnson's *New Inn*, which play was written long after Fletcher's death. The *Coronation* and the *Little Thief* have been claimed by Shirley as his: It is probable they were left imperfect by Fletcher, and finished by Shirley. Mr. Fletcher died of the plague in the 49th year of his age, the 1st of K. Charles I. Ann. 1625, and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church in Southwark.

Beaumont and Fletcher, as we have observed, wrote plays in concert, but what share each bore in forming the plots, writing the scenes, &c. is uncertain. It is generally thought, that Beaumont's judgment was usually employed in correcting and retrenching the superfluities of Fletcher's wit, whose fault was, as Mr. Cartwright expresses it, to do too much: But if we believe Winstanley, the former had his share likewise in the drama. For he relates, that our authors meeting once at a tavern, in order to form the rude draught of a tragedy, Fletcher undertook to kill the king; which words being overheard by a waiter, he was officious enough, in order to recommend himself, to lodge an information against them; but their loyalty being unquestioned, and the relation of the circumstance probable, that the vengeance was only aimed at a theatrical monarch, the affair ended in a jest.

The first play that brought them into esteem, as Dryden says, was *Philaster*, or *Love lies a Bleeding*; for, before that they had written two or three very unsuccessfully. They had, with the advantage of Shakspeare's wit, which was their precedent, great natural gifts improved by study. Their plots are allowed generally more regular than Shakspeare's; they touch the tender passions, and excite love in a very moving manner; their faults, notwithstanding Beaumont's castigation, consist in a certain luxuriance, and stretching their pieces to an immoderate length. However, it must be owned, their wit is great, their language suited to the passions they raise, and the age in which they lived is a sufficient apology for their defects. Among the illustrious names of their admirers, are Denham, Waller, Cartwright, Ben Johnson, Sir John Berkenhead, and Dryden himself, a name more than equal to all the rest.

Some of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays were printed in 4to in their life-time; and in 1645, there was published in folio a collection of their plays which had not been printed before, amounting to

For the Lond. Mag:



Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater Noster Row.

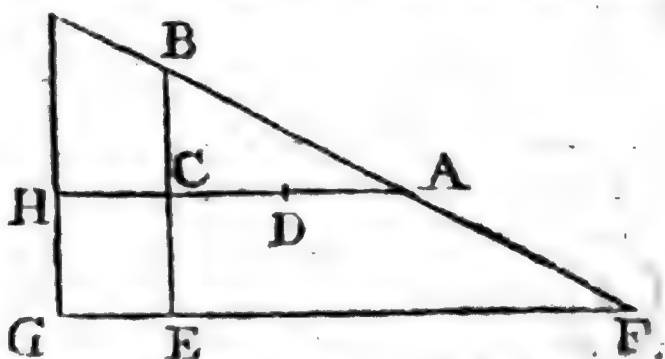
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between 30 and 40. At the beginning of this vol. are inserted a great number of commendatory verses, written by the most eminent wits of that age: This collection was published by Mr. Shirley after shutting up the theatres, and dedicated to the earl of Pembroke by 10 of the most famous actors. In 1679, there was an edition of all their plays in folio: Another edition in 1711, by Tonson, in seven vols. 8vo; and another in 1751.

The plays of our authors are as follow, in number 53, viz. Beggars Bush, a comedy. Bonduca, a tragedy. The Bloody Brother, or Rollo duke of Normandy, ditto. Captain, a comedy. Chances, ditto. The Coronation, a tragi-comedy, claimed by Mr. Shirley as his. The Coxcomb, a comedy. Cupid's Revenge, a tragedy. The Custom of the Country, a tragi-comedy. Double Marriage, a tragedy. The Elder Brother, a comedy. The Faithful Shepherdes, a dramatick pastoral, entirely Mr. Fletcher's. The Fair Maid of the Inn, a comedy. The False One, a tragedy. Four Plays in One, or Moral Representations, containing the Triumphs of Honour, Love, Death, and Time. The Honest Man's Fortune, a tragi-comedy. The Humorous Lieutenant, ditto. The Island Princess, ditto. A King and No King, ditto. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, a comedy. The Knight of Malta, a tragi-comedy. The Laws of Candy, ditto. The Little French Lawyer, a comedy. Love's Cure, or the Martial Maid, ditto. The Lover's Pilgrimage, ditto. The Lover's Progress, a tragi-comedy. The Mad Lover, ditto. The Loyal Subject, a comedy. The Maid in the Mill, ditto. The Maid's Tragedy. A Masque of Gray's-Inn gentlemen, presented at the Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth and the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, in the Banqueting-House at Whitehall: This was wholly Mr. Beaumont's. Monsieur Thomas, a comedy, afterwards called Trick for Trick. Nice Valour, or the Passionate Madman, a comedy. The Night Walker, or the Little Thief, ditto. The Noble Gentleman, ditto, afterwards called the Fool's Preferment, &c. Philaster, or Love lies a Bleeding, a tragi-comedy. The Pilgrim, a comedy. The Prophetess, a tragi-comedy, afterwards called Dioclesian, an Opera. The Queen of Cornish, a tragi-comedy. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, a comedy. The Scornful Lady, ditto. The Sea Voyage, ditto. The Spanish Curate, ditto. Thiery and Theodoret, a tragedy. Two noble Kinsmen, a tragi-comedy, in composing of which Fletcher was assisted by Shakespear. Va-

lentinian, a tragedy. A Wife for a Month, ditto. The Wild Goose Chase, a comedy. Wit at several Weapons, ditto. Wit without Money, ditto. The Woman hater, ditto, writ by Fletcher alone. Women pleased, a comedy. Woman's Prize, or the Tanner tanned, ditto, writ by Fletcher without Beaumont.

Solution to a QUESTION in NAVIGATION. (See Lond. Mag. for April last, p. 175.)

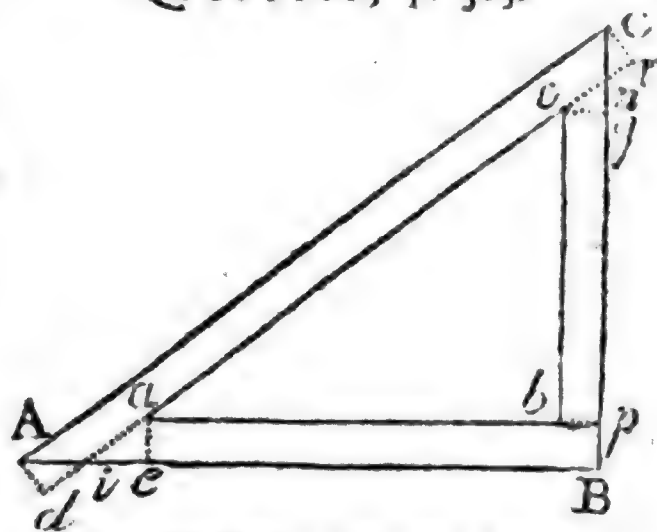


LET $x = BC = CD$; $a = DA$, $b = AH$; $c = GF$ and $d = BE$. Then $x : x + a :: d : d + \frac{ad}{x}$; and $b - x + a = c - d + \frac{ad}{x}$. Hence $x = \sqrt{da + \frac{c + a - b - d}{2}}$.

$\frac{c + a - b - d}{2} = 4.55$ miles: And the required latitude is $40^\circ 3' 58'' 48'''$ north: Whence all the rest is easily found and needless to insert.

W. B.

SOLUTION to Mr. Hemingway's QUESTION, p. 363.



WITHIN the triangle ABC draw the similar $\triangle abc$ at an equal parallel distance, produce the line ac each way to d and r and draw the perpendicular lines Ad , ac , Cr and cg : Then $Ad = ac = Cr = cg = x$ per quest, also $AC = 50$; $AB = 40$; $BC = 30$. Then per similar triangles $30 : 40 :: x : \frac{40x}{30} = ie$; $30 : 50 :: x : \frac{50x}{30} = Ag$ and $40 : 30 :: x : \frac{30x}{40} = gn$; $40 : 50 :: x : \frac{50x}{40} = n$.

N n n

:: x

$2: x: \frac{50x}{40} = Cn$. Now $AB - AC = 40 - 3x$ and $pg = 30 - 3x$; also $AC + CB + pg \times x \times x = 120x^2 - 6x$; the solidity of the ditch; But the area of the $\triangle abc = 600 - 120x + 6x^2$ being multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$ yard $= 400 - 80x + 4xx =$ solidity of the ditch; from hence will arise the equation $116xx + 80x - 6x = 400$; therefore $x = 1,598$ yards, and the area of the triangle $abc = 423,561,624$ yards.

W. B.

CONCLUSION of the VOYAGE of a Dutch Gentleman to the ISLAND of CEYLON: (See p. 387.)

ON our arrival at Ceylon, my companions distributed themselves among the ships there; but being recommended to a very reputable merchant, I declined several genteel offers, and remained with him near two years, knowing that the Island would furnish the best of entertainment for my curiosity; and as most of the accounts of this delicious spot are erroneous or imperfect, I shall the rather set down particulars, which to my own knowledge are true.

Of all the Asiatick Islands, Ceylon is the most fertile and pleasant; it lies S. E. of the Indian Chersonesus, and separated from the coast of Coromandel, by the straits of Chialo, or Manar; its length from N. to S. is about 55 leagues, and its breadth 30: Some, from its luxuriancy, have compared it, in respect of the other parts of the world, to the stone on a ring; and others have been inclined to think it was the seat of the Genesian paradise; this at least is the firm conceit of the inhabitants; and for proof of it, they shew what they call Adam's tomb, and the print of one of his feet on a mountain called the Peak of Adam, which is one of the highest in all India. On another mountain is a salt-water lake, which the inhabitants, with great encomiums on her maternal tenderness, affirm to have risen from the tears which she shed for the death of her dear Abel, weeping 100 years successively: As to the tomb, the natives of Ceylon, as an incontestable proof that our general parent lies there, refer to an epitaph which no body can read. Indeed several curious travellers have taken exact copies of the characters, but to no purpose, the philologists of all nations acknowledging their inability to decypher them, and the oriental criticks are no less puzzled than the others, so that this epitaph is gravely concluded to be written in the primitive language, which before

Babel obtained all over the earth. Some learned persons imagine this primitive language to have been comprehended in the five vowels, *A. E. I. O. U.* in which is contained the name of deity, *Jeova*, and of which no language whatever can afford a like instance. The late Mr. Muller is said to have proposed to the States general, in consideration of a reward, to discover this key of all languages: Were such a thing actually feasible, it would be a considerable advantage to our eastern commerce; but this, like other matters of publick concern, having been protracted, that celebrated linguist died in the interim, and with him his important (if not visionary) secret.

The Isle of Ceylon was discovered in 1509, by James Lopez de Sigüario; the principal places here are Jasnapatam, Trinkenemali, Materolo, Punta de Gallo, Columbo, Nijombo, Sitavaca, and Candy. The Dutch East-India company are in possession of all the coasts of this Island, and twelve leagues up the country. The Portuguese, to secure to themselves the advantages of such a rich discovery, built a great many strong forts; but the Dutch having bravely shaken off the Spanish yoke, and then at war with the Portuguese, as dependants of Spain, entered into an offensive alliance with the king of Candy, sovereign of the Island; and thus the Portuguese being vigorously attacked by sea and land, were obliged to evacuate their favourite possession; ever since, the Dutch cultivate the friendship of that monarch, by every mark of esteem and veneration, and the intent of their complaisance is entirely answered. The company every year send an ambassador with presents to his majesty, who, in return, sends the company a casket of jewels, of such a value, as to be esteemed above half the cargo of the fleet; this the governor general himself packs up among other goods, that no person whatsoever, not even the captain of the ship which carries it, may know any thing of it; here is observable, not only the immense riches, which the company draws from its territories in the Indies, but its wise and deep precautions for the security of its treasure.

The two principal places of the Island, are Punta de Gallo and Columbo; the former is the residence of the governor and his council, and Columbo is no more than a harbour to the other. The climate of Ceylon is accounted very healthy, tho' its profusion of exquisite fruits of all kinds, shews it to be extremely hot; it abounds likewise in sea and river fish, tame and wild fowl; and amongst its o-

ther animals, the elephants are remarkable for their size, being larger than any other over all India. Here also are tigers, bears, civit cats, monkeys, &c. But another kind of advantage, is its cinnamon, the best in all Asia; this and all other spices are in the hands of the Dutch East-India company, and which they turn to excellent account, in furnishing all other parts of Europe.

Cinnamon is properly the inward bark of a tree, the leaves whereof both in figure and dimensions are not unlike those of a laurel; there are three sorts of it, the fine is stripped from young trees, a coarser taken from the old trees, and lastly, wild cinnamon. The company likewise has a considerable trade in cinnamon oil, which bears a great price: Its gains from the sale of precious stones, as rubies, sapphires, white and blue topazes, &c. which are found in this Island, likewise run very high.

There is a fine pearl fishery off the Island Manar, and Tokecorin, of vast produce. It is farmed twice a year to certain dealers in negroes; the pearl oysters lie at the bottom of the sea, and are fished for only in fine weather, and a perfect calm; a rope fastened to the boat is flung under the diver's arms, who also has at his feet a large stone to accelerate his descent, with a bag about his waist to put the oysters in; of these he picks up as many as he can within his reach, and when he is for being drawn up, he gives a pull at another rope than that which is under his arm, upon which his mates run him up with the utmost expedition, he untying the stone at his feet to lighten his weight. The boats being loaded, the Negro merchants sell the oysters along the coasts by the hundred: This is a kind of hazardous trade to the buyers, for if sometimes they light upon a pearl of value, they often find none at all, or very small ones.

A considerable profit likewise accrues to the company from the muslins, chints, and other stuffs; but most of the muslins in Europe come from the coast of Malabar.

The inhabitants of Ceylon are called Cinglaffes; they are generally tall and well made, a swarthy complexion, with excessive long ears, which is owing to heavy ornaments dangling at them; they are full of courage, live hard, and consequently make good soldiers. Mahometanism is the established religion; but some among them are so stupid, as to worship cows and calves. So far from making any account of the Dutch, that they treat them with a kind of contempt,

calling them their guards de coast; but the Dutch have the prudence to overlook such trifles, minding the main chance, the amity of the king of Candy, that he may not take it into his head to break with them, which would be a very sensible wound to their commerce in this charming Island; yet this the king might do without any danger, from either their ships or soldiery, their territories being separated by a large rapid river, and by thick forests, as would soon make Europeans sick of an attempt to cut a passage thro' them. The inhabitants of this Island are ingenious in every thing, but particularly in taming and managing elephants, which in peaceable times they use as beasts of burden, and turn to very good service in war.

The Dutch drive a considerable trade with the inhabitants of the Maldives, for those little shells called cowries, where are prodigious quantities of them, and not only on the shore, but in the very ground, being probably deposited there at the time of the flood, and left there when the ocean receded from the land. What we call money being arbitrary, and its nature and value depending on a tacit convention betwixt men, these shells, in several parts of Asia and Africa, are accounted current money, with a value assigned to them. This is established by a reciprocal consent, and those who are pleased to shew a contempt of them, do not reflect that shells are as fit for a common standard of pecuniary value, as either gold or silver; they certainly forget that they themselves are obliged to do what they ridicule, and take them for ready money; in 1740, 2400 cowries were equal to a rupee, or about a crown at three guilders in our money.

But their great currency is on the coast of Africa, particularly Guinea, where the Negroes value them as much as gold and silver, and call them bougies. An instance of the great consumption of these shells, that the French merchants of the kingdom of Whydah usually give 40 pounds of these cowries for every piece of common linen, manufactured by the natives, and proportionably for the products of the country, as wax, ivory, gold, &c. The company it is which supplies the European nations with the far greater part of this Negro money, if I may be indulged the expression. The esteem in which these shells are on the coast of Guinea, must appear surprising; they are not only, like gold and silver, the measure and instrument of commerce betwixt the Negroes, but worn as

ornaments in necklaces and bracelets, strung in one or more rows, which looks something odd, yet not amiss, by the contrast of the whiteness of the shells with the blackness of their skins.

Formerly 12,000 weight of these cowries would purchase a cargo of 5 or 600 Negroes; but those lucrative times are now no more; and the Negroes now set such a value on their countrymen, that there is no such thing as having a cargo under 22 or 24 tons of cowries.

As payments in this kind of specie are attended with some intricacy, the Negroes, though so simple as to sell one another for shells, have contrived a kind of copper vessel, holding exactly 108 pounds, which is a great dispatch to business. However, the Maldives must not be thought the only place which affords these shells; they are also found in the Philippine Islands, but they do not come up to the Maldivian either in colour or clearness. The chief European market for these shells is at Amsterdam, where are spacious warehouses of them, the French and English merchants buying them up to send to Africa.

With this account of the Island of Ceylon, which I know to be authentick, I must conclude my ramble to India; my curiosity of visiting Java, and other of our eastern possessions, having been cut short by an important recal home, where by God's blessing, after a mixture of distress and pleasure, I safely arrived; but wish I had found it in a more tranquil situation.

From the Weekly Advertiser and Inspector, October 5.

The following Description of the Ceremony used in Popish Countries, at the Nun's taking the Veil, is extracted from Mr. Drummond's Travels.

ONE day went to St. Daniel's church in Venice, to see the young Donna Contessa Emilia Benson take the religious habit of an Augustin nun, by the name of Maria Rosa, in the monastery of that church.

Tho' I had been in a great many countries where the Roman catholick religion prevails, I never before had an opportunity of seeing a nun take the veil. We placed ourselves near the altar, so as that we should have a distinct view of every thing that passed, and had not long continued in that situation, when the musick, consisting of 22 performers, vocal and instrumental, began an overture; after which the young lady entered the gate next the monastery, which was at the

further end of the church; near this place was a table for prayer, covered with crimson velvet, and furnished with a cushion of the same, upon which she knelt for a little time; then, while an anthem was performing, she walked slowly up to the great altar, preceded by three priests, two old nuns being on each side, in a particular dress, calculated for that purpose, and followed by several persons belonging to the church, one of whom carried the sacred habit. She knelt a little while at the altar, and, after having been asked by the priest, if she came there with a voluntary intention and desire of being wedded to Jesus Christ, she removed to a place of prayer, covered with crimson velvet, flowered with gold, that stood upon the left side of the altar, being still accompanied by the four old nuns. She was dressed with the utmost gaiety, in a white tabby of a particular make, with an infinity of jewels in her hair, about her neck, and upon her breast. When she first entered the church, I felt some uneasiness; but, during the slow solemn procession to the altar, I was seized with a melancholy compassion, and sympathetick sorrow. She was young and handsome, and with an appearance of sweetness and innocence much more agreeable than real beauty, and walked with such composure and resignation, that, had she been really a victim destined for the slaughter, I doubt if I should have felt more tenderness and pity for the poor deluded creature, more affliction for her unhappy fate, or more inveteracy against the authors of such a damnable institution. Priestcraft was certainly the *origo mali*, but the parents are *socii criminis*; for their cursed pride will not permit their daughters to marry with merchants, however rich, and seldom with strangers, even tho' noble; and, that the grandeur of the family may be the better maintained, the younger sons are not allowed to marry, except when there is no probability that the eldest will have children; but they indulge their lewd passions by becoming priests, cicisbei, and pimps, while the poor girls are defrauded of their liberty, and those innocent joys for which they are so well adapted by nature.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious, but at length the dear little victim came to the altar, accompanied by the four hags, resembling the witches in Macbeth, with white handkerchiefs upon their heads, which were thrust thro' holes in pieces of black stuffs, which hung down upon the breast and back, and under which they wore gowns of cream coloured

ed crape; there kneeling, she received the sacrament: After which they pinned a crown of thorns upon her head, put a crucifix (which she kissed) in her right hand, and in her left a large, lighted, wax taper, both being adorned with red, white, and variegated roses, in allusion to the name she had assumed: Then an anthem was performed, while she walked with the same solemnity to the gate of the monastery, (her habit being carried behind her) attended by a great number of gentlemen and ladies, I myself making part of the retinue: There she stood some time knocking, until the gate being opened, she was received by the lady abbess. Upon her admittance, the grated door was shut; and she, amidst a procession of nuns, walked thro' the gallery into the hall of the convent, which is divided from the body of the church by gilded grates, and was at that time stuck round with roses.

The lady abbess was seated in her abbatistical chair of state, her crozier being held by a nun who stood upon her right hand. Before this reverend female, the mistaken votary kneeled, while the officious hands of all present were employed in stripping her of all her gaudy ornaments, and putting on the consecrated habit. I was surprised at the tranquillity that appeared in her countenance, which was not at all altered when she rose to let her embroidered petticoat fall off; and she smiled with seeming pleasure, when above her veil she was again crowned with thorns.—The priest exhorted her in a brief discourse, after which we went away, leaving the poor young enthusiast to repent at leisure. For a year and a day her fate is not irretrievable; but during that term of probation, they are so assiduously caressed, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract.

Extract from an Account of the present State of Normandy, written by a Gentleman lately returned from his Travels in that Part of France.

From the WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

NORMANDY is a fertile and pleasant country, full of large orchards well stocked with fruit, Upper Normandy especially, where the apple-trees in many places are regularly planted for miles together, on each side the roads, which are every where wide and pleasant, and paved only where the ground is boggy; there are in many parts of the country high hills which afford fine pro-

spects, especially those near the Seine, whose stream above Rouen is about as wide as the Thames at Datchet, but so shallow as only to admit of flat-bottomed boats. The country is finely wooded, and has great plenty of game. Lower Normandy has fewer orchards than the Upper, but has a greater quantity of grass, and consequently much larger herds of oxen, and very considerable flocks of sheep. The cows are but small; the sheep of the same size as those at Newmarket, and full as good. The Norman horses are very fine ones, well shaped and strong, and greatly valued every where. They have all long tails, which their owners are wiser than to cut off as we do. Their asses and mules are much larger than ours. We saw some vines, but not many, cyder being the chief liquor of the country; I tasted some several times, but it is made so weak, even at gentlemen's houses, that you run in danger of the colick by drinking it. The great towns are populous, but the country is thinly inhabited. The crops of corn we saw were thin and short, which I am apt to think is not so much owing to the nature of the ground, as to the oppressions which the people labour under; for as the tenant is obliged to discharge all taxes (which taxes are imposed upon him in an almost arbitrary manner, and without a due regard to his rent) if he happens to have a better crop than ordinary, he is sure to pay for it, and therefore is not very anxious after improvements; but those who are not under those hardships, viz. the farmers of lands belonging to religious houses, have as good crops as any I ever saw in England. Most of the villages are situated in bottoms; the poor people's houses (if I may venture to call them houses) are made with mud walls, and are covered with thatch; the houses are mostly built with plaister, and a great deal of timber running upwards, downwards, and cross-ways; the first story projecting beyond the ground floor, as the second does beyond the first; the roofs pointed with large stacks of brick chimneys at each end of the house. We see many such houses in Hertfordshire, Rutlandshire, and other counties in England; and indeed Normandy does so nearly resemble Old England, that we could scarce believe ourselves to be in France. The better sort of people dwell chiefly in the cities and great towns, in houses built with stone; for which reason, in that part of Normandy thro' which we passed, we saw but very few gentlemen's seats.

FANNY. A NEW SONG.

The musical score is written for a four-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system contains the first two lines of the song, and the second system contains the next two lines. The music is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are printed below the vocal staves, with some words underlined for emphasis. The piano accompaniment is written on the bottom staff of each system, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

To Fanny fair I would im—part The cause of
all my woe; That beauty which has won my heart, She
scarcely seems to know: Unskill'd in arts of woman kind, With—
—out de—sign the charms; How can the sparkling
eye be blind, Whichevery bosom warms, Whichev'—ry bosom warms.

2.
She knows her power, 'tis all deceit,
Her conscious blushing shews,
That blushing to the eye more sweet,
Than opening budding rose;
But the delicious fragrant rose,
That charms the sense so much,
Upon a thorny brier grows,
And wounds whene'er you touch.
And wounds, &c.

3.
So when I first beheld the fair,
With raptures I was blest;
But when I would approach too near,
At once I lost all rest;
Th' enchanting sight, the sweet surprise,
Prepar'd me for my doom;
And one cold look from those bright eyes,
Would lay me in my tomb.
Would lay, &c.

To a Friend who wrote badly and made Apologies for not writing more. An EPIGRAM.

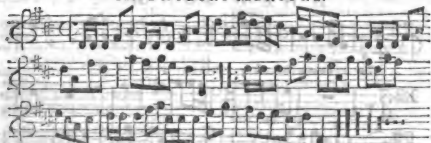
YOU much complain that your epistle's short,
And hope as friend that I'll excuse you for't.
I do: For, faith, the shorter such a letter,
All men of sense must surely like it better.

On seeing a Rich Fool applauded.

THAT haughty Tom's a fool we all allow, [me how?
Yet this same Tom can please; pray tell
'Tis now polite to adore the golden calf,
And cringe to those at whom we ought to laugh.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The TAYLORS MEASURE.



The first man cast off and foot it $\frac{1}{2}$ and takes the second woman with his right hand, and his partner takes the second man, and all four lead up to the top in a line, foot it, and turn all four $\frac{1}{2}$, the three first couple change sides, foot it, and turn your partner on their own sides $\frac{1}{2}$, back to back and turn till proper $\frac{1}{2}$.

Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1754.

PROLOGUE spoken at the acting two Plays at Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, for the Benefit of the Charity Children belonging to the Academy in that City.

OUR humble prologue means not to engage [stage; Candor for scenes that only grac'd the Not vainly strives to pay with words at last, For cheering smiles, and kind protection past;

Weak is the power of language to explain The secret feelings, or th' ingenuous pain And silent strugglings of the virtuous breast,

Beneath the load of gratitude oppress'd.

But tho' no words can picture what we feel, [tell.

Our aims may speak it, and our actions To night we glory in the double view Of pleasing soft-ey'd charity—and you.

For this our cheerful service we bestow,—

'Tis all our slender fortunes will allow;

“And those who give the little in their power,” [more!

The skies acquit—and earth can ask no Thrice happy you, whom kinder fates have given [ven!

With liberal hand to ease the care of hea- To raise the drooping head of modest worth; From fortune's blast to shield the orphan-birth, [sighs,

To pierce the dark retreats where mis'ry And wipe the trickling tear that dews her eyes;—

If deeds like these can bid the bosom glow With joys sincere—what bosom glows not now? [fair,

For sure, if aught be gen'rous, great, or It must be—truth and publick worth to rear! [* ground,

Where virtue blooms in yonder hallow'd With each ennobling science op'ning round,

How many † maids and youths, with kindling fires,

Now grow in all that living worth inspires! Whom fortune in their dawn neglected laid,

To pine untutor'd in the barren shade, Where wisdom never did her page unroll, And want still froze the current of their soul; [from fate,

Till, by your bounteous hand, redeem'd You bad them rise to grace a rising state.

Thus pinch'd beneath stern winter's rigid reign, [plain,

The flow'rs lie mourning thro' the frozen Till spring, soft issuing from her southern hall, [breezy call,

Sweeps o'er the dew-bright lawn, with And wakes them into life:—They straight unfold

To th' orient sun their vegetable gold; And in return embalm the soft'ning air, Or grace the lovely bosoms of the fair:

Psalms centesimi 4ti Esdras, Systemati Copernicano aptata. Auctore Andrea Henderson Mathematico.

MENS præna Deo cane; mi pater alme Deusque,

Quam tu magnificus! quâ majestate serenus! Tu regis imperio mundum, regnator Olympi,

In folioque tendens cœli vestitus honore Lucis inaccessæ tu te velamine velas.

Astriferos cœlos veluti canopea tendis, Oceanoque rubro tibi tu tentoria fundas;

Alis tu venti vastum per inane volantes Aërias nubes currum moderamine reddis.

Angelicos vocat ille choras, flammæque frequentes,

Hi sese coram sistunt ad iussa paratos. Tu Deus ex uno bina aurea brachia nodo

Vinxisti, parvi spatii distantibus illis: Pars

* The academy. † The charity children.

Pars stetit una quidem, pars altera duxit
et orbem, [illo ;
Terræ massa gerit nomen comprehensa sub
Promptius ut gyros iteret spheroidis amplæ
Figuram tribuis, monstras cœlique meatus,
Quas servant leges radiantia sidera dicis.
Terra fuit quondam ponto submersa pro-
fundo,
Et montes alti gelidis latuere sub undis ;
Intonat ut tua vox crepitans fulgore tre-
mendo,
Defiliunt undæ trepidantes murmure sævo ;
Ascendant montes, valles descendere cer-
tant, [illis ;
Inque locum redeunt fixit quem Conditor
Figitur et limes per quem transire fremendo
Spumiferi nequeunt fluctus, ne mergero
rursus [rum.
Tellurem possit subitarum campus aqua-
Hinc fissis venis fontes decurrere clivis
Incipiunt, undæ saxa inter acuta residunt :
Quos tribuit rivos putant animalia cuncta,
Hos onager timidus potat per prata fluentes ;
Aligerum genus ad ripas habitacula texit,
Dulcia per virides iterans sua carmina ra-
mos ;
Irrigat ille Pater montes ex æthere summo,
Tunc operum fructu tellus onerata renidet
Germinat hic scœnum jumentis, nascitur
herba
Urbibus humanis, dulci saturata liquore ;
Ambrosiam redolent herbæ, gerit undique
tellus
Pectora quæ firment cerealia munera, vitis
Pocula jucundi profert jucunda Lyzi ;
Exhilarat vultum dejectum succus olivæ,
Rami cum truncis siccis complentur ab illo
In Libanoque cedri, Dominus quas ordine
ponit. [testa,
Hic glomerantur aves, fabricant sibi frondea
Hic abies vernans extat tibi nidus, echine :
Caprigeno pecori montes coenacula præ-
bent,
Ibicibus duræ filices habitacula fiunt.
Luna suos gyros solis gravitate revolvit,
Cumque sua, vultu variando tempora
signans
Objicitur soli terræ facies radianti ;
At vi centrifugâ cum sit propulsa, tenebris
Obruitur, subeunt quam noctem dicimus
umbræ :
Alternæ partes terræ volvuntur in illis.
Bellua sylvestris quævis durantibus umbris
Raptat in arva ; Deum poscitque leuncus
lus escam :
Ast ubi sol croceus radiis fulgescit eois,
In latebras catuli reducere conduntur in
antris,
Donec dimidium tellus descripserit orbis.
Sunt operum quales numeri quantique
tuorum ?
Dum sunt, ubi facta vigent, sapientia lucet !
Elesse acies geminas, ratio ! Jovis omnia
plena ! [profundum,
Sic mare quod terras cingit vastumque

Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore
pontus,
Quæque recenseri nequeunt quot millia
tranant :
Navibus hic locus est quo transportentur
et illæ [undis
De parte in partem terræ. Leviathan in
Immani tremulos effingit corpore lusus.
Omnia te sperant quæ spirant, omnia
victum [dulcem.
Te proprio poscunt animalia tempore
Te pendente manum, quæcunque legantur
habebunt,
Te præbente cibos epulis saturantur opimis.
Te faciem condente tuam, turbantur, ut
antè [sunt ;
Deficiunt ; animam tollente cinis quoque
Inspiras illis, tunc illa creantur et exstant,
Et sterilem terræ faciem novat aurea proles.
Floreat æternum supremi gloria Regis,
Omnibus in rebus gestis lætetur et ille,
Quo spectante tremit tellus, tangente va-
porant [pus.
Montes, et cujus nutu tremefactus Olym-
Dum mihi vita manet recinam Dominum-
que Deumque,
Ac erit ille mihi carmen per sæcla perenne ;
Eloquio gaudet nostro, lætabor in illo :
At peccatores pereant cum stirpe rebelles,
Impietas fugiat, nec sit post ausa redire.
Mens præana Deo cane, mi pater alma
Deumque, [dum.
Gesta per immensum cantabo grandia mun-

*An Imitation of a FABLE in PHÆDRUS:
Adapted to the Times.*

A KID, an heifer, and a lambkin mild,
Rov'd with a lion in the woodlands
wild ; [prize
Not long they cours'd, before, as lawful
They took a stag of an enormous size.
This done ; the lion four divisions made,
And thus began in pompous grand parade :
" From these four equal parts the first I
claim, [name ;
And with good cause, for Lion is my
Then for my royal port and matchless might,
The second is undoubtedly my right ;
The third is due to my superior worth,
And woe to him ! who dares to take the
fourth." [furi'd,
Thus with his numerous host and sails up-
L—is would be the sovereign of the world :
" These northern climates with my * line
I mark, [monarch ;
Because, forsooth, I'm call'd the grand
And for my valour and unequall'd force,
The south is all my property of course ;
In wealth since with me no one can con-
test,
I'll either take by arms or buy the west ;
Should any claim be to the east prefer'd,
Blood, blunderbuss, and bayonet's the
word."

* Certain French geographers, in a map of America, have lately had the impudence to draw an oblique line in such a manner as to lock in several of the British plantations, and ascribe them to the French king.

Sheriff JANSSEN'S HEALTH.

A SONG. *To the Tune of, Bumper*
'Squire Jones.

*Writ in 1750, and sung at STATIONERS-
HALL, when Mr. JANSSEN was
MASTER of the Company.*

MY brave city friends,
Thus met to carouze in our pro-
testant Hall;
A bard recommends
A health to our MASTER,
Whose fame rises faster,
Or less dreads a fall:
Thro' him you inherit
A new share of merit,
Your flourishing COMPANY only can
boast.
He'll never deceive ye;
I'm sure you believe me:
Then God bless king GEORGE, and
be JANSSEN the toast.

Whilst catch'd by the glare
Of titles, and pensions, and ribbons so gay,
Mock patriots prepare
To hasten to court
And make ENGLAND their sport,
Whilst her rights they betray;
Our MASTER despising
Those mean arts of rising,
To win genuine honours has ardently
strove.
These only are sterling;
This makes him our darling;
No glory like that of the citizens love,

Again fill your glass:
Once more, to our SHERIFF devote the
bright bowl;
Then round let it pass,
To him of no party,
But for BRITAIN hearty,
A true patriot soul,
Ye citizens wife,
Who your liberties prize,
Laid down his gold chain, seat him in
your first chair.
More than WHITTINGTON glo-
rious,
O'er corruption victorious,
You'll wish him, when once, to be al-
ways LORD-MAYOR.

For LORD-MAYOR'S D. DAVY, 1754.
A complimentary BARRAD, to the CITIZENS
of LONDON, on their electing Mr. ALDER-
MAN JANSSEN, Lord-Mayor.
To the Tune of, Which Nobody can deny, &c.

YE citizens wife, who gave JANSSEN
your voice,
The applause of the nation confirms your
And all but the foes to our freedom rejoice.
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

October, 1754.

To blast your resolves, malice darted her
tongue;
But labels were squirted, vile pasquinades
Till with slanders unnumber'd, all Lon-
don town rung,

Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

But knowing him well, hence you more
his worth prize;
For truth lovell'est shows, when contrasted
From behind a dark cloud, Purer
brighter will rise,

Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

As a boy takes his popgun, and pointing
it round,
Thinks to frighten a croud, with its spout-
Such terror felt JANSSEN from calumny's
wound,

Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

The magistrate who to his duty attends;
Who, slave to the publick, contemns selfish
ends,
Is sure all good citizens will be his
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

He who, for his country, can int'rest
forego;
Whose zeal, Roman-like, for its welfare
Deserves ev'ry honour that men can bestow,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

For thwarting the FRENCH and the friends
to their trade;
Whose looks, words, and actions, are mere
Our fam'd ANTI-BALLICAN nobly repaid,
Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

Ye smugglers lament, for your downfall is
high;
Now your grand opposer is seated on high:
To seize ye, his mandates will instantly
fly,

Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

For strengthening our fleets, for employ-
ing the poor;
Shou'd our lov'd HERRING FISHERY
JANSSEN'S amiable name will for ages
endure,

Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

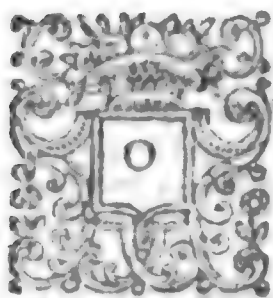
So God bless king GEORGE, and pre-
serve us his heir,
A portion of blessings may JANSSEN too
Who shine our brave SHERIFF, must
shine as LORD-MAYOR.

Which nobody can deny, deny, &c.

O O O

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



ON Saturday, Sept. 28, a proclamation was published in the Gazette for the parliament to meet on Nov. 14, and to sit for the dispatch of business.

On the 30th, in the afternoon, four drays belonging to an eminent brewhouse, which were loaded with beer, each dray being drawn by four horses, were stopped at Islington Turnpike, having forfeited 5l. each, according to the penalty of the late act of parliament for preserving the publick roads, which took place on Michaelmas Day; and notice being sent to the brewhouse, a person went from thence to the Turnpike, and was obliged to pay the said penalty of 20l. to release the drays.

There are very few travelling waggons on the roads with broad wheels, most of them drawing with four horses only, which they may do with the narrow wheels, as formerly; and carts may likewise go on the turnpike roads with narrow wheels, as formerly, if drawn but with three horses.

SUNDAY, Oct. 6.

The court went into mourning for three weeks, for the death of the queen dowager of Portugal.

MONDAY, 7.

Great damage was done to the shipping by a storm of wind, which arose about midnight, and the wind's blowing hard for some days after. A large ship, laden with iron and deals from Stockholm, ran a ground at Orford-Ness, and was beat to pieces by the rage of the sea; but the crew were happily saved.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 7.

His majesty having been pleased to direct, that the following officers appointed to the regiments of foot to be raised in America, under the respective commands of col. William Shirley, and Sir William Pepperell, Bart. do repair forthwith to their posts, viz.

Col. William Shirley; lieutenant col. Ellison, from half-pay of Shirley's; major Littlehales, from half-pay of Shirley's. Captains: Kinneer, from half-pay of Gooch's; Vickers, from lord George Sackville's additional; Jocelyn, from Old Buffs additional; Patron, from Fleming's additional; More, from half-pay

of Agnew's. Lieutenants: Campbell, from lord John Murray's additional; Mulholland, from half-pay of Jordan's; Armstrong, from half-pay of Shirley's; Brown, from half-pay of Rich's additional; Clapham, from half-pay of 12 independent companies; Conset, 2d lieutenant from half-pay of Frazer's marines; Maitland, 2d lieutenant from half-pay of Cockran's; Cunningham, from half-pay of the marines; Winder, 2d lieutenant from half-pay of Jordan's; Irwin, from half-pay of Shirley's; Fitzsimons, 2d lieutenant from half-pay of Pepperell's; Gahan, ensign from half-pay of Shirley's; Bartman, ensign in Richbell's; Cheshire, quartermaster to Bland's. Ensigns: Blair, Bradshaw, Walker, Car, serjeant in the Buffs: Quartermaster, Bigg, from half-pay of Powlet's; surgeon, Scott, from half-pay of Torrington's.

Col. Sir William Pepperell, from half-pay; lieutenant col. Mercer, from half-pay of Pepperell's; major, Craven, of lord George Beauclerk's. Captains: Bradstreet, of late Pepperell's; lord Boyde, of Scotch Fuzileers additional; Barford, from Old Buffs additional; Hutchinson, from Brag's additional; Descury, from Johnson's additional. Lieutenants: Kempenfelt, from half-pay of Cockran's; Powell, from half-pay of Shirley's; Rhodes, from half-pay of Pepperell's; Joyce, from Hobson's; Foxton, from Fleming's additional; Elrington, from Fleming's additional; Fleming, from half-pay of Cornwall's; Drake, ensign in Bockland's; How, from half-pay of Cornwall's; Willes, ensign in Pole's; Middlemore, ensign in Wolfe's; M'Manus, ensign in Warburton's; Gudgeon, adjutant to Wolfe's; Moncrief, lieutenant of Rangers in Nova-Scotia. Ensigns: Hamilton, Rose, Newland, Couzens: Surgeon, Kirkland, from half-pay of Pepperell's.

Notice is given, that such of the above officers who are in Great-Britain, do immediately repair to London, and embark on board the transports provided for their passage to North-America. And that such of those officers who are in Ireland, do immediately repair to Cork, and embark on board the transports provided for the carrying Sir Peter Halkett's and col. Dunbar's regiments to North-America.

THURSDAY, 10.

A court of common-council was held

at Guildhall, when the report of the bridge committee being taken into consideration, a motion was made, and carried, for referring it back to the said committee, to examine how far the construction of a new bridge over the Thames may affect the navigation of the river and the commerce of the city. (See p. 463.)

A fire broke out at Larling, in Norfolk, which entirely consumed two houses, and two women were unfortunately burnt to death in endeavouring to save their furniture.

FRIDAY, 11.

We had the melancholy account that two vessels from Leith were cast away in Yarmouth Road, and that the passengers to the number of 36 all perished; but the crews saved themselves in their long-boats.

TUESDAY, 15.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

New-York, July 29. On the 16th instant our lieutenant governor arrived here from Albany, having settled matters to the entire satisfaction of all the different nations of the Indians that attended the congress at that place. And the next day the commissioners from Philadelphia, Maryland, and Virginia, with several others, arrived here from the same place. From whence we learn, that at the said congress, the commissioners from the several governments were unanimously of opinion, that an union of the colonies was absolutely necessary; and a plan of union was accordingly drawn up by the said commissioners, in order to be laid before their respective constituents.

Richard Beckford, Esq; member of parliament for Bristol, and brother to William Beckford, Esq; alderman of Billingsgate Ward, and one of the representatives of this city, was elected alderman of Farringdon-Ward Without, in the room of Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. deceased. (See Deaths.)

SATURDAY, 19.

About two this afternoon, a place called the Dust-house, belonging to Mr. Norman's gunpowder mill, at Moulsey, in Surrey, blew up, and killed one man, who was barrelling up the gunpowder. It is reckoned there were about 30 barrels of powder in the store-room, each barrel containing about 100lb. weight. The building was blown into thousands of pieces, and carried a great way; the poor man's body was torn into so many pieces, there was no finding them, or half his bones. Seven or eight great elms, that stood near this room, were tore up by the roots, and many others shattered, and several adjacent buildings terribly sore; a building about 30 yards from it,

which contained about the same quantity of gunpowder, had its roof beat in, and a man at work received a slight blow on the back of his neck, by a piece of timber, but the powder remained safe. The windows of several neighbouring houses were broke, and some of the tiles blown off the houses at some distance, by the force of the shock. The houses for many miles about were shaken by the explosion.

The grand jury for Westminster presented the editor and publisher of the late lord Bolingbroke's works.

Orders were given, about this time, for a captain, four lieutenants, and 60 bombardiers and matrosses, to hold themselves ready to embark from Woolwich, in order to join the forces destined for Virginia.

SUNDAY, 20.

This morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of a very large warehouse in Montague-Close, near St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark, which entirely destroyed the same, and a very large quantity of hops, which were in the same warehouse, and damaged several of the adjacent houses. There was a party of soldiers to keep off the mob, and the fire was in a great measure suppressed about noon. The inhabitants near St. Mary Overy's church were in so great confusion, that divine service was not performed there in the morning.

MONDAY, 28.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the six following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Charles Fleming, for robbing a gentleman of a gold watch near Harrow; William Cotum, for stealing a gelding; Thomas James, for picking a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief; John Massey, for housebreaking; Lyonell Ricolus, for stealing a silver tankard; and Thomas Rolf, for robbing Mrs. Turton of five shillings near Newington-Green.

The following advices brought by the ship Dorrington from the East-Indies, about the end of the month, were published by authority.

On Nov. 28, 1753, the French made an attempt to take Trichenopolli (by surprise) a strong place belonging to the Nabob, in which was a garison commanded by Capt. Kilpatrick. They made the attack about four that morning with 800 Europeans. Their Black forces were to make several false attacks on different parts of the town: By the darkness of the night, and the carelessness of a guard, they got over the ditch, fixed their ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a shot, got possession of a battery on the

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outward

outward wall, called Dalton's Battery. By this time an accidental shot or two alarmed the garison, who immediately repaired to their posts, and attacked the party on the battery, who defended themselves till day light, and made several attempts to scale the inward wall and pe- tard the gate, but were kept off by the garison. By day-break, those that did not chuse to venture their necks by jump- ing off the battery to save themselves, called out for quarter, which was given them. There were taken on the battery 297 Europeans prisoners, besides 65 wounded, and 42 killed in the ditch, and nine officers; the rest of their loss was not known, but it was believed must have been pretty considerable. In this action the garison had scarce any loss.

From the time of the beforementioned action until the middle of February fol- lowing, nothing material happened, when Col. Lawrence, who was then encamped near Trichenopoli, was obliged, accord- ing to custom, to send a party to escort provisions to the camp, consisting of 230 Europeans, eight officers, about 500 Sea- poys, and four pieces of cannon. They marched on, Feb. 12, and on their return upon the 15th, were attacked by a party of the enemy, consisting of 120 French, two companies of foreigners, the French troop of 100 men, 1000 Topasses, 6000 Seapoys, all their Black cavalry, in num- ber about 8000, and seven pieces of can- non. This detachment moved in the night, and came up with Col. Lawrence's detached party by break of day, as they were on their march. What men could do, they did; but the commanding offi- cer, unfortunately afraid of losing his baggage, divided his force to save it; upon which the enemy fell in amongst them, and, although they paid dearly for it, killed or took prisoners almost the whole party. (See p. 440, and the Map there annexed.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 24. **R**OBERT Phillips, Esq; up- wards of 80 years of age, at Ewe-Withington, near Hereford, to Miss Anne Bowdler, almost as old, after a 60 years courtship.

Hon. William King, Esq; son of the lord Kingston, to Miss Burroughs.

Oct. 3. John Rayner, Esq; clerk to the Skinners company, to Miss Collier.

9. Mr. Yerraway, jun. timber-mer- chant, in the parish of St. Alban, Wood- street, to Miss Ennis, daughter of Mr. Ennis, deputy of Walbrook ward.

Mr. Charles Hoskins, only son of Wil- liam Hoskins, of Barrow-Green, in Sur- rey, Esq; to Miss Carr, of the county of Durham.

12. Nicholas Vivyan, of Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Chudleigh, a 12,000l. for- tune.

William English, Esq; of New Bond- street, to Miss Atkins, of Barwood, in Lincolnshire.

16. Henry Drax, Esq; to the Hon. Miss St. John, daughter of the Rt. Hon. lord St. John, of Bletsho.

17. John Cramer, Esq; nephew to the lord visc. Lanesborough, in Ireland, to Miss Hort, daughter to the late arch- bishop of Tuam, and niece to the earl of Shelburne.

22. Dr. Willshaw, physician at Hemp- sted, in Hertfordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Steward, of Chestnut.

George Schutz, Esq; eldest son of the Hon. Augustus Schutz, Esq; to Miss Dorothea Repps, a 20,000l. fortune.

The lady of Sir John Glynne, Bart. member for the borough of Flint, deli- vered of a son.

The lady of John Cleveland, Esq; se- cretary to the Admiralty, of a son.

Oct. 12. Countess of Holderness, of a daughter.

15. Lady Ferrers, lady of the Hon. George Townshend, Esq; of a son.

27. The lady of Peter Delme, Esq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. **S**IR Walter Montgomery, of Kirkcounholm, Bart. in Scotland.

29. Roger Wilbraham, Esq; at his seat at Townsend at Nampton, Cheshire.

Oct. 1. Gent Unwin, Esq; one of the directors of the Royal-Exchange As- surance Office.

2. Owen M'Swinney, Esq; examiner of the office securities in the Custom- house, and store-keeper at the king's Mews.

3. Rt. Hon. James earl of Northamp- ton. He was summoned to parliament, Dec. 31, 1711, by the title of lord Com- pton, his father George earl of Northamp- ton then living. His lordship is succeeded in the title of earl by his brother the Hon. George Compton, Esq; memb. of parl. for Northampton. The barony of Com- pton goes to lady Ferrers, the deceased earl's daughter, and lady of the Hon. George Townshend, Esq;

Barnaby Backwell, Esq; member of parliament for Bishop's-Castle. His fa- ther died in July last. (See p. 333.)

4. Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart.

5. Anthony Pollett, Esq; under trea- surer of the chamber to the king, and deputy comptroller of the Mint, by a fall from his horse.

Rt. Hon. the lord Ranelagh, of the kingdom of Ireland, aged about 90.

6. Sir Charles Moore, Bart. keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower, in the castle of Dublin.

11. Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. and alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, who was lord-mayor of London in 1746.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Wynne, chancellor of Bangor, prebendary of St. Paul's and Sarum cathedrals, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty.

Mr. Jacob Powell, of Stebbing, in Essex, remarkable for his uncommon size. He approached the nearest in bulk to the late famous Mr. Bright, of the same county, and weighed as much within a trifle, his weight being near 40 stone, or 560 pounds. His body was upwards of five yards or one rod in circumference, and the rest of his limbs in proportion, and had 16 men to carry him to his grave. (See a portrait of Mr. Bright, in our Mag. for 1751, p. 82.)

20. Wilbraham Tuston, Esq; only surviving brother of the late earl of Thanet.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord chief baron Parker.

Earl of Drumlanrig, eldest son to the duke of Queensberry. He was on his journey from Scotland, with the duke his father, in one post-chaise, and the dutchess his mother with lady Drumlanrig in another; and being tir'd with riding in the chaise got on horseback, soon after which his pistol accidentally went off, and killed him on the spot.

23. Daniel Sadler, Esq; chief clerk in the annuity Pell-office, and one of the oldest clerks in the Exchequer.

29. Peter Auriol, Esq; an eminent merchant of this city.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REEVE Ballard, M. A. presented to the rectory of Stoke-Dawbernon, in Surrey.—John Lynes, M. A. by his majesty, to the rectory of St. Ives, in Cornwall.—James Stone, B. L. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Hillengly, in Sussex.—Thomas Norris, B. L. to the vicarage of St. Andrew in the Vale, in Gloucestershire.—John Fludger, M. A. by the master and fellows of Pembroke college, to the rectory of St. Toles, in Oxford.—Mr. Franklin, made a prebendary of the cathedral church of Chichester.—Thomas Lillyman, B. A. presented to the rectory of Stenceford, in Northamptonshire.—Dr. Richard Browne, by the bishop of London, to the prebend of Tattenhall, in St. Paul's cathedral, vacant by the death of Dr. Wynne: And Mr. George Secker was presented to the prebend of Willeston, in his room.—John

Towers, M. A. by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the chapel of Wye, in Kent, where also his lordship appointed him master of the grammar-school.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

MR. Theophilus West, made deputy comptroller of the Mint, in the room of Mr. Pollett, deceased.—Robert Pringle and Thomas Haye, Esqrs. made judges or lords of the sessions in Scotland.—Sir John St. Clair, Bart. lieut. col. of O Farrell's reg. of foot, made quartermaster general of all the forces going to America.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at both THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

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| Oct. 1. Richard the Third, | Anatomist. |
| 3. Stratagem, | Chaplet. |
| 5. Conscious Lovers, | Englishman in Paris. |
| 8. Revenge, | Ditto. |
| 10. Henry VIII. Act. II. Sch. of Anacreon. | |
| 11. Romeo and Juliet, | Funeral Procession. |
| 12. Love Makes a Man, | Intriguing Cham. |
| 14. Beggar's Opera, | Lying Valet. |
| 15. Ditto, | Letbe. |
| 16. Hamlet, | |
| 17. Recruiting Officer, | Englishman in Paris. |
| 18. Relapse, | Fortunatus. |
| 19. Beggars Opera, | Ditto. |
| 21. Orphan, | Intriguing Chambermaid. |
| 22. Busy Body, | |
| 23. Way of the World, | |
| 24. Richard the Third, | Anatomist. |
| 25. Drummer, | |
| 26. Romeo and Juliet, | Funeral Procession. |
| 28. Drummer, | Fortunatus. |
| 29. Distress'd Mother, | Ditto. |
| 30. Every Man in his Humour, | Chaplet. |

COVENT-GARDEN.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. Funeral, | Double Disappointment. |
| 4. Suspicious Husband, | Lover his own Riv. |
| 7. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not, | Damon and Phillida. |
| 9. Committee, | King and the Miller. |
| 11. Miser, | Lottery. |
| 14. Old Bachelor, | The Knights. |
| 15. Inconstant, | School Boy. |
| 16. Provok'd Husband, | Ditto. |
| 17. Volpone, | What D'ye Call It. |
| 18. Othello, | Contrivances. |
| 19. Ditto, | Damon and Phillida. |
| 21. Ditto, | Devil to Pay. |
| 22. Nonjuror, | School-Boy. |
| 23. Ditto, | Miss in her Teens. |
| 24. Hamlet, | |
| 25. Funeral, | Miss in her Teens. |
| 26. Richard the Third, | Double Disappoint. |
| 28. Provok'd Husband, | Lover his own Riv. |
| 29. Love's Last Shift, | Virgin Unmask'd. |
| 30. Merchant of Venice, | Ditto. |
- Notwith-

Notwithstanding the declaration and orders issued by the French king, which we gave in our last, many of the constitutionist ecclesiasticks continue to refuse administering the sacraments to those who will not declare their acceptance of the constitution *Unigenitus*; and the parliament of Paris, since its being recalled, as well as the other parliaments of France, continue to prosecute and punish all such ecclesiasticks as do so; but if the king's council of state does not interfere, which it has not lately done, these ecclesiasticks will at last be forced to depart from their schismatical obduracy.

From Cadiz we are told, that there are 12 men of war in that port completely fitted out, and ready to put to sea, whenever the court shall be pleased to give orders; and from Lisbon, that the nine French men of war under count de la Galissoniere cast anchor the middle of last month in Lagos Road, where they bought up a great quantity of provisions; and that about the same time, another French Squadron of eleven men of war appeared off Cape St. Vincent.

From Stockholm, Sept. 24, they write, that most of the men of war built there for France and Spain, were ready to be launched; and that about the middle of this month they would sail for Brest and Ferrol, with a considerable quantity of iron cannon, bombs, bullets, &c. on board.

Warsaw, Oct. 3. The general dyet was opened here the 30th of last month with the usual ceremonies. The nuncios having assembled in their chamber, M. Maf-falki, the court's treasurer in Lithuania, and nuncio of Grodno, who was marshal of the last dyet, opened the session, in quality of director of the chamber, with a speech, wherein he exhorted the assembly to proceed to the election of a marshal: But the nuncio of Wilkomirz stood up, and desired, that, previous to all other matters, he might be allowed to speak of certain affairs in which the interest of the state was concerned. This motion being opposed by the majority, as contrary to the constitutions of the kingdom, there was no possibility of making the chamber agree, and so they adjourned to the next day, but with as little success then as before, because the nuncio of Wilkomirz would not desist from the motion he had made. Yesterday, as soon as the chamber sat, he declared that he would desist from it, and not impede the election of a

marshal, upon condition that they would engage, as soon as the election should be over, to use their endeavours to get the troops of the crown withdrawn from the town of Duhno, whither they had been sent on occasion of the disputes about the affair of the ordination of Ostrog. This proposition was backed by several other nuncios, who demanded, that deputies should be sent to the king, in order to beseech his majesty to apply some remedy to the differences which that affair had occasioned, before any other business were taken in hand. Divers nuncios having disapproved of this motion, warm debates ensued, in the midst of which a nuncio of Wilna started a difficulty concerning the precedency of that palatinate; so that the director of the chamber was obliged to adjourn them to this morning, when they meet again; but the whole day has been spent without being able to agree about the election of a marshal.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, dated Sept. 16.

On the 2d instant, about a quarter before ten at night, we had the most terrible shock of an earthquake which I ever felt in this place, though I have resided here for many years. It was scarce inferior to that at Smyrna, March 24, 1739, and has done great damage in different quarters of the town, viz. Four of the seven towers, the vizir han *, and many houses, with all the turrets on the walls of the city, are shattered; the sik-kingi han †, the cupolas of the portico of Sultan Mahomet Giami ‡, a bagnio, the prison of Galata §, seven minarets ||, and some houses in the Prajat, are entirely thrown down. Some say 2000 persons perished in the ruins, others make them only 900, and others again reduce the number to 50 or 60. But though I have been at some pains, I have not been able to come at any precision in this particular. We have had frequent small shocks every 24 hours since; and on the 6th, about nine at night, we had such a peal of thunder as I never heard in any country. It began at the west, and went on gradually to the N. E. for an hour and half without intermission; and when it was over about half an hour past ten, the heavens were quite serene and clear. On this occasion none of the Europeans have suffered, either in their persons, houses, or magazines.

From

* Han signifies warehouses.

† A celebrated mosque, which has suffered very much, so that it will require, as it is said, 100,000 piastres to repair it.

‡ The suburbs where the Franks reside.

§ Minarets or cbehyks, like our monument.

|| The suburbs where

From Mantua, and several other parts of Italy, we were informed, that it is apprehended there, that the intrigues of the several branches of the house of Bourbon, which have an interest in that country, will not only be the occasion of raising disturbances that may interrupt the repose of that part of the world, but may possibly kindle a flame which may extend itself over all Europe.

Some proposals have been lately made to the court of Petersburg about reviving the trade of the Caspian Sea, by means of an annual fleet, to be built at

the expence of the crown, the ships to be commanded by Russian officers, or at least officers in the Russian service; but merchants and their goods to be transported at a reasonable rate, with a sufficient force to escort and protect them. In case this project can be brought to bear, it is intended to make Astracan the mart where all Persian commodities are to be vended. But till the troubles of Persia are some way or other at an end, it is not easy to conceive, how a scheme of this sort can be carried into execution with any possible hopes of success.

The Monthly Catalogue, for October, 1754.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **E** NCHIRIDION Syntaxeos Lilliane constrictus: Or, an Epitome of Lilly's Syntax. By Mr. S. Chadwicke. pr. 1s. Crowder and Woodgate.

2. Mr. Salmon's Universal Traveller, N^o 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

3. Mr. Maitland's History of London, N^o 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

4. A Scheme to prevent the running of Wool. By Mr. Bradshaw, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

5. A Tour thro' Normandy in the Year 1752, pr. 1s. 6d. Woodyer. (See p. 469.)

6. Oraison Funebre de Frederic Roi de Suede, pr. 6d. Brotherton.

7. An Appeal to the Publick; or, A Review of the Conduct of Dr. A——ton towards Dr. Pigot, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

8. The City Director, pr. 1s. Cooper.

9. A candid Enquiry why the Natives of Ireland are so addicted to Gaming, pr. 6d. Dowie.

10. A Guide to English Pronunciation and Orthography. By S. Hammond, pr. 1s. Field.

11. The Speech of lord visc. Preston to the Antigallicans, pr. 6d. Robinson.

12. Serious Considerations on the Affairs of the Northern Colonies. By A. Kennedy, Esq; pr. 6d. Griffiths. (See p. 439.)

13. A Review of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, pr. 2s. Knaptons. (See p. 437.)

14. The World. By Mr. Fitz-Adam. N^o 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

15. The Connoisseur. By Mr. Town. N^o 31, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

16. The Principles of Mechanicks; with 32 Copper-Plates. By W. Emerson. In one Vol. 8vo. pr. 7s. 6d. in Boards. Innys. (See p. 435.)

17. The Commentaries upon the Aphorisms of Dr. H. Boerhaave. By G. Van

Swieten, M. D. Translated into English. Vol. 9, 10, 11, pr. 15s. Knaptons.

18. A new and easy Guide to the Use of the Globes. By D. Fenning, pr. 2s. 6d. Hodges.

19. The Theory of the Apfides in general and of the Apfides of the Moon's Orbit in particular. By D. C. Walmfley, B. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

20. A Treatise on Gangrenes. By T. Kirkland, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

21. Memoirs of the Shakespear's Head in Covent-Garden. In two Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Noble.

22. A Commercial Epistle, with Notes. By Mr. Lockman, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall. (See p. 473.)

23. Poems on several Occasions. Never before printed, pr. 1s. Crowder and Woodgate.

24. The Persian Tales. A new Translation. By Edward Button, Gent. pr. 3s. Owen.

25. The Marriage Act, a Novel. In two Vols. pr. 6s. Hodges.

26. The Travels of Mr. Drake Morris, Merchant of London, containing his Sufferings and Distresses in several Voyages at Sea, pr. 3s. Baldwin.

SERMONS.

27. Twenty-two Sermons upon several Occasions. By Benjamin [Hoadley] Lord Bishop of Winchester. In one Vol. 8vo. pr. 5s. Knaptons.

28. A Sermon occasioned by the sudden Death of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Bourn. By S. Blyth, pr. 6d. Bourn.

29. A Sermon on the Death of Mrs. Mary Roberts. By J. Stennett, D. D. pr. 6d. Ward.

30. A Sermon at the School-Feast at Bishop-Stortford, Aug. 15, 1754. By R. Bullock, A. M. pr. 6d. Beecroft.

31. A Sermon before the Governors of the Infirmary in Newcastle. By T. Dockwray, M. A. pr. 6d. Bathurst.

PRICES

Prize of 1000 Marks for each Day in OCTOBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

NAME	INDIA	South Sea	South Sea	1 and 1/2 p.	Cent.	S. S. Ann.	Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds	W. at	Weather
STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.
1	117	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97
2	116	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96
3	115	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95
4	114	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94
5	113	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93
6	112	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92
7	111	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91
8	110	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90
9	109	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89
10	108	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88
11	107	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87
12	106	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86
13	105	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85
14	104	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84
15	103	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83
16	102	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82
17	101	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81
18	100	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80
19	99	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79
20	98	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78
21	97	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77
22	96	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76
23	95	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75
24	94	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74
25	93	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73
26	92	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72
27	91	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71
28	90	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70
29	89	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69
30	88	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68
31	87	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67
32	86	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66
33	85	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65
34	84	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64
35	83	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63
36	82	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62
37	81	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61
38	80	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60
39	79	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59
40	78	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58
41	77	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57
42	76	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56
43	75	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55
44	74	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54
45	73	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53
46	72	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52
47	71	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51
48	70	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50
49	69	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49
50	68	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48
51	67	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47
52	66	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46
53	65	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45
54	64	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44
55	63	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43
56	62	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42
57	61	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41
58	60	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40
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62	56	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36
63	55	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35
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65	53	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33
66	52	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32
67	51	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
68	50	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30
69	49	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29
70	48	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28
71	47	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27
72	46	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26
73	45	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25
74	44	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
75	43	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23
76	42	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22
77	41	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
78	40	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20
79	39	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
80	38	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
81	37	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
82	36	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
83	35	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
84	34	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
85	33	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
86	32	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
87	31	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
88	30	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
89	29	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
90	28	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
91	27	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
92	26	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
93	25	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
94	24	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
95	23	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
96	22	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
97	21	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
98	20	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
99	19	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1
100	18	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2
101	17	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
102	16	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
103	15	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
104	14	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
105	13	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
106	12	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8
107	11	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9
108	10	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
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Thro' some accidental mistake the plan of Biddiford, which we intended, could not be got ready for this month, instead of which we have given a neat bead of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. and shall insert the said plan in our next.

We are obliged to Shakespearianus for his ingenious remarks, but desire him to excuse our not inserting them, on account of some personalities; and should be glad of his further correspondence.

 Receipts for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



S^r Crisp Gascoyne K^t

Printed for R. Baldwin in Paternoster Row



T H E
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.
N O V E M B E R, 1754.

From the GAZETTEER, Nov. 16.

I REMEMBER, on a gentleman's once expressing surprize in company how ridiculous customs and fashions could be made to prevail, a very sensible lady observed upon the subject, that coxcombs and coquets were the first to set examples, which the weak and vain are always ready to follow: And that they make, together the number for establishing a mode so great, that people of understanding are always forced, in the end, to comply with it, to avoid the appearance of being obstinate, affected or particular.

This observation will appear to be just, from the modes, manners, and practices of the people of this island. Heaven has endowed us with good natural understandings, which we ourselves seem industrious to abuse. Feijoo, an eminent Spanish author, delivers it as his opinion, that the Almighty has endowed all nations with an equal portion of capacity. However, he adds, if any one people upon the face of the earth has an advantage in that particular over the rest, it certainly is the English. There is no occasion, in support of this honourable opinion of our country, to urge more than that it is evident, beyond a doubt, England has produced men that have carried the knowledge of most of the grand sciences, and the practice of most of the noble arts beyond those of any other nation. But let me here lament, that the time for producing such genius's in this nation, seems now to be at an end; and we appear to bid fair to furnish good grounds for establishing an opinion of our capacities directly opposite to that of the Spaniard, I have now mentioned.

November, 1754.

So much for our understandings. I now beg leave to observe, in regard to our persons, that we are, as a nation, universally allowed to have good ones. The Spaniards and Portuguese say, in point of beauty, that our men have the advantage of the ladies. The French and Italians, with a much greater appearance of reason, assert directly the contrary. As to the more northern nations, I do not think their opinions either way much worth regarding; because they are commonly pronounced to be greatly deficient in true taste. So that I shall take upon me to assert, from the authorities already given, that to both sexes the preference for personal excellence, is, in general, adjudged to our country.

Taking, therefore, to ourselves, with due modesty, the praises that other nations bestow on us for our perfections of mind and body, I will, without fear of offending decency, peremptorily add another boast we have to make above all other kingdoms upon earth; which is of the noble natural rights, precious freedom, reasonable independence and happy security that we enjoy from our equitable and excellent constitution.

Blessed, therefore, with such advantages, and happy from such valuable enjoyments, is it not folly in the last degree, from wanton wim and restless caprice, for us to be solicitous to adopt the modes, manners and misfortunes of nations confessed to be our inferiors. A famous picture or a costly statue, an elegant villa or a refined behaviour, are acquisitions not unworthy the emulation of Britons. But I would have Britons remember they have better possessions to value; and also to reflect, that Frenchmen and Italians have not.

Refined politeness is, very often, little more than refined servility. We should, therefore, even in our manners,

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be

be cautious of never passing the bounds of rational civility and honourable complaisance: For if we bring ourselves to the habit of making sacrifices to decorum even liberty itself will be in danger. As for architecture, sculpture and painting; let us ever remember they are arts that grew great where freedom and commerce were overthrown. —

Musick affords an innocent and pleasing amusement; and dancing is an agreeable accomplishment. But the true ends of those acquisitions seem to be forgot in Britain: For we have imported from abroad a very false and pernicious taste both in one and the other.

Musick is, for example, from nature and reason, calculated for a relief to the mind from study and care: And in private practice, is much more eligible than publick. It never was intended by the great Author of wisdom to need any perfection from the imidious destruction of the virility of the human species; or, in itself, to become the labour, principal attention, or great business of a people. Yet, how far, how scandalously it has of late prevailed, as such, in our country, let the shameful number of concerts now subscribed for in this kingdom, declare! And I cannot help observing, to the reproach of the wisdom of the present age, that my countrymen seem not to reflect that musick, tho' one of the fine arts, is not one of the necessary, great, and useful ones to a state; nay, on the contrary, I must, in opposition of the fashion, declare, it is most manifestly an effeminate one; and therefore dangerous in a nation of liberty. The absurdities of operas, as dramattick entertainments, have been elegantly and sensibly made apparent by the late celebrated Mr. Addison. And it is certain, a taste deserves to be despised to the last degree, as Gothick, that in any shape contributes to support so unnatural and ridiculous a diversion amongst us. All true taste and excellence have their foundations in nature; that of an opera, its fondest admirers must allow, has not. Away then to the lands of effeminacy and slavery, with all false elegancies and refinements; and let us glory rather in being delighted with the great and manly productions and performances of a Shakespear and a Garrick.

Dancing is so far valuable, as it contributes to an easy and genteel carriage, a graceful deportment, or an innocent recreation; but in nothing else. Whoever remembers the dancing of Mrs. Booth, or Mademoiselle Salle, must regret that they were exhibitions of graceful

attitudes, and polite, decent and elegant demeanour. But the importations we have of late made for our entertainment of that kind, have been of people only eminent in the practice of ridiculous grimace, and playing monkey tricks, by hopping and jumping about in an impudent and unseemly, as well as inelegant manner.

It is a subject of just reproach to us, that we submit to be copiers in dress and fashions, of the people of other countries: But as the coxcombs among us do, and ever must, act under the influence of the ladies, I shall submit the reformation of them to their direction; humbly, for the present, contenting myself to recommend my admonitions on this head to the more lovely, as well as sensible, of what we call among us the gay world, or persons in high life.

And first, I shall observe, that French women paint to hide bad complexions; therefore I think it is not a wise imitation of ours, by doing the same to spoil good ones. Nature, helped by art, may, in some points, be an excellence; but nature spoilt by art, must in every one be an absurdity. Besides, I beg leave to inform my fair readers, that painted faces are really loathsome and offensive to Englishmens stomachs.

Elegant shapes have always been reckoned the peculiar perfections of Englishwomen. This part of female excellence was made remarkably conspicuous by their genuine native dress. French ladies, to hide the defects of nature, invented a dress to disguise the shape; in which ours, by copying them, have sacrificed an eminent advantage.

Neatness was another excellence that set Englishwomen in a most singularly agreeable light. To which pleasing end, good linen and a great deal of it about their persons; in a very considerable degree contributed: But the disuse thereof in favour of dingy gauze, taudry ribbons, peten-lairs, negligees, sacks, half-sacks and bed-gowns, as of late introduced in these kingdoms, for the general and publick wear of females, is an indelicate innovation; and such as would certainly have made their grandmothers been thought flatterns; nay, I am inclined to believe, even what is worse.

Modesty was another allowed characteristic of the fair of Great-Britain; which I think is a good deal given up in their use of male hair dressers, and their methods of treating, as the fashionable phrase is. For I heard some of my own sex, who were frequenters of the polite places of rendezvous last winter, say, that

that abundance of fine ladies seemed industrious to shew a great deal more than was fit to be seen.

The affectation of slighting a better language to talk French, upon many unnecessary occasions, is another fashionable, but absurd and very ridiculous, folly.

In fine, I would humbly recommend to our ladies to correct themselves into true Englishwomen again, or boldly resolve to become complete French ones at once. And if they should resolve on the latter, and can be at a loss for knowing what accomplishments are yet wanting for that wise end, I earnestly solicit their getting imported, with all possible expedition, the following customs, very essential for that good purpose, as they are all I can collect which they are at present deficient in.

1. The free privilege of receiving in their beds all visits, as well from their male as female acquaintance.
2. A sufficient number of male bedmakers and valet de chambers, for their own personal and particular service.
3. The right of lolling upon fellows, without controul, nay, of kissing them, chucking them under the chin, and of fingering them as much in publick as they please.
4. The free liberty of talking aloud in publick places of, and laughing at, the amours of men; and more particularly those of their own husbands.
5. The full privilege of openly gartering up their stockings in all publick assemblies, without being so much as obliged to turn about towards the wall. And,
6. The free use of the jordan in all mixed companies whatever.

These valuable rights, added to those as present enjoyed here, will make our females as complete Frenchwomen in their manners as they already are in their dress.

Ladies that travel into foreign countries for amusement, or merely to gratify curiosity, may, I think, be fairly said to launch out of their proper element; it being a custom practised by no women but those of England. And for them I think it is in no shape for their own particular benefit or credit; while to the nation it is a great and manifest evil.

I have heard that when M. Chavigny went ambassador to Lisbon, on his first visit there to a very great lady, he addressed her in his own language, with, *Madam, I suppose you speak French?* No, Sir, said she in Portuguese, *I do not.* Nor did she enter into any conversation with him, as he could not speak her language, and she would not speak his, altho' she really was qualified to do it with the utmost fluency. The visit,

therefore, was very short: And she, on her soon after seeing the British minister, told him of what had passed; adding to this effect: "I cannot bear the insolence of these saucy Frenchmen, who go into all countries and impudently suppose every body, in order to entertain them, is to be at the trouble of learning their language. I, for my part, from contempt of their assurance, am fully determined never to speak French any more. But as you have been so complaisant as to learn to talk to me in my country-language, I, in return, will endeavour to learn yours." And she proved as good as her word; for she immediately applied herself to the study of English, and, I have heard, now reads and understands it very well.

Whatever the very obliging and complaisant English ladies may think of this behaviour, I, for my part, must applaud it, as an instance of an honourable and well exerted spirit: And the lady, I have been well assured, is an exceeding well-bred one, and of no less quality than the blood-royal of that kingdom.

It has been long allowed a stroke of refined policy in the French court, to endeavour a propagation of their language and customs, in order the better to pave their way to universal monarchy. And shall the English nation, above all others, discover a disposition to rivet the fetters of slavery on their own limbs? No; let us keep our coxcombs and our coquets at home, and at least not suffer such as they are to be the importers to us of infamy and ruin.

To travel with the view of improving in necessary and useful studies, is a laudable undertaking, an honourable employment. But to gratify a trifling curiosity, or to improve ourselves in folly, supper and vice, are undertakings that should make every travelled Englishman despicable, nay, hateful to his countrymen.

REASONS for annexing the Isle of Man to the Crown of Great-Britain.

From the PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

IN 12 Geo. I. c. 28. by an act then passed, the lords of the treasury were empowered to treat with the earl of Derby, and his heirs, for the purchase of all right to the Isle of Man. And this act was founded upon the almost impossibility of preventing smuggling from that Island, while it remained as a petty sovereignty in the hands of a proprietor.

The late lord Derby, from some notion he had formed of being able to leave the Isle

Isle of Man by will, would not treat with the Treasury. The duke of Athol, the present proprietor, may possibly be disposed to part with it on good terms; especially when it is considered, that most part of his revenues arises from small duties and customs paid in the island upon prohibited goods entered and afterwards smuggled upon the coasts of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; which, tho' no method has yet been found out to prevent, in any degree (not one in a hundred of the boats or vessels concerned in the smuggling trade being taken at sea, or seized afterwards) it cannot be supposed that the legislature will suffer it long to be carried on to such an enormous height; which now calls loudly for the serious attention of every one who wishes well to the trade and welfare of these kingdoms.

The Isle of Man is situate in the midst of the three kingdoms*, not above 6 or 7 hours sail from the nearest parts of Scotland, Ireland and England. It is the great storehouse or magazine for the French, and other nations, to deposit prodigious quantities of wines, brandies, coffee, teas, and other India goods; which are carried off in small boats and wherries, built for that purpose. To ascertain the quantity, the House of Commons may order the collectors of the noble proprietor's customs in the Island to lay before them their books of entries, for the last seven years, of goods; 999 parts of which, out of 1000, are smuggled upon our coasts. Upon such an examination of these officers the whole scene would come out.

Of late years, a new and destructive trade has been set up by some Irish papists, who have cheated their creditors, and carried their effects to the Isle of Man; and that is, by importing such quantities of teas and other India goods, as ought greatly to alarm the India company. Perhaps they do not know to what a height it is come; or else it is hardly possible they should sit still, and not complain of whole ship loads of teas, and other India goods, brought in for some years past from Denmark, as well as Holland and France; and all smuggled upon our coasts. The captain of a cruiser, a few years ago, did venture to do his duty, and attempted (as he was warranted to do by an act of parliament) to seize a Dutch dogger, valued at 12,000*l.* Sterl. which ran from him ashore upon the Island, where she was bound. But the man found himself mistaken. Acts of parliament, and an English commission, could not protect him in that petty principality.

They seized his men, who had taken possession of the dogger; and threw them into goal, where five of them lay long. The captain himself narrowly escaped, with two men and a boy, to Whitehaven; from which place he wrote his complaints to the commissioners of the customs. If these gentlemen were called upon by the House of Commons, not only for these papers, but also for such informations as they have received, for some years past, from the collectors of Whitehaven and Liverpool, and their officers in the Isle of Man, no doubt could remain of the absolute necessity of annexing this Island immediately to the Crown of Great-Britain.

Another pernicious practice, carried on by some Irish fugitive papists settled in the Island (who are countenanced and protected) is this: They enter tobacco in rolls from several ports in Great-Britain, for some foreign parts, receive the drawback, then carry it to the Isle of Man, and run it back again from thence to Scotland, England, or Ireland, and Wales. This must always be attended with perjury, a crime very little regarded by such persons, who first cheated their own creditors, and then rob the publick. Here the customs are actually robbed of great sums of money.

The Isle of Man is likewise a great detriment to the British distillery. Most of the ships that now go from Liverpool to Guinea, &c. touch there for their brandies, wines, and India, and other goods, &c. not of British manufacture.

These and many other inconveniences, and mischiefs arise from suffering this Island any longer to be, in a manner, independent of Great-Britain.

The remedy proposed is, to agree with the present proprietor to relinquish his right to the Isle of Man, and, in lieu of it, to grant him, and his heirs, an annual sum out of the customs of England, for ever. And such an annuity will be a saving to the government of some thousands a year, expended to very little purpose in maintaining cruisers, and officers, &c. to guard against its illicit and pernicious trade: And ten times the number will never prevent smuggling from that Island. This article alone cannot be less than 15,000 or 20,000*l.* a year, including in this estimation the officers in Ireland, who are kept there on the same account; besides the loss to the revenue, upon the most moderate computation, of at least 200,000*l.* a year; and the loss to the fair trader; and particularly the India Company, which may be as much more.

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* See a MAP, &c. of this Island, in January last, p. 7, 8.

The late purchase of the heretable jurisdiction in Scotland hath set an excellent example; which deserves imitation. And indeed the reasons for annexing this petty royalty to the crown hold stronger than in any of the others. For the detriment, which the whole kingdom sustains by the alienation of it, is much greater than that which arose from all the royalties and jurisdiction of Scotland. The loss to the nation, and the gains to the French are inexpressibly great. And as all the sums drained from us are employed by them, in time of war, to hire troops and pay armies to fight against us, it will be no exaggeration of the truth to say, that since the peace of Utrecht they have drawn more money from us, by means of their trade with this small Island, than was sufficient to maintain 30,000 men, with a train of artillery, during the late war in Flanders. Would the French have suffered a like sovereignty and jurisdiction to remain on their coasts, so greatly to the detriment of the kingdom in general? The case of the sovereignty of Belleisle, formerly in possession of the family of the famous duke of that name, plainly shews they would not.

In short, this Island may be looked upon as a fortress in the hands of our enemies, draining us of our specie (for all these goods are paid for with English coin) and also continually annoying us in the most sensible part, our trade and commerce. And the whole question is, Whether we ought to dispossess them, or not? A question that admits of no dispute, if the publick good and welfare of our country are to determine it. Nor can there be any one good reason assigned, why this Island should have remained so long in a manner independent of Great-Britain.

An ingenious Piece being just published, intitled, Letters concerning TASTE, we shall give our Readers the second Letter, as follows.

S I R,

IT gave me no small pleasure to find, by your answer to my last letter, that you now allow Beauty to be the daughter of Truth; and I in my turn will make a concession to you, by confessing that Beauty herself may have acquired charms, but then they are altogether such as are consistent with her divine extraction. What you observe is very true, that the human form, (the most glorious object, as you are pleased to call it, in the creation) let it be made with the most accurate symmetry and proportion, may receive additional charms from educa-

tion, and steal more subtly upon the soul of the beholder from some adventitious circumstances of easy attitudes or motion, and an undefineable sweetness of countenance, which an habitual commerce with the more refined part of mankind superadds to the work of nature. This the ancient Grecian artists would have represented mythologically in painting by the Graces crowning Venus. We find how much Lely has availed himself in his shadowy creations of transcribing from life this adventitious charm into all his portraits. I mean, when he stole upon his animated canvas, as Pope poetically expresses it,

“The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul.”

You will ask me, perhaps, how I can prove any alliance of this particular circumstance of a single feature to truth? or rather triumphantly push the argument farther and say, Is not this additional charm, as you call it, inconsistent with the divine original of beauty, since it deadens the fiery lustre of that penetrating organ? I chuse to draw my answer from the schools of the ancient *Ethographi*, who by their enchanting art so happily convey'd, thro' the sight, the lessons of moral philosophy. These sages would have told you, that our souls are attun'd to one another, like the strings of musical instruments, and that the chord of one being struck, the unison of another, tho' untouch'd, will vibrate to it. The passions therefore of the human heart, express'd either in the living countenance or the mimetick strokes of art, will affect the soul of the beholder with a similar and responsive disposition. What wonder then is it that beauty, borrowing thus the look of softening love, whose power can lull the most watchful of the senses, should cast that sweet *Nepenthe* upon our hearts, and enchant our corresponding thoughts to rest in the embraces of desire? Sure then I am, that you will always allow Love to be the source and end of our being, and consequently consistent with Truth. It is the superaddition of such charms to proportion, which is called the *tasteful* in music, painting, poetry, sculpture, gardening, and architecture. By which is generally meant that happy assemblage which excites in our minds, by analogy, some pleasurable image. Thus, for instance, even the ruins of an old castle properly disposed, or the simplicity of a rough-hewn hermitage in a rock, enliven a prospect, by recalling the moral images

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of Valour and Wisdom ; and, I believe, no man will contend, that valour exerted in the defence of one's country, or wisdom contemplating in retirement for the welfare of mankind, are not truly amiable images, belonging to the divine family of Truth. I think I have now reconciled our two favourite opinions, by proving, that these additional charms, if they must be called so, have their origin in nature as much as proportion itself.—My Eudocia calls me to administer, with her, comfort to a little fatherless family in the district of our hamlet, therefore must conclude myself,

Your sincere friend, &c.

The LIFE of Mr. FRANCIS BEAUMONT, with his HEAD, nearly engrav'd.

WE gave an account of Fletcher, and of the Plays in which he and Beaumont were jointly concerned, in our last, p. 464, 465 ; and shall now add the following brief memoirs of the latter, as distinct from the former.

Mr. Francis Beaumont, the inseparable friend and coadjutor of Fletcher, was descended from an antient family of that name, seated at Grace Dieu in Leicestershire, and was born about the year 1585, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His grandfather, John Beaumont, was Master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis Beaumont, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. Our poet had his education at Cambridge, but of what college we are not informed, nor is it very material to know. We find him afterwards admitted a student in the Inner Temple, but we have no account of his making any proficiency in the law, which is a circumstance attending almost all the poets who were bred to that profession, which few men of sprightly genius care to be confined to. Before he was thirty years of age he died, in 1615, and was buried the ninth of the same month in the entrance of St. Benedictine's Chapel, within St. Peter's Westminster. We meet with no inscription on his tomb, but there are two epitaphs writ on him, one by his elder brother Sir John Beaumont, and the other by bishop Corbet. That by his brother is pretty enough, and is as follows :

On death, thy murderer, this revenge I take:
I slight his terror, and just question make,
Which of us two the best precedence have,
Mine to this wretched world, thine to the grave.
Thou should'st have followed me, but death
Miscounted years, and measured age by fame.

So dearly hast thou bought thy precious lines ;

Thy praise grew swiftly, so thy life declines.
Thy muse, the hearer's queen, the reader's love,

All ears, all hearts, but death's could please

Our poet left behind him one daughter, Mrs. Frances Beaumont, who lived to a great age, and died in Leicestershire since the year 1700. She had been possessed of several poems of her father's writing, but they were lost at sea in her voyage from Ireland, where she had lived some time in the Duke of Ormond's family. Besides the plays in which Beaumont was jointly concerned with Fletcher, he writ a little dramattick piece entitled, A Masque of Gray's-Inn Gentlemen, and the Inner-Temple ; a poetical epistle to Ben Johnson ; verses to his friend Mr. John Fletcher, upon his Faithful Shepherd, and other poems printed together in 1653, 8vo. That pastoral, which was written by Fletcher alone, having met with but an indifferent reception, Beaumont addressed the following copy of verses to him on that occasion, in which he represents the hazard of writing for the stage, and satirizes the audience for want of judgment, which, in order to shew his verification, we shall insert.

Why should the man whose wit ne'er had a stain,

Upon the publick stage present his vein,
And make a thousand men in judgment sit
To call in question his undoubted wit,
Scarce two of which can understand the laws,

Which they should judge by, nor the party's
Among the rout there is not one that hath,
In his own censure an explicit faith.

One company knowing thy judgment, Jack,

Ground their belief on the next man in
Others on him that makes signs and is mute,

Some like, as he does, in the fairest suit ;
He as his mistress doth, and she by chance :
Nor want there those, who, as the boy doth dance

Between the acts will censure the whole play ;

Some if the wax-lights be not new that
But multitudes there are, whose judgment goes

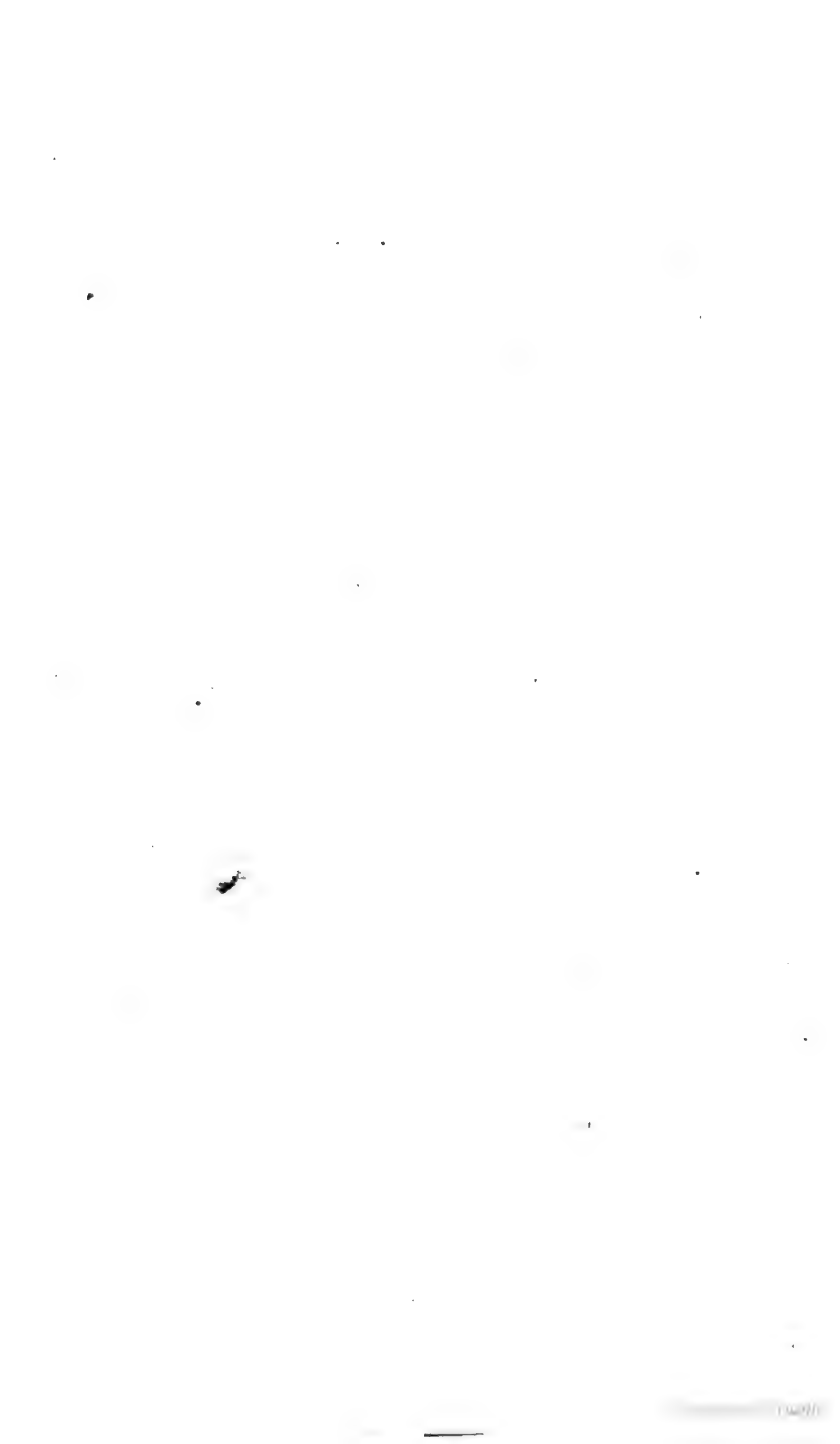
Headlong, according to the actors clothes.

Mr. Beaumont was esteemed so accurate a judge of plays, that Ben Johnson, while he lived, submitted all his writings to his censures ; and it is thought, used his judgment in correcting, if not contriving most of his plots.



Francis Beaumont Esq.

Printed for R. Baldwin in Peter Noster Row 1734.



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 450.

The last Speech I shall give in the Debate continued in your last, was that made by L. Trebonius Asper, who spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS I rise up to declare in favour of the motion now under our consideration, I must begin with desiring gentlemen, especially those who seem to be against it, not to connect the ideas of inquiry and punishment together. They are things of a quite different nature, and tho' the latter is often the consequence of the former, yet they have no necessary dependence on one another; for tho' common fame be allowed to be a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry, yet no man will suppose it to be a good foundation for a parliamentary, or any other sort of punishment; as common fame is still, we find, what it was of old,

Tam fidei pravique tenax, quam nuncia veri.

And therefore in all cases, the first and chief end of a parliamentary inquiry is, to discover, whether it be the messenger of truth or falsehood; for if punishment is to follow, it must always be by a new and a very different method of proceeding, which can never begin until after the inquiry is ended. In the present case, it is very certain, that common fame is loud and general against the receivers of the subscription for last lottery: It is certain, that occasion was from thence taken to raise a spirit of stockjobbing

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among the people, contrary to the intention of the legislature. But whether this proceeded from the conduct of the receivers, or subscribers, or from the avaricious gaming spirit now prevailing among the people, is a question. For my own part, I am fully convinced, that it could not proceed entirely from the last: There must have been some bad conduct somewhere; for if the tickets had been as generally dispersed as the legislature intended and directed, every man possessed by that evil spirit, would have found an opportunity to allay it, without purchasing tickets at any high premium, because 5000 people could not have laid their heads together to over rule and enhance the market, nor would it have been worth any man's while to practise the arts of 'Change Alley, for what he could get by the sale of 20 tickets.

I am therefore fully convinced, Sir, that the receivers or subscribers, or some of them, were guilty of some sort of conduct that was not right; but whether that conduct was criminal or erroneous, is what neither I nor any gentleman in this house can, before the result of an inquiry, determine. If it was criminal, I hope, the criminals, whoever they may be, will be punished; for all crimes ought to be punished some way or other; but errors can be censured only, unless they should appear to be very gross, and such as might enable the person guilty to gain some very signal advantage; for in that case, I think it is no breach of charity to presume, tho' it cannot be proved, that the error was wilful and mercenary, and consequently criminal. And even from what is publicly known with regard to the method in which the sub-

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scriptions

scriptions were taken in, I am apt to suspect, that the receivers, or some of them, will appear to have been guilty of some error of this kind. It is easy to invent and assign a plausible reason for departing from the directions of the act. It is easy for A the receivers to pretend their having been apprehensive, that the subscription would not have been filled, if the directions of the act had been strictly adhered to; but if it should appear that they wilfully departed from them, this can be no excuse; B first, because it was, in my opinion, a vain and groundless fear, for no man could suppose, that in a time of profound peace, and when there was no where any great demand for money at interest, there was not in the British dominions, and in those C neighbouring countries with which we have a continual correspondence, an hundred thousand persons who would be ready and willing to advance 3l merely for the sake of being in the way of fortune, had the chance of the lottery been more D unequal than it was, as every one was secure against the practice of any fraud in the drawing, and of being duly paid the prize he should become intitled to, whatever it might be. And, in the next place, had there been any solid ground for this E fear, the receivers had no power to depart from the directions of the act: It was the height of arrogance in them to pretend to it, because it was assuming to themselves a degree of wisdom superior to that of the legislature.

This pretended fear cannot therefore, Sir, be any excuse for the receivers departing from the directions given by the act, or by those who were by the act empowered to give them further directions; and if we consider the reason why the legisla- G ture confined the subscription to not above 20 tickets to any one person, we must presume, that if they knowingly transgressed this rule, they did

it with a corrupt and mercenary design. What was the legislature's reason for thus confining the subscription? Was it not to prevent those evils, which in most lotteries had been experienced, namely, that of leaving it in the power of the receivers to give a preference to their friends and favourites, or to confederate with a few rich men, in order to forestall the market, and by ingrossing a great number of tickets, to raise them to a high premium, by means of the arts usually practised in 'Change-Alley? If then it should appear, that the receivers knowingly allowed any one person, or any number of persons, under any pretence whatsoever, to subscribe for thousands of tickets each, after it appeared so evident, that the tickets would sell at a premium, can we suppose that they did so without privately stipulating some advantage, or some share of the profits to themselves? I shall grant, that if they did so without any such private stipulation, it was only an error in conduct, for which they ought to be censured, tho' not punished; but if we consider how difficult, if not impossible, it is to prove any such private stipulation, as I have said before, I do not think it any breach of charity, nor contrary to any rule of law, for the parliament to presume such a private stipulation, and to treat them accordingly.

Now, Sir, with regard to the taking in subscriptions and issuing receipts before the books were opened, F I shall grant, that the receivers were by the act empowered to do so, before their receiving the books with the tickets from the managers and directors of the lottery; but every one knew, that the subscription was designed by the legislature to be open and free. Even the receivers themselves were so sensible of this, that they appointed and publicly advertised in the Gazette, the day when, and the place where, the subscrip-
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tion books were to be opened, and how long they were to continue open; therefore their taking in subscriptions privately at any other time or place, was granting a preference to their friends and favourites, contrary to what they knew to be the design of the legislature; and their issuing receipts for such subscriptions before the day appointed for opening the books was, in my opinion, the chief cause of all those stockjobbing arts which were afterwards set on foot. This, therefore, was likewise at least an error in conduct, for which they ought to be censured; and if the amount of the subscriptions so taken in was any way considerable, I am apt to suspect it was done with a criminal design, that is to say, with a design to procure some illegal and unjust advantage to themselves, tho' this too is a fact, which, I fear, it will not be in the power even of this house to discover, so as to found a prosecution at common law.

Lastly, Sir, with regard to the subscribers, I was indeed surprised to hear the Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last contend, that because no man was expressly by the act restrained from subscribing for as many tickets as he could procure, therefore it was not illegal, nor fraudulent or criminal in a man to procure 10,000 tickets for his own benefit, unless he did it in confederacy with others, to ingross the whole, or the greatest part of the lottery, in order afterwards to make an unjust advantage by the sale. Surely, the learned gentleman who, notwithstanding his modesty, knows as much of the law as most others, must allow, that forestalling, regrating, and ingrossing, were crimes in their own nature, before the law was made against them in the reign of Edward VI. and he will likewise, I believe, allow, that these crimes are properly described in that statute. Let us then see what that law says:

It declares, that a buying or contracting for any merchandize, victual, or any other thing whatsoever in the way, coming by land or water to any fair or market to be sold, or causing the same to be bought, or a dissuading people by word, letter, message, or otherwise, from bringing such things to market, or persuading them to enhance the price after they are brought thither, is forestalling. Now, according to this part of the law, it is evident, that all those who subscribed for tickets before the opening of the books, were forestallers; and some of those who subscribed afterwards may be found to have been so; for if any one of them employed brokers to make sham purchases in order to enhance the price of tickets, he was a forestaller by the express words of this law, the punishment of which is a forfeiture of the goods so bought or sold, or the value of them, and two months imprisonment.

By the same law, Sir, it is in the next place declared, that a regrating is a buying, or obtaining any of the commodities therein mentioned, when brought to a market to be sold there, and a selling of the same again, in the same fair or market, or place, or in some other fair or market within four miles. And in the third place it is by the same law declared, that an ingrossing is a getting into one's possession by buying, contract, or promise, any of the goods there mentioned, with intent to sell them again. It is true, as lottery tickets had never then been heard of, they are not among the goods mentioned in the two last parts of the statute, consequently the regrators or ingrossers of them could not be indicted upon this statute, but, I believe, if the fact were proved, an indictment would lie at common law; and perhaps many of the original subscribers might be indicted by that ancient rule of the common law, which provides, that no merchant

chant shall buy in gross within the realm, and sell the same commodity again in gross within the realm; for such a man was by our ancient law, and long before this statute of Edward VI. deemed to be a *forstallarius qui est pauperum depressor, et totius communis et patrie publicus inimicus*

I am therefore, Sir, ready to concur with the Hon. and learned gentleman in opinion, that if the particular crimes which have been committed, and the persons who did commit those crimes, as also the persons who could prove the facts, were known, the guilty might be prosecuted and punished by indictment or information at common law; but tho' it is probable, and common fame avers, that some very heinous frauds were practised with respect to the subscription, and sale of the tickets, for the last lottery, yet we neither know what sort of frauds they were, nor do we know who were the persons guilty, or who they are that can give evidence of their guilt; and in such circumstances, under such a total ignorance both as to persons and facts, the most cunning lawyer that ever appeared in Westminster-Hall, would find it impossible to commence a prosecution at common law. It is this, Sir, that makes a parliamentary inquiry necessary. If any fraudulent practices were committed, we may probably by such an inquiry discover what those practices were, who were the persons guilty, and who are the most proper persons for proving the facts to the satisfaction of a jury; and I believe, no man can pretend to shew, how these discoveries can be made by any other method than that of a previous inquiry in parliament. When by a proper and a strict inquiry we have made these discoveries, which, I hope, we shall be able to do, we may then determine what is the next course to be taken; for tho' I am very clear

that the criminals, if any be, ought to be punished, yet I shall be for suffering the guilty to escape rather than concur in any thing that may hurt our constitution. But at present I am under no apprehension of being brought under such a dilemma: I am sure we may not only inquire, but may make that inquiry as strict as we please, without the least incroachment upon our constitution; and if there be any truth in what is so generally reported, I am convinced, we shall be able to lay a solid foundation for a conviction as well as prosecution at common law; in which case I can with confidence trust to the justice of our judges, for inflicting as severe a punishment upon the guilty, as the singular lenity of our law will admit of; therefore I shall most heartily give my vote for agreeing to the motion.

*I shall now give you the Substance of the other Debate we had in our Club, upon the famous Bill passed the last Session of the last Parliament, for repealing the Act passed in the preceding Session, for permitting the Jews to be naturalized *; on which Occasion our Club being in what we call a Committee, and the Preamble of the Bill being read, L. Numitorius stood up, and spoke to the Effect as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I WAS last year against every step of the bill, which to the dishonour of this nation was afterwards passed into a law, for putting Jews upon an equal footing with the best Christians, and for giving them a preference to those of every other religion. I was then against it, because I thought it a bill of a most dangerous tendency, not only to the religion, but to the liberties and properties of the people of this

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kingdom. I am still of the same opinion, and therefore I could not but with pleasure hear that a bill was brought into the other house, even by our ministers themselves, for the repeal of that dangerous law. But the preamble which has been now A read to us, gives me the utmost surprise : I cannot but look upon it as a more extraordinary instance of ministerial haughtiness and obstinacy than is to be met with in the British annals. The gentlemen who were last year the patrons and promoters B of the bill then passed into a law, have, it seems, condescended to sacrifice their favourite scheme to the satisfaction of a deluded people, as they suppose them to be ; but rather than acknowledge that they were in the wrong, or under any mistake, C they are resolved to give a reason for this their good-natured condescension, which not only is false in fact, but implies a reflexion upon the whole people of this kingdom ; for this is plainly the meaning and the intention of the preamble now under D our consideration.

If we agree to this preamble, Sir, we must agree, and every reader must suppose it to have been the opinion of this house, that the law was in itself an innocent and an useful law, but that occasion had from E thence been taken, by some wicked people, to raise discontents, and to disquiet the minds of many of his majesty's subjects. Now this I say, Sir, is absolutely false in fact. The occasion for those discontents and disquietudes was not taken, but F given : It was the law itself that gave the occasion : The more it was considered, the more its evil and dangerous tendency appeared ; so that at last a great majority, I may say almost the whole people of this kingdom, came to look upon it as G an affront upon the religion we profess, and a design to introduce amongst us a large body of people, who from interest as well as inclina-

tion, nay, who for their own safety, would at all times be ready to support any scheme for the establishment of arbitrary power ; and this came at last to be the opinion not only of those of the established church, but of almost every man in the kingdom who professes himself, or has any sort of pretence, to be a Christian.

In this respect therefore, Sir, the preamble, as it now stands, must be allowed to be false ; and to suppose it true, is to throw as great a reflexion upon the whole people of this kingdom as can be thrown upon the people of any country ; for it is supposing them so ignorant and weak as to be imposed upon by artful men, and made to believe that to be for their dishonour and destruction, which is really in itself quite innocent, or which might tend greatly to their preservation and happiness. I say, Sir, the whole people, for I may with great propriety say so, because, I believe, there never was a law made in any country that produced D so general a murmur among the people ; and how different those of this age who pretend to be whigs, are from their ancestors, may appear from this preamble. Among their ancestors the established maxim was, *Vox Populi est vox Dei* ; but their E posterity of this age have in this preamble told us, that *Vox Populi est vox Diaboli*, as it must be, if it be directed by artful and wicked men. But whatever the late patrons of this law may now think, I believe, the people of this kingdom, to take F them in general, are, upon mature consideration, as good judges of their own interest or honour as the majority of either house of parliament can pretend to be ; and if it were otherwise, if they could be so easily imposed on or led, as this preamble G insinuates, I would have these patrons consider, that this preamble is a very high reflexion upon the wisdom or the vigilance of our ministers ; for they certainly have a better opportunity

opportunity and more power to direct a weak and ignorant people with regard to their opinions, than any set of private men can possibly have; and therefore if they have allowed the people to be imposed on and misled with regard to their opinion A of the law now to be repealed, it must proceed from a failure either in their wisdom or their vigilance; for, I hope, it will be allowed to be the duty of every minister, to take care that the people shall not be imposed on, and it is certainly his interest to B take all possible care to prevent the people's conceiving a bad opinion of any of his measures; and the more weak and ignorant the people are, the better opportunity he has to do so, because he has the proper means for this purpose more at his command than any set of private men can have.

Thus, Sir, as the preamble now under our consideration contains an assertion which is false in fact, and as it implies a reflexion, which must necessarily be an unjust and false reflexion, upon the sense of the people of this kingdom, or a very just and true reflexion upon the wisdom or vigilance of our ministers, I think, I have good reason to hope, that I shall succeed in the amendment I am to propose, which is, to leave out the words, *occasion has been taken from the said act to raise discontents, and to disquiet, and to insert in their stead, great discontents and disquietudes had from the said act arisen in.* This amendment, Sir, will remove the objections I have made; and as it does not contain any express acknowledgment, that those who promoted or agreed to the passing of that act were under any mistake in their judgment, I hope a majority of them will agree to this amendment*; in which, I think my hopes the better founded, as we have a precedent which happened at a time when we had as wise, and, I believe, as haughty an administration, as any

we have had since that time, I mean, the act passed in the 7th of the late king, for giving his majesty a power to remove persons supposed to be infected with the plague from their habitations, and to make lines about, and confine the inhabitants within such places as should be infected; for this act having raised great discontents and disquietudes in the minds of his majesty's subjects, it was for that reason repealed by an act of the very next session, without C throwing any reflexion upon the people, or so much as insinuating that their discontents and disquietudes were without any solid foundation. On the contrary, the preamble contained an express acknowledgment, that the execution of the powers in the act to be repealed, might be grievous to the people, and consequently, that every member of either house who had agreed to it, was in the wrong, or had erred in his judgment; which is much more than I now desire. I have therefore, I say, good reason to hope, that gentlemen will follow that precedent upon the present occasion, at least so far as not to throw any reflexion upon the people; and consequently, I shall conclude with moving for the amendment I have mentioned. E

Upon this C. Numisius stood up, and spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I AM not at all ashamed to own that I was last session for the act which is now proposed to be repealed, and gave my vote for the bill in every step it made thro' this house. I could not then think it a bad bill, tho' I thought it of no great importance; and as I have still the same opinion of it, I shall with the same indifference agree to its being repealed; for to both, I think, we may

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very justly apply what Montagne says of the New Stile when it was first introduced. Pope Gregory, says he, has found out an evil which hurt no body, and he has applied a remedy which does no body any good. Having thus declared my opinion of A the act itself, every gentleman must suppose, that I cannot think the popular clamour raised against it has any solid foundation. I am convinced, that no such clamour would have arose, if great pains had not been taken, and we may easily guess B by whom, to spread fantastical fears among the people; therefore I must think the words of the preamble more proper than any that can be inserted in their room. Can we deny, that occasion has been taken from this act to raise discontents among the people? Can this be denied by any one who has seen the numberless papers and pamphlets that have been dispersed thro' the kingdom against it? By these papers and pamphlets a spirit has been raised among the lower sort of people for the repeal of this act, and as it is of so little importance, I think they ought to be humoured; for this sort of people in every country, like children, take now and then a fancy to a hobby-horse, without which there is no keeping them quiet.

But I am really surprized, Sir, to hear gentlemen talk seriously of this act, as if it were an affront to our religion, and of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties. With respect to our religion, I think, the act is plainly founded upon that unbounded charity and universal benevolence, which is the distinguishing characteristick of Christianity. How then can this act be an affront to that religion which we have so great reason to believe to be the purest Christianity now established in any country under the sun? And with respect to our liberties, every one knows, that the liberties we enjoy is what makes the Jews so fond of coming to

settle in this country. Can we then suppose, that they would ever contribute to the destruction of that which is their chief temptation for coming hither? Surely, Sir, the opinion of some gentlemen with regard to the Jews must be very much changed from what it was some years ago; for I remember when I had the honour to receive the commands of this house to prepare and bring in a bill for a general naturalization of foreign Protestants (and I shall always look upon it as an honour) the Jews applied to me for a clause in their favour, and I was inclined to have added some clause for that purpose; but I was afraid lest it might obstruct the bill, and therefore I refused to comply with their request. Yet I afterwards found, that the want of such a clause was made one of the chief arguments against my bill; for the Jews were then represented as a most innocent, harmless, and useful people, and many advantages were talked of, which D might accrue to this nation from their naturalization.

Now, Sir, with regard to the reflexion said to be cast by this preamble upon the people of this kingdom, I do not think it a false or an unjust reflexion to say, that the lower sort of people in any country may be imposed on and misled by artful and designing men. It is so in all countries: It will always be so: Any thing will upon some occasions serve for a popular cry: We know what a combustion was once raised in this country by the cry of the church's being in danger; and yet it was never brought into greater danger, than it was by those very men who were the authors of that cry. Even at this present time, there is among the country people a very general clamour against the New-Stile act; and as I have been, ever since my appearing for a general naturalization of foreign Protestants, represented as the author of every thing they think bad;

bad ; I was said to be the author of that act, and am now said to be the author of this Jews act ; on the hearing of which an old woman made this judicious remark, Ay, says she, it would be no wonder should he be for naturalizing the devil, for he was one of those that banished Old Christmas.

And next, Sir, as to the supposed reflexion upon the wisdom and vigilance of our ministers, I am surprised to hear any such thing supposed by a gentleman who is so well acquainted with the nature of mankind ; for it is well known, that the people in all countries are apt to be jealous of, and to envy those that are placed in authority over them, therefore they are always more ready to give ear to, and to place an implicit faith in what is said or wrote against ministers, than in what can be said or wrote in their favour. For this reason, a wise and steady minister will give himself very little trouble about any groundless clamour that may be artfully raised amongst the populace. If it be a matter of importance he will stand steadily to the measure he has resolved on, and leave the people to cool by themselves ; for, like all whimsical men, the more you oppose their whim, the more stiffly and violently they adhere to it : And if it be a matter of no importance, he will comply with the popular humour, which in the present case was, I believe, long since resolved on by our ministers, and consequently, they had no occasion to give themselves any trouble about setting the people right in their way of judging about the act which is now to be repealed. Therefore, Sir, the preamble, as it now stands, rather shews the good-nature and complacency of our ministers, than any want of wisdom or vigilance ; and as the word *groundless*, is not inserted in this preamble, I think it a manifest proof, that those who had the preparing of this bill, were care-

ful not to throw any reflexion upon the people ; for if such had been their design, they would certainly have made the preamble run thus ; and whereas occasion has been taken from the said act, to raise *groundless* discontents, and *without any just cause* to disquiet—and even if it had run thus, I should have been ready to have agreed to it, because I think it would have contained nothing but what was just and true.

As to the act of the 7th of the late king, which was repealed the next following session, surely, no gentleman can think there is any sort of resemblance between that act and this which is now to be repealed. By that act the liberty of every man in the kingdom was actually given up ; for the government were empowered to imprison in a lazaret any man they pleased to say was suspected of being infected with the plague, without either judge or jury to determine, whether or no there was any ground for that suspicion. This, I am sure, no British parliament would ever have agreed to, if they had not been thrown into a panick by the plague, which was then raging at Marseilles in France, and by a well-grounded apprehension, that it would spread over that whole kingdom, and from thence make its way to this. Therefore we cannot wonder, that when the panick was over, the parliament took care to repeal so dangerous a law, or to prefix to the repeal such a preamble as the Hon. gentleman was pleased to mention. But as I can see no reason for repealing the law now under our consideration, save only the occasion which has been from thence taken, in my opinion, with great art and industry, to raise discontents among the people, I think the preamble cannot be more properly worded than it is, and therefore I shall be against the amendment proposed.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Of the two ingenious Letters in *The World* of Oct. 24, we gave our Readers the latter in our last, p. 440; and shall now give the former, as follows.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

THE golden mean, or middle track of life, has always been esteemed the best, because it is the happiest: And I believe, upon enquiry, it will be found to be the happiest, because the people so situated are the wisest part of mankind; and being the wisest, are best able to subdue those turbulent passions, which are the greatest enemies to happiness.

But has not a man of the first rank and fortune a greater opportunity, in proportion to that fortune, to acquire knowledge, than a man in middling circumstances? Most certainly he has; and I make no doubt but that persons of the first quality would be persons of the first understanding, if it was not for one very material obstacle, I mean Fashion. There are no two characters so entirely incompatible as a man of sense and a man of fashion. A man of fashion must devote his whole time to the fashionable pleasures; among the first of these may be reckoned gaming, in the pursuit of which we cannot allow him less than a third part of the 24 hours; and the other 16 (allowing for a little sleep) are to be spent in amusements, perhaps, less vicious, but not more profitable.

I would not here be understood to mean, that every man of quality is a man of fashion; on the contrary, I know of several whose titles serve to make their merits more conspicuous; but I cannot help observing, that the noble lord who holds the first place amongst the men of wit and genius, has not been known to alter the cock of his little hat for above these 20 years.

If we consider the lowest class of life but for a moment, we shall not be at a loss to account for their ignorance. They have little more time from their labour than what is necessary for refreshment. They work to supply their own necessities, and the luxuries of the great. Let us examine now how far these two extremes of life resemble each other in their recreations and diversions. John Slaughter, the butcher, trots his goose-rumped mare 12 miles within the hour for 20 guineas. My lord rides his own horse a match for 500. Two bricklayer's labourers play at all-fours in an alehouse on a Saturday night for their week's wages. His grace and count Basset are doing the same thing at White's for all November, 1754.

they are worth in the world. My lord, having been unfortunate in an amour, sends to the doctor at Whitehall. Tom Errand, in the same dilemma, runs away to the licentiate upon Ludgate-hill. In their taste too they are the same. It is common in our theatres for the plaudits to come at one and the same time from the boxes and the upper gallery. In their plurality of wives and mistresses, in their non-observance of religious ceremonies, and in many other particulars, which I shall forbear to mention, they seem entirely to agree.

For my own part, I imbibed early the love of mediocrity; and I find it growing upon me, as I encrease in years: In-somuch that my discourse, let the subject be what it will, is generally tinged with it. Nay, I am even afraid, Mr. Fitz-Adam, when I tell you some little anecdotes of my life, that you will accuse me of running into the extreme, by adhering too closely and circumstantially to the medium. For example: I gave more for my chambers than I need to have done, because I would have them in the Middle-Temple, a situation very agreeable to me, as lying in the midway between the city and the court. I have never thought myself so happy at the playhouse, since Burton's box was taken down, tho' I always sit in the center of the middle gallery. And to tell you the truth, I have often wished myself shorter, because I am somewhat above the middle stature.

This particular way of thinking very frequently subjects me to little rudenesses and affronts. It was but t'other night that a young gentleman of our inn, who aspires at being lord chancellor, wished me in the middle of a horse-pond, for dwelling, perhaps, a little too long on the happiness of a middle state; and it is no new thing to me at Nando's, to overhear the smarts, at my entrance into that coffee-house, crying out, "Here comes old Medium."

These, Mr. Fitz-Adam, are disagreeable things; but then I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am in the right. But I trespass on your patience, and besides, have made my letter longer than I intended: I shall therefore conclude abruptly with that excellent wish of Agur's, "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

Farther Reflections of a French Author on the British Colonies in North-America. (See p. 459.)

THE trade of Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, is partly the same as that

that of the other English settlements in North-America, sending to Europe pitch, tar, turpentine and skins : Carolina particularly, sends great quantities of deer-skins ; Virginia and Maryland, slaves and unwrought iron : From these also the islands are supplied with wood, corn, and salted provisions.

The English incommode the entrance into Canada, by their possession of Newfoundland, which we ceded to them at the treaty of Utrecht.

In itself it is no great prize, but very important from being situated near the cod-fishery bank, as the possessor of this island must naturally command the fishery ; it is only keeping some cruisers to molest the enemy's fishing barks, unless convoyed by a superior force ; and at least it is a retreat in case of inferiority.

South-east of this island is our noble settlement of Cape Breton, so useful to our cod-fisheries, our navigation in the gulf of St. Laurence, and consequently to the Canada trade.

The trade of New-England and Nova-Scotia consists of skins, fish, wood, grain, tar and ships. The fisheries of New-England are very considerable ; and the fish is carried directly into Spain, and all over the Mediterranean. They furnish the English islands with house timber, and slaves for their sugar-casks ; they also carry thither flour, and corn to Spain and Portugal ; ship-building is likewise another beneficial article to them.

New-England formerly drove a very considerable trade on the Spanish main in America, and especially in time of war. Tortuga, an island lying off the Spanish coasts, is the place from whence they fetch the salt for their fisheries. But the Spaniards seem at last to be taking a course for effectually suppressing these clandestine dealings ; and the next step, very probably, will be to ask the English what business they have at Tortuga ; tho', it is certain, the latter may plead prescription from their immemorial possession of it.

If this trade contributed to the opulence of New-England, it also introduced a luxury not to be seen in Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, tho' the native commerce of these colonies be both more certain and valuable. This luxury so sensibly preys upon New-England, that it daily sinks deeper into debt, its trade not balancing its European imports.

From debts has sprung that paper-money, which by authority of their governments obtains in this and most other colonies, under the name of currency, by way of distinction from the sterling mo-

ney : The arbitrary increase of this pecuniary paper, without any funds assigned for reimbursement, lessens its value, and does infinite damage to trade, by which the merchants of England are always the sufferers.

A SEQUEL of the OBSERVATIONS on B E E S. (See p. 450.)

FOR preventing the ravages of foreign bees, it must be remembered, that these wars generally happen twice a year, sooner or later, according to the heat or forwardness of the summer. Spring and autumn are the seasons, if weather permits, for their excursions, but the havoc is much greater in the former than the latter : The only safeguard being to stop up the hive, with the admission only of a supply of air for your bees ; for otherwise these creatures having lungs and a stomach, would be stifled ; besides, it would hinder them in collecting their honey ; for tho' the majority be a foraging, which is the very juncture for these freebooters, yet some are left at home, and these never fail to gather it up to the last drop : As for drones, they discover themselves, coming alone, or in small parties, and fluttering from side to side of the hive, to reconnoitre its weak parts ; upon sight of these the bees sally out, and furiously attack them, and put them to flight. If the spy-drone has discovered any entrance into the hive, he returns for a reinforcement, in order to begin storming. To save the hive from being pillaged by them, leave only an aperture just big enough for two stout bodied bees to march abreast, as more defensible than a wider : The following method is likewise of use in these dangerous junctures. Take a piece of wood three inches long, and an inch in breadth and thickness ; having rubbed it over with bird-lime, place it at the gate of the hive, on which you conceive the enemy to have design. If it be a sugar-loaf hive, remove it elsewhere ; if of wood, this precaution is superfluous : This hive must remain in its new situation the whole winter, and so far in the spring till the plundering season be over, which is usually at the beginning of April, tho' sometimes in the middle of March, as the flowers happen to blow, for then there is no apprehension of any depredations : Some of the empty cells may also be done over with bird-lime, or little wooden skewers gummed, that the enemy may hamper himself in them. The smaller feathers of birds would still do better.

Tho' bees are the most terrible enemies to bees, yet are there others which greatly annoy

annoy them. Imagine how a mouse must ransack a hive ; they eat up the honey, and sometimes nestle themselves in the nook of the comb ; this is the reason why the entrance of the hive should be small ; and near it place traps, especially in winter, when the hives are lined, as then they most easily insinuate themselves ; or rather, unless the winter be severe, forbear lining, but be careful to give an eye now and then, if there are any bits of wax before the hive ; if so, a mouse has taken possession.

It is something strange that wasps, otherwise such enemies to bees, shall, when the business is to plunder a hive, join forces with them. The way to lessen these enemies, is to seek out the wasp-nests, and if you see any of the wasps come to drink where your bees frequent, do not spare them. If the eggs be hatched, track the she wasp, and where she alights, dig ; there is a nest, burn or scald it.

Another declared enemy of the bees is the hornet ; his chief occupation being to hunt after bees as its favourite food. It hovers about the hives, and if it spies a straggling bee, it makes a stoop on the poor creature, and seizing it, flies away with a buzz of exultation : This I have often seen : Sometimes it will even venture into the hives and bring off a bee. These, however, are but slight matters to the havock made by the tomtit, who devours them by dozens, and feeds its young with them ; sometimes it thrusts its bill into the hive, sometimes sits upon the catch near the entrance, sometimes watches them upon the willows, or in spring lurks among the flowers. The sparrows also do not spare them, but eat only the males ; lastly, the swallows and storks also prey upon them. Take particular care that there be no cobwebs among or near your hives, these being snares laid by the spiders who also love bees : They sometimes are known to spin their webs into their very hives, so that it is not amiss frequently to inspect into them.

The wood-louse is also a troublesome enemy to hives, tho' never offering to settle there but when it is thin of bees, or without a queen ; then it makes the place its own, lays its eggs, and multiplying so excessively, utterly spoils and ruins it.

Emmets eat the honey, and are very troublesome to the bees ; therefore scald their nests, and rub tar over the place by which they climb up to the hives.

Burnt shell fish, and the smell of dung, is very noxious to bees, but nothing af-

fects them worse than noises, therefore the hives are by no means to be placed near an echo.

At the melting of the snow, however fair and serene the weather, let your bees remain within doors, for the snow dazzles them so, that they fly about at random, and alighting to rest themselves they die almost upon touching the snow.

Let the exposure of your hives be little in the wind, but as much sun as can be ; wind, cold, and damps, being very hurtful to them : For the same reason the hives must be but about a foot or a foot and a half from the ground, as otherwise, the bees being spent in their struggles against the harassing wind, which also beats them down, would not be able to reach them.

In barren years, or when the flowers miscarry, the bees are actually sick. If they happen to suck dandelion or blossoms of sweet cherries, the consequence is a violent diarrhoea, which generally carries them off : All that can be done here, is to place the hives at a distance from the temptation.

Conclusion of the ninth Letter from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland, &c. (See p. 454.)

THERE is one thing which I always greatly disapproved, which is, that when any thing is whispered, tho' by few, to the disadvantage of a woman's reputation, and the matter be never so doubtful, the ministers are officiously busy to find out the truth, and, by that means, make a kind of publication of what, perhaps, was only a malicious surmise ; or, if true, might have been hushed up. But their stirring in it, possesses the mind of every one, who has any knowledge of the party accused, to her disadvantage : And this is done to prevent scandal !

If a woman of any consideration has made a slip which becomes visible, and her lover be a man of some fortune and an inhabitant, the kirk will support her, and oblige him either to marry her, to undergo the penance, or leave the country. For the woman in that circumstance always declares she was deceived under promise of marriage ; and some of them have spread their snares with design, by that means, to catch a husband. Nay, I have known English gentlemen, who have been in government employments, that after such an affair, have been hunted from place to place, almost from one end of Scotland to the other, by the women, who, wherever they came, have been favoured by the clergy, and at best the man has got rid of his embarrassment by a composition.

composition. And, indeed, it is no jesting matter; for altho' his stay in this country might not be long enough to see the end of the prosecution, or, by leave of absence, he might get away to England, yet the process being carried on from a kirk session to a presbytery, and thence to a synod, and from them to the general assembly, which is the dernier resort in these cases; yet from thence the crime and contempt may be represented above; and how could any particular person expect to be upheld in the continuance of his employment, against so considerable a body as a national clergy, in transgression against the laws of the country, with a contempt of that authority by which those laws are supported. I mention this because I have heard several make a jest of the kirk's authority.

When a woman has undergone the penance, with an appearance of repentance, she has wiped off the scandal, and a female servant, in that case, is as well received into a family, as if she had never given a proof of her frailty.

There is one kind of severity of the kirk, which I cannot but think very extraordinary, and that is, the shameful punishment by penance for ante-nuptial fornication, as they call it; for the greatest part of male-transgressors that way, when they have gratified their curiosity, entertain a quite different opinion of the former object of their desire, from what they had while she retained her innocence, and regard her with contempt if not with hatred. And therefore one might think it a kind of virtue, at least honesty, in the man who afterwards makes the only reparation he can for the injury done, by marrying the woman he has otherwise brought to infamy. Now may not this publick shame deter many from making that honest satisfaction? But the great offence is against the office, which formerly here was the prerogative of the civil magistrate, as well as the minister, till the former were jostled out of it by clamour.

There happened, a very few years ago, a fatal instance of the change of opinion above-mentioned. A young gentleman (if he may deserve the title) made his addresses to the only daughter of a considerable merchant in a city of the Lowlands; and one evening, as the young people were alone together, being supposed to be just upon the eve of marriage, and the young woman's father and mother in the next room, which was separated only by a slight partition; the eager spark made his villainous attempt with oaths and imprecations, and using the common plea, that they were already man

and wife before God, and promising the ceremony should be performed the next day, and perhaps he meant it at that instant. By these means he put the poor girl under a dilemma, either to give herself up, or by resisting the violence, to expose her lover to the fury of her parents. Thus she was—what shall I say—one must not say *undone*, for fear of a joke, tho' not from you. And as that kind of conquest, once obtained, renders the vanquished a slave to her conqueror, the wedding was delayed, and she soon found herself with child. At length the time came when she was delivered, and in that feeble state she begged she might only speak to her deceiver, who, with great difficulty, was prevailed with to see her. But when she put him in mind of the circumstance she was in when he brought her to ruin, he, in a careless indolent manner, told her she was as willing as himself, upon which she cried out—Villain, you know yourself to be a liar! and immediately jumped out of bed, and dropped down dead upon the floor.

But I must go a little further to do justice to the young gentlemen of that town, and the neighbourhood of it; for as soon as the melancholy catastrophe was known, they declared to all the keepers of taverns and coffee-houses where they came, that if ever they entertained that fellow, they would never enter their doors. Thus, in a very little time, he was deprived of all society, and obliged to quit the country.

I am afraid your smart ones in London, would have called this act of barbarity, only a piece of gallantry; and the betrayer would have been as well received among them as ever before.

I know I should be laughed at by the libertines, for talking thus gravely upon this subject, if my letter were to fall into their hands. But it is not in their power, by a sneer, to alter the nature of justice, honour or honesty, for they will always be the same.

What I have said is only for repairing the effect of violence, decoit and perjury; and of this, every one is a conscious judge of himself.

If any one is brought before a presbytery, &c. to be questioned for *scandal-derry*, i. e. fornication, or adultery, and shews a neglect of their authority, the offender is not only brought to punishment by their means, but will be avoided by his friends, acquaintance, and all that know him and his circumstance in that respect.

I remember a particular instance in Edinburgh, where the thing was carried to an extraordinary height.

A

A married footman was accused of adultery with one of the wenches in the same family where he served, and, before a kirk session, was required to confess, for nothing less will satisfy : But he persisted in a denial of the fact.

This contempt of the clergy and lay elders, or, as they say, of the kirk, excited against him, so much, the resentment and horror of the ordinary people, (who looked upon him as in a state of damnation, while the anathema hung over his head) that none of them would drink at the house where his wife kept a Change.

Thus the poor woman was punished for the obstinacy of her husband, notwithstanding she was innocent, and had been wronged the other way.

I was told in Edinburgh, that a certain Scots colonel being convicted of adultery (as being a married man) and refusing to compound, he was sentenced to stand in a hair-cloth, at the kirk door, every Sunday morning for a whole year, and to this he submitted.

At the beginning of his penance he concealed his face as much as he could, but three or four young lasses passing by him, one of them stooped down, and cried out to her companion, Lord ! it's colonel ——. Upon which he suddenly threw aside his disguise, and said, Miss, you are right, and if you will be the subject of it, I will wear this coat another twelvemonth.

Some young fellows of fortune have made slight of the stool of repentance, being attended by others of their age and circumstances of life, who, to keep them in countenance, stand with them in the same gallery or pew, fronting the pulpit ; so that many of the spectators, strangers especially, cannot distinguish culprit from the rest.

Here is a long extemporary reproof and admonition, as I said before, which often creates mirth among some of the congregation.

This contempt of the punishment has occasioned, and more especially of late years, a composition in money with these young rakes ; and the kirk treasurer gives regular receipts and discharges for such and such fornications.

As I have already told you how much the ministers are revered, especially by the commonalty, you will readily conclude the mob are at their devotion, upon the least hint given for that purpose, of which there are many riotous instances, particularly at the opening of the playhouse in Edinburgh, to which the clergy were very averse, and left no stone unturned to prevent it.

I do not indeed remember there was much disturbance at the institution of the ball or assembly, because that meeting is chiefly composed of people of distinction, and none are admitted but such as have, at least, a just title to gentility, except strangers of good appearance. And if by chance any others intrude, they are expelled upon the spot, by order of the directrice or governess, who is a woman of quality. I say it is not in my memory there was any riot at the first of these meetings, but some of the ministers published their warnings and admonitions against promiscuous dancing. And in one of their printed papers, which was cried about the streets, it was said, that the devils are particularly busy upon such occasions. And Asmodeus was pitched upon, as the most dangerous of all, in exciting to carnality. In both these cases, viz. the playhouse and the assembly, the ministers lost ground to their great mortification, for the most part of the ladies turned rebels to their remonstrances, notwithstanding the frightful danger.

But I have not done with my kirk treasurer. This in Edinburgh is thought a profitable employment.

I have heard of one of them (severe enough upon others) who having a round sum of money in his keeping, the property of the kirk, marched off with the cash, and took his neighbour's wife along with him, to bear him company and partake of the spoil.

There are some rugged hills about the skirts of that city, which, by their hollows and windings, may serve as screens from incurious eyes ; but there are sets of fellows, enemies to love, and lovers of profit, who make it a part of their business, when they see two persons of different sexes walk out to take the air, to dog them about from place to place, and observe their motions, while they themselves are concealed. And if they happen to see any kind of freedom between them, or perhaps none at all, they march up to them and demand the bul-ling-filler (alluding to the money usually given for the use of a bull ;) and if they have not something given them, (which to do would be a tacit confession) they, very likely, go and inform the kirk treasurer of what perhaps they never saw, who certainly makes the man a visit the next morning. And as he, the treasurer, like our informing justices formerly, encourages these wretches, people lie at the mercy of villains, who would, perhaps, forswear themselves for sixpence a piece.

The same fellows, or such like, are peeping about the streets of Edinburgh in the

the night-time, to see who and who are together, and sometimes affront a brother and sister, or a man and his wife.

I have known the town-guard, a band of men armed and cloathed in uniforms like soldiers, to beset a house for a whole night, upon an information that a man and a woman went in there, tho' in the day-time. In short, one would think there was no sin, according to them, but fornication; or other virtue besides keeping the sabbath.

People would startle more at the humming or whistling part of a tune on a Sunday, than if any body should tell them you had ruined a family.

I thought I had finished my letter, but stepping to the window, I saw the people crowding out of the kirk from morning service; and the bell begins to ring, as if they were to face about and return. And now I am sat down again to add a few words on that subject.

This bell is a warning to those who are going out, that they must soon return, and a notice to such as are at home, that the afternoon service is speedily to begin. They have a bell in most of the Lowland kirks; and as the presbyterians and other sectaries in England are not allowed to be convened by that sound (of their own) so neither are those of the episcopal church in Scotland. But I need not tell you, that every where the reigning church will be paramount, and keep all other communities under. The people, in the short interval between the times of service, walk about in the church-yard, the neighbouring fields, or step home and eat an egg or some little ready-dressed morsel, and then go back to their devotions. But they fare better in the evening, which has given rise to a common saying in Scotland, viz.

"If you would live well on the sabbath, you must eat an episcopal dinner, and a presbyterian supper." By this it should seem, that the episcoparians here provide a dinner, as in England; I say it seems so, for I never was at one of their meetings, or dined with any of them at their houses on a Sunday.

I have just now taken notice, that each church has but one bell, which leads me to acquaint you, that on a joy-day, as the king's birth-day, &c. (we will suppose in Edinburgh, where there are nine churches) the bells are all rung at a time, and almost all of them within hearing. This causes a most disagreeable jangling, by their often clashing one with another. And thus their joy is expressed by the same means, as our sorrow would be for the death of a good king.

But their musick-bells (as they call them) are very entertaining, and a disgrace to our clock-work chimes.

They are played at the hours of exchange, that is, from eleven to twelve, upon keys like an organ or harpsicord, only as the force, in this case, must be greater than upon those instruments, the musician has a small cushion to each hand to save them from bruising.

He plays Scots, English, Irish, and Italian tunes to great perfection, and is heard all over the city. This he performs every week-day, and, I am told, he receives from the town, for this service, a salary of fifty pounds a year.

As some Ladies, by their natural Paleness, are obliged to make use of a little Red, when they are to appear in Publick; and as their making use of some of the Quack Prescriptions, may do them an Injury, we shall give them a Prescription for this Purpose, from a little Book lately published, entitled, Abdeker: Or, The Art of preserving Beauty. Translated from an Arabian Manuscript.

A Kind of PAINT that resembles the natural RED.

TAKE Benjamin, Brasil wood, rock-alum, of each half an ounce; of red sanders an ounce. Macerate the whole in a pint of strong brandy for the space of twelve days; shake the bottle every day, let it be well corked, and keep it for use. A slight touch of this liquor gives such a beautiful red to the cheeks, that it can hardly be distinguished from the natural: And what renders this secret the most valuable is, that its use is attended with no ill consequences. Such women as dare not paint for fear it should be perceived, may use this composition without any danger of being suspected.

For the sake of Variety; and by Way of Amusement, we shall give our Readers one of the Episodes in a NOVEL lately published, being a Story told by a Gentleman in a Stage Coach, for the Entertainment of his Fellow-Travellers, among whom was Eliza, who had just made her Escape from her Parents, to prevent her being forced by them to marry a Man she could not love, but was then in Disguise and quite unknown to the Company in the Coach. The Story is as followeth.

THERE is, says the traveller, in the parish where I live, a gentleman whose name is Sharply, if such a man can be called a gentleman, who was made guardian to a young lady of great fortune

in the country, being not less than 20,000*l*.

In the parish adjoining is a gentleman of an ancient family, and strict honour, whose name is Trueman; the estate indeed is not very large, being no more than a thousand a year; at the same time this gentleman having a numerous family, which he has educated well, and living with hospitality, tho' without profusion, which a generous heart can with difficulty avoid, he has saved but little money for his family.

On this account he has bred his eldest son to the bar, who is like to make an illustrious figure in his profession, being esteemed the most promising young man of his standing; he has mixed in his composition great readiness of imagination, much aptness of expression, a fine person, a pleasing voice, and his mind well stored with that which is necessary to be known in the law, and steady attendance at Westminster-Hall.

This gentleman came down to his father's seat, during the vacation, where the father, mother, three brothers, and four sisters, attended him with the utmost impatience; never was there a family so remarkable for loving each other, their faces filled with attention and smiles at each other's conversation was a more pleasing concert to the eye than any thing which can be conveyed thro' the ear in music.

Perhaps no sight could be more pleasing to a generous heart, than the reception which the parents, brothers, and sisters, gave this their elder brother at his coming into the country, each striving to express their love by the tenderest embrace, and deepest impressed kisses, intermixed with smiles and tears like April suns shining thro' the transient showers.

Three or four days after his arrival in the country, the old gentleman and his son walking together thro' his estate, My dear child, says the father, I need not tell you my circumstances, that my family and manner of living have prevented me from saving much money for my younger children; therefore, says he, my dear son, as they may want money to settle them before you are in great practice in the law, I have one thing to propose to you.

Sir, says young Trueman, if you want to raise money on your estate to settle my brothers, or marry my sisters, I shall readily join with you; tho' the laws of England have given me sole possession of it after your decease, they have not di-

vested me of humanity. Tho' it may be very right in a political view, to give that male the family estate, who has the chance of being born first; it is not so in a natural one, where all children seem to claim an equal division, and parental attention. At least, I can answer for my own heart, that nothing shall prevent me from making those brothers and sisters happy, whose happiness has always appeared the making me so.

My son, says the old gentleman with tears in his eyes, your goodness is beyond what I ask; you will overpower my old heart with your more than filial duty. Good heavens! says he, how have I reason to thank you, that you have bestowed me such a child—You have many, Sir, says the son; all my brothers, all my sisters, would do the same thing by me; I am convinced they would.

But, my dear child, says the weeping parent, taking him to his bosom, let me explain what I intended saying to you; and here, says he, I will demand one promise from you, that your duty to me does not carry you to any excess of obedience; it is an article in which you are most interested, and therefore your happiness alone can make it mine.

There is, my son, says he, a young lady in the next parish, whose name is Sucky Brightley, the heiress of Mr. Brightley, whom you have heard me mention, I believe. This young lady is left as a ward to Mr. Sharply; she has 20,000*l*. in ready money, and is, indeed, but little more than eighteen at present, but grown a woman, and of an amiable person, if my old eyes can determine of such an object, which is truly that of youth only: We will, if you please, make a visit to Mr. Sharply, where we shall see the young lady, and you may determine of her person. For, my son, says he, tho' I could marry you to the richest woman in England, I should make myself extremely wretched if you could not love her; believe me, child, says he, that passion which has been so truly supported between me and your mother, (however they tell me it is the fashion to deride it at present) is beyond what all the riches in the world can possibly bestow on mankind without it.

Therefore I here exact your promise, that you do not think of marrying this young lady, without you are convinced you can love her, and find her agreeable in all respects. There is no haste, she may grow older, without being too old for marriage, says the old gentleman, smiling; and you may have opportunities

of visiting her, and be truly acquainted with her character whilst you remain in the country.

However, says he, I think the first visit we make, I will tell Mr. Sharply my intention; you know it is necessary to have his consent, and therefore we will proceed like men of honour, and not seem to have any design upon the young lady's affections, without first acquainting the guardian; and yet, my son, it should be signified in such a manner, that your addresses will only be made if you like her person and disposition. To this young Trueman consented.

A few days after, the father and son made a visit to Mr. Sharply, and were politely received; the young gentleman liked the young lady very well for the first conversation; and Mr. Trueman, the father, told Mr. Sharply the intent of bringing his son thither, and asking permission for him to visit her; the guardian was not at all averse to his visiting, he said Mr. Trueman would always find a welcome at his house; and added, Sir, Miss Brightley and I will return the visit; and thus she will make some acquaintance with your young ladies, which I am convinced will be very agreeable to her.

Both families parted well pleased with each other; Mr. Trueman, the father, fancying that Mr. Sharply would be very willing of this union between his son and his ward; and young Trueman believing he should like her well enough to make her his wife.

She was, indeed, a person which no man could dislike; being of the middle size, a good shape without appearing to be just joined in the middle of her body like a fly; her hair was jet-black, yet soft and silky; her eyes were of the same colour, quick and piercing; an aquiline nose, good teeth, pretty mouth, and rosy cheeks; her skin, indeed, was inclining to the olive.

As to her understanding, she had contracted a reserve, from being much in company with Mr. Sharply; and which he had purposely given her for reasons which will be seen hereafter. On this account she appeared awkward in his company; and this was what was disagreeable to young Trueman in his first visit.

Mr. Sharply returned the visit the same week to Mr. Trueman's, with Miss Brightley; where, being along with the young ladies of the Trueman family separate from her guardian, she had a frankness and ease which formed the most amiable behaviour upon earth, and which really made great impression on the

heart of young Trueman; inasmuch, that he was determined to make his address to her.

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the ASTHMA.

A TAKE three quarters of an ounce of sena, half an ounce of flower of sulphur, two drachms of ginger, and half a drachm of saffron, powdered and mixed with four ounces of honey.

Take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, as occasion requires.

See a Description of the Island of St. Helena, of which we have now given a PROSPECT, in our Magazine for September last, p. 387, 388.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

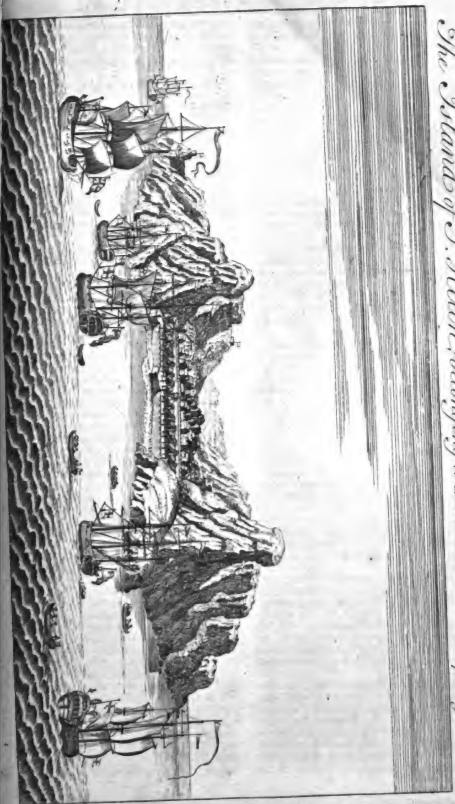
S I R,

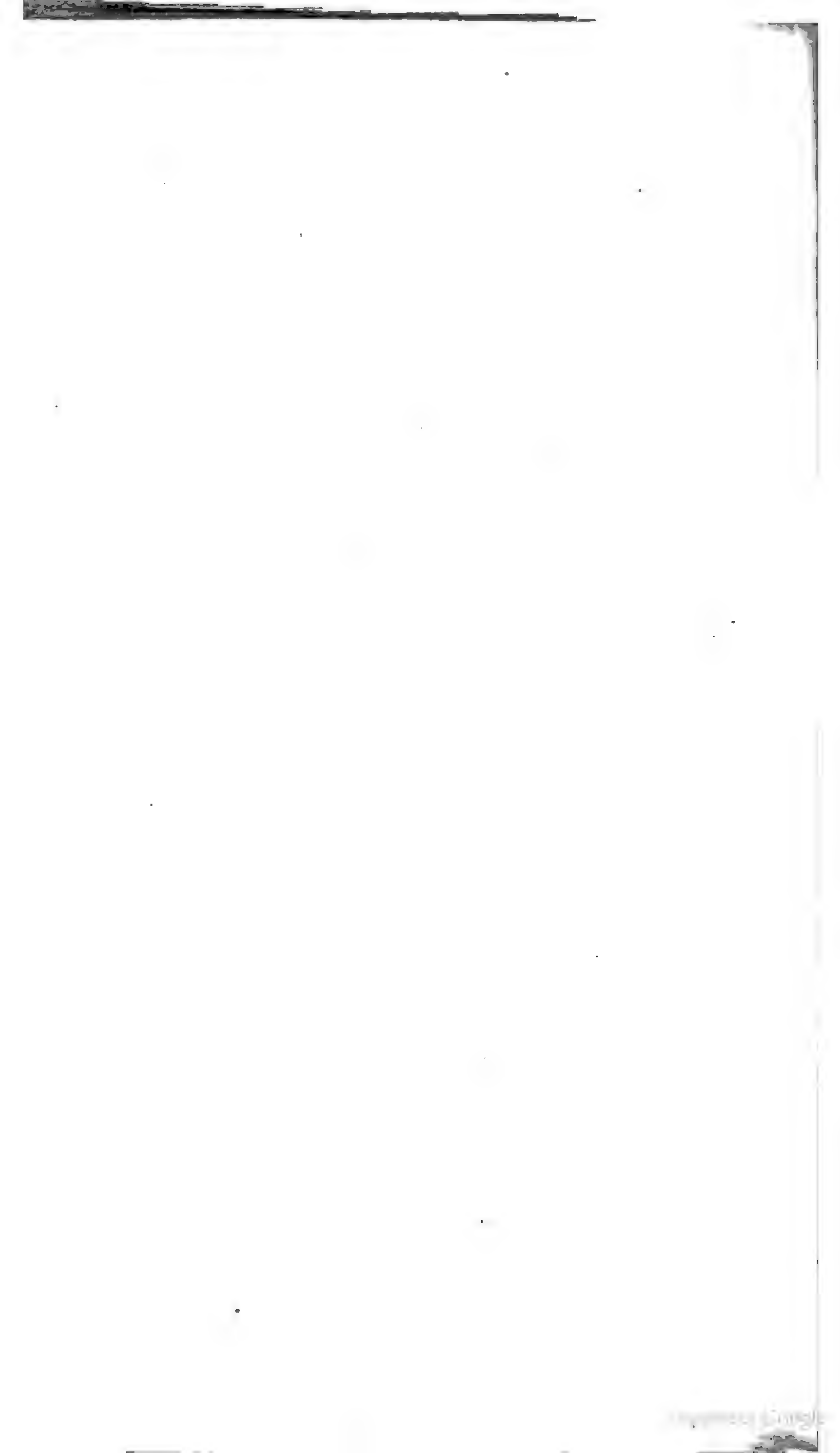
THE following letter which I have exactly copied from the authentick collection of State Papers, published by Dr. Forbes in 1740, gives such a lively picture of French politicks, and such a good rule for negotiating successfully with them, that I am persuaded you will, even at this time, think it worthy of a place in your Magazine; but for the satisfaction of the reader, I think it necessary to premise a short account of the state of the two courts of England and France, and of the affairs of Europe, at the time this letter was wrote.

E Queen Elizabeth succeeded to be queen of England, France, and Ireland, upon the death of her sister Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. At her accession the Roman catholic religion was the established religion of this kingdom, and all our clergy, nobility, and landed gentlemen, were either real papists, or such as pretended to be so; but as she was herself a protestant, as she knew that a great majority of her people were protestants, and chiefly as the right and title she had to the crown depended upon the overthrow of popery, she resolved to restore and establish the protestant religion in her two kingdoms of England and Ireland; and this she effectuated in her very first parliament, which assembled at Westminster, Jan. 23, 1558-9, and was dissolved May 8, prorogations not being then usual. This of course made all the real papists in England her enemies; and they were the more formidable, as they were united under Mary queen of Scotland, then just married to the dauphin of France, which queen they all thought the only rightful heir to the crown of England, because they

The Island of St. Helen, belonging to the East India Company.

London, 1781.





they could not but look on queen Elizabeth as a bastard. Then as to Ireland, the people of that kingdom were not only all papists, but the far greatest part of them originally Irish, who had never patiently submitted to the yoke of England, and were then just ripe for a revolt, which actually broke out in 1560. To all which we must add, that queen Elizabeth found not only the exchequer quite exhausted, but the crown very much in debt.

Thus we may see what a ticklish and dangerous situation she was in with regard to domestick affairs; and with regard to foreign it was equally bad. Her sister Mary had left her engaged in a war, in conjunction with Spain alone, against France and Scotland; and soon after her accession, she found herself deserted by Spain, and without so much as the hope of assistance from any foreign power whatsoever; yet with the small subsidies the parliament had granted her, she made such preparations, and privately gave such encouragement to the protestant malecontents both in France and Scotland, that she frightened both courts into honourable terms of peace by a treaty concluded, April 2, 1559.

Soon after this treaty, viz. July 10, Henry II. of France was accidentally killed, by which Mary, the pretender to her crown, became queen of France as well as of Scotland, the former of which kingdoms came thereby under the absolute government of the duke of Guise and cardinal Lorrain, his brother, who were at the head of the violent popish party in France, and their sister the queen dowager and regent of Scotland, put herself at the head of the violent popish party in that kingdom, the consequence of which was to prosecute a resolution taken some time before, to exterminate the protestants in both kingdoms, but to begin with those in Scotland, for which purpose a large body of French troops was sent to Scotland, preparations were making for sending thither a much larger, and a persecution of the protestants had actually been begun there.

As the Scotch were never very apt to submit quietly to oppression, a part of the protestants flew immediately to arms; but there being no general concert, and the government being supported by French troops as well as money, they were soon dispersed, and obliged to take shelter in the Highlands, from whence they sent a gentleman to solicit queen Elizabeth's assistance, in November, 1559.

If this queen had, like some weak politicians, given herself no trouble about November, 1754.

distant dangers, as long as she could enjoy a little present tranquillity, she would have given this Scottish envoy a very cold reception; especially, as the French court then treated her not only with great politeness, but even with a sort of submission, by overlooking several real insults that had been put upon them by the English at sea; but she knew, that danger, like fame, acquires strength in its progress, and therefore she not only gave a gracious reception to this envoy from the Scottish distressed protestants, but concluded a treaty with them, which was signed at Berwick the very day on which the following letter bears date, that is to say, Feb. 27, 1559 60. In pursuance of which her army entered Scotland soon after, drove out the French from thence, and established the protestant religion in that kingdom; from whence it appears, that she had the same way of thinking about the French court, and the true method of negotiating with them, which we find so fully set forth in this letter from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, then her minister at the court of France, as follows, viz.

To the Right Hon. my verie good Lordes, the Lordes and others of th: Queenes Majesties Privie Counsell.

HIT maye please your good lordshippes t'understand, that the xxi of this present the king came to this towne, where I arrived the xxiii of the same. And because I was appointed to have audyence haere, as I wrote to your lordshippes by my last lettres of the xx of this moneth; the eveninge of myne arryvall, I sent to the cardinall of Lorraine to advertise him of my comminge, and to know when it wold please the king to gyve me audience. The cardinall sent me worde, that if I wold comme to dyner to him the next daye, being the xxv, I shulde be welcomme; and then shuld I speake with the king: which I didde. And how I procedid with the cardinall, and after him with the king, and next with the duke of Guise, and last of all with the two queenes, shall appeere unto your honnours, as well by my lettres now to the queene's majesté, as also by Mr. Killigrew this bearer; to whome I have communicated the same: wherunto I referre your honnours.

By this faire language of these men it may appeere to you, that both they and their ambassadour sever are so well prepared and scholed to observe one order, and singe in one tune, in this their bard case, as nothing that can be devised, or shall seeme meete to be said and in wordes offered, to bring the queene's majestie to

lay downe her forces, shall be left unsayed nor unoffered; whereof, I trust, your lordships are long or this fully persuaded, and so take it. And your lordships may well beleve and thereupon rest, that the causes that now move them hereunto, among other, are first their awn unreadines at home; the litle meanes they have presently to put themselves in order; their shortnesse of finances; the danger they feare might happen unto them by their awne subjects by meanes of religion, they being once entred into war; the danger that they see plainly before their eyes of their excluding from Scotland; and so themselves to be with the time noted, yea charged to be the causers thereof, and in that case in no small danger of honour, and somewhat els. These things, with a greate manye other, have they to consider, for such matters as are now betwixt us and them, in this case.

Then have they other matters to think upon beside, wherwith, being ones in warre, (and having perhappes the after deale) others wold cloy them: and namely they of th' empire may espye their tyme, and so prosecute their matters with more advantage; besides a sea of other things that they are presently encomored withall. They then knowing some of these things; and seeing the rest like enough to happen, if the quene's majestie procede in her doings; and especially perceiving her present readines to be doing all-ready, and that her ministers want but as it were their watch word to put the same in execution, make them with toth and naile to besurround themselves with these honied wordes, great persuasions, and large offres; yea and, contrary to their awne nature, to be now brought to be made tractable: and at what point they are then, the world may easily judge, and your lordshippes ar not ignorant. But if this be not followed, and now in time handled while it is hot; we shall, I feare, I feare, within few years say to our self, that all this of the French came but from the teeth forward: and so contrarily being plied, and no care given to their enchantings; we shall compell them to persourme in effect better things, then those wherewith they hope with daliance and lippe labour to betray us.

They have also certein griefs whereof they complain too, which at other times wold be made matter enough to breede unquietnes alone: and that is, Mr. Winter's and others late taking of some of their ships of war. But rather then that shuld occasion any unkyndnesse, as farre as I can perceive, they wold be content to bear no more of it: which, among other things, argueth their litle lust to have to do, but be rather loosers then lookers. This their grief, with certeyn offres which they make to the quene's majestie to qualifie all these garbells, the cardinal of Lorrain tolde me he wold put in writing, and send me to be sent to the

quene's majestie. But the next morning the secretary l'Aubespine came to me from the cardinal, and tolde me, that the king his master wold send those things to his ambassadour in England, to be by him declared to the quene's majestie, and so followed by him. Wherby your honnours may stille perceive the double dealings of these folk, as this said bearer can further declare unto you. And to shew my poore opinion hereupon, I gather, that their wordes and meaning being farre asunder, they will put nothing in writing that they mean hereafter to stand unto, or have remains of autorité; but work by wordes: which as they are but wind; so care they litle, how coldly they persourme them.

My lords, as I have heeretofore dyvers tymes written to your honnours, and by my letters and judgement heald opinion, that all theese fawnings are but procurments to persuade the quene's majestie and your lordships to beleve, that all shall be friendly compounded, and so be well; and using their old wont, winne time, and wery the quene's majestie with the great charges that she shall be at in the meane time, without doing any thing; and so bring her to revoke her forces, discharge her men, and lay up her shippes, and finally to breake up all these her highnes provisions: so do I esteemes reiterate the same to your lordshippes; being for my part fully persuaded, that it is done for none other purpose: and so will they lay up these matters in their stomake in store till another time, when both by meanes and habilité they shall be better able to digest them; which we must assuredly looke for. And though the French will needes, that these matters be handled by commissioners, or otherwise; and so promis to end all things, even with such condicions as the quene's majestie will desyre them: yet to avoid abuse, myne advise were, that the quene's majestie's joints shuld not to do what service they can; and that by no meanes there be an suspence or surceasse of armes in the meane tyme: for that is the thing that they seke; and so will they pass over so much time, that the quene's majestie shall be wery of it, and in the ende do no good neither. And because the cardinal of Lorrain hath conjured me to travaill for the pacification of these matters, as much as in me lieth: I beseech your lordships to shew me so much favour, as to let the French ambassadour there understand, that I have so done, and for that purpose have written presently over; and to bring these men to have a better opinion of me, than some have put into their heads of me in myne absence.

For such intelligences and occurrences as ar comme to my knowledge, I reserre your honnours to this said bearer's credit; whom I require your lordshippes to credit in that behalf: whome I do

also

1754. MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS. 507

also recommend unto yow, as one that hath painfully, honestly, and chargeably servid the quene's majestie heere. And therefore I besech your honnours to have him so in your good remembrance to her highnesse, as that therby it may please her to consider the same towards him. And thus I take my leave of your honnours: wishing the same in health, honour, and all felicité. From Amboise, the xxvii of February, 1559.

Your lordshippes ever at commandment,

N. THROKMORTON.

N. B. What we have printed in Italicke was originally in cypher, and we have preserved the orthography, to shew its being authentick.

S I R,

As no solution has yet appeared to my Interest Question, proposed in your Magazine for August, 1753, it has excited me to send you the subsequent, which is at your service to insert.

Let $r = 1$ pound and its interest for 1 month, $12 \times 4 (=48) = n$, the number of payments, $m = 639.63125$, $p = 100000$, $d = 50000$. Then $P r =$ amount of P , at the first month's end, and $P r - m =$ principal running on at ditto; which drawn into r , gives $P r^2 - m r =$ the amount at the second month's end, and m being then paid, gives $P r^2 - m r - m =$ principal running on the third month, and so on to n payments: Ergo the sum of all the terms, except the first, will be $= m \times \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1}$ (by a theorem for summing geometrical progressions) whence by question

$$P r^n - \frac{m r^n + m}{r - 1} = d, \text{ which reduces to } E$$

$$r^n + 1 - \frac{r^n - m r^n - d r}{p} = \frac{d - m}{p} :$$

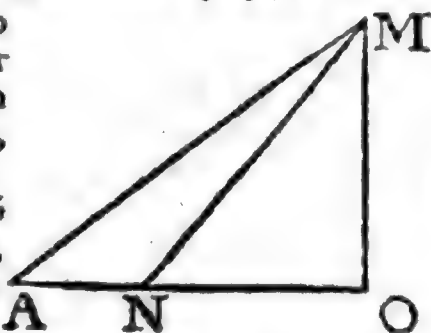
In numbers $r^{48} = 1.0063963125 r^{48} =$, $8 r = .8063963125$, $\therefore r = 1.00246627$ fere, and $r^{12} = 1.03$ nearly: Whence the rate per cent. per ann. is 3l. fere. Q. E. D.

West-Smithfield.

THO. TODD.

Other QUESTIONS proposed.

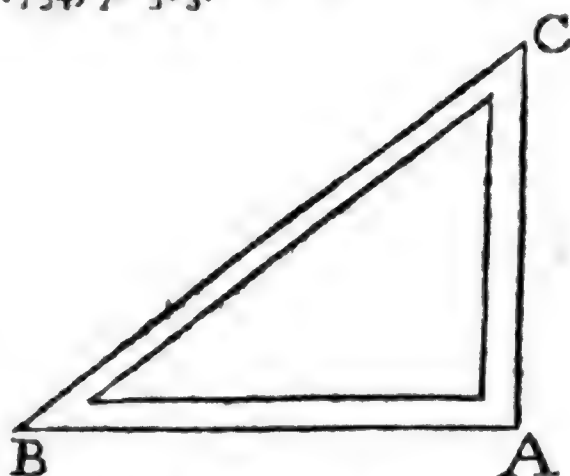
In the two fields (as per figure) is given AO and NO , perpendicular to MO , $= 16$ and 9 chains, to find the area of each field, $A N O$ supposing the angle AMN a maximum,



Required the greatest frustum of a cone that can be inscribed in a globe, whose axis is 100 inches?

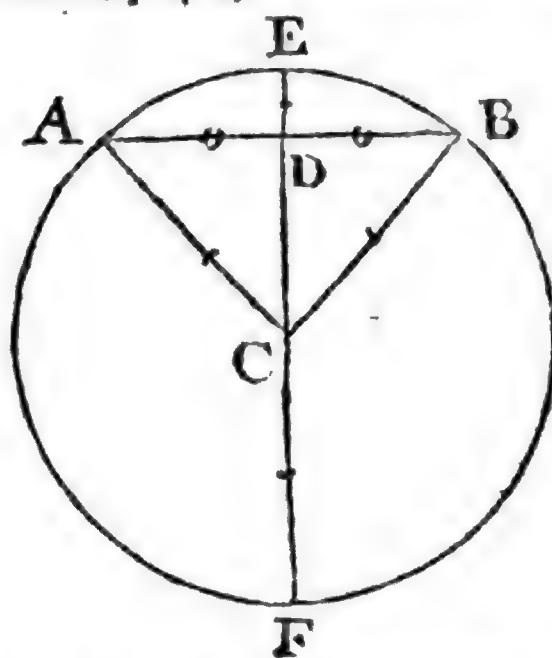
THO. TODD.

A SOLUTION to Mr. HEMMINGWAY'S QUESTION in the Magazine for Aug. 1754, p. 363.



THERE is given a triangle, whose sides are $= 30. 40. 50.$ as the triangle ABC . Put $c = 30, b = 40, x =$ the area of the triangle; $a = 9 \square$ feet, $d = 6 \square$ feet. Then $c \times b - 2 = x \times a$ 5400 feet, $\frac{5400}{4} = 1350$; but $5400 - 1350 = 4050$, the area of the inclosed Δ . And $1350 \times d = 8100 =$ the mould that is to be laid on the inclosed Δ .

A SOLUTION to Mr. HEMMINGWAY'S QUESTION in the Magazine for September, p. 416,



LET $R =$ the radius, $d =$ the difference between the versed sine and radius, $C = \frac{1}{2}$ the chord of the segment's base, and $S =$ the area of the segment.

Here is given DE the versed sine $= 3$ chains, and $AC =$ the radius $= 12$. To find the area of the segment in acres, and the purchase money at 500l. per acre.

Then it will hold thus: $2 \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{R R - 1 \frac{1}{2} R d - d d}{1 \frac{1}{2} R + d} \times C = S = 3 \text{ acres } \frac{2}{5}.$$

S s s 2

3 acres = 1500l.
and $\frac{2}{75}$ = 100

1600 = the whole purchase
----- of the segment.

THOMAS GRIMES, *teacher of a private
school at Norwich.*

MEMOIRS of the late worthy Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. (Father of the present Lord-Mayer) and his Family*.

THIS gentleman was descended from the baron de Heez, a family of great eminency in Guelderland, and came over to England in 1680 with a considerable fortune; where he betook himself to merchandizing, and married Williamfa, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Henley, Bart. and had issue by her five sons and three daughters, whereof the present Sir Abraham Janssen, Bart. is the eldest son.

In the reign of K. William III. Sir Theodore had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and upon account of his learning and great abilities he was created a baronet by his late majesty king George I. on March 18, 1714, at the especial recommendation of his present most sacred majesty when prince of Wales; and in the same year he was elected member of parliament for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight.

In the reigns of K. William and Q. Mary, Q. Anne, and K. George I. Sir Theodore shewed his zeal upon several important occasions, for the prosperity and welfare of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and for many years before that of 1720 was accounted one of the most able merchants in Europe: Besides, he had the pleasure and happiness, during his time, to be extremely well acquainted with the most distinguished personages of the greatest quality both at home and abroad: And what is highly to his honour, and much endeared him to the British nation, was his strenuously opposing the passing of the bill for opening the trade with France, when that matter was depending in parliament in 1713, which, when brought to the last reading, was thrown out, on a division, 185 for the bill, and 194 against it. By so small a majority was a bill of so great importance to France lost. But never was more joy and satisfaction seen in the countenances of all those embarked in the Turkey, Italian, and Portuguese trade, and, in short, in all others that were any way concerned in the woollen and silk manufactures, than the evening

they heard the fate of the bill; and this they further expressed by publick rejoicings, not only in London, but throughout the kingdom.

A It was Sir Theodore's misfortune to be one of the directors of the South-Sea company in 1720, a year that will be ever remarkable for the folly and madness of the people, as the next will be for the heat and resentment that followed; inasmuch, that in the fury (as I may call it) of prosecuting some of the projectors of that infamous scheme, the innocent fell with the guilty, for no other reason than that they were unhappily in the direction with them; which was this gentleman's case. He had no share in forming the project, and instead of being a gainer, was a considerable loser by having any dealings with the company; for he had, before the famous South-Sea year, acquired, by 40 years success in trade, a very large and grand fortune, joined to that of his own and lady's patrimony, of which he was in an instant deprived, in 1721, of no less than 195,244l. 3s. 11d. and allowed out of his whole estate of 243,244l. 3s. 11d. the sum of 50,000l. only. However, under so great and so severe a trial, this worthy, tho' unhappy gentleman bore the wrongs he suffered with the utmost patience and resignation.

D Sir Theodore, as he increased in age, spent a great deal of his time at Wimbeldon; however, he continued to merchandize and to correspond with several great personages abroad: And we are informed, that his majesty, the present learned king of Prussia, had a great value and respect for this gentleman, and even so far condescended as to write to Sir Theodore several letters in French.—By degrees he became worn out with old age, having lived to be near 100, and died Sept. 22, 1748. (See Mag. for that year, p. 429.)

——— *The memory of the just
Smells sweet, and blossoms in the dust.*

F Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; our present worthy lord-mayor, became early in life a very considerable merchant, and as such respected by the citizens of London. In 1747 he was elected one of their representatives in parliament, was made an alderman Nov. 1748, sworn in one of the sheriffs, Michaelmas 1749, and returned by the common hall to the court of aldermen, and elected lord-mayor, Sept. 28, 1754, for the year ensuing. (See p. 427.) The citizens, upon the occasion, were almost unanimous, and, by their so electing him into this high office, fully evidenced their grateful remembrance of his

his past services, in opposition to some *base and malicious insinuations* raised by *designing men*, in order to divert them from so laudable a choice ; but such was their firmness, and the appearance so uncommonly great in his favour on the day of election, that even *envy* itself was struck *dumb*.—As sheriff, every one knows **A** he discharged that important, tho' troublesome office, with great applause : It was this gentleman who refused the assistance of soldiers upon a publick execution, when they were waiting for that purpose at Holborn-Bars, giving the commanding officer to understand, that the civil power was sufficient, if properly exerted, to execute the process of law without the aid of a military one. (See Mag. for 1749, p. 479.)

In parliament he behaved with the strictest attention to the honour and true interest of his country ; to him we are greatly indebted for the passing those valuable acts respecting the tea and cambricks. By that of reducing the duty on **C** tea, and consequently lowering the price, the revenue, instead of being a loser, it is well known, has gained at least 85,000l. yearly ; and by that for prohibiting the use of French cambricks several 1000l. a year have been saved to the nation ; for before, one year with another, not less than 200,000l. was sent into France to purchase that article only. Nor should **D** we forget (without mentioning the herring-fishery, &c.) his indefatigable zeal and endeavours to destroy and put an end to the infamous practice of smuggling (so injurious to the fair trader) and that of running of wool ; tho' it has not yet had all the desired effects, still it must be owned, that both one and the other have **E** been greatly checked, and not carried on so daringly as heretofore. Surely, every honest man will acknowledge these as publick-spirited attempts, worthy a true lover of the laws and liberties of his country, and, as such, well deserving the high honour now conferred on him ; and it is not doubted but he will discharge the important trust committed to his care with strict regard to the preservation of the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens.

Substance of his MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses, on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1754.

HIS majesty first acquaints both houses, that it was with great pleasure he met them in parliament, at a time, when the late elections had afforded

his people an opportunity of giving fresh proofs of their duty and affection to his person and government, in the choice of their representatives.

That the general state of affairs in Europe had received very little alteration since their last meeting. But he had the satisfaction to acquaint them, that he had lately received the strongest assurances from his good brother the king of Spain, of his firm resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with him, with reciprocal acts of harmony and good faith ; and that he will persevere in these sentiments. That it shall be his principal **B** view, as well to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, as to improve the present advantages of it, for promoting the trade of his good subjects, and protecting those possessions, which make one great source of our commerce and wealth.

That the plan formed by the last parliament for appropriating the forfeited estates in the Highlands to the publick benefit, appeared to be of such national importance, that he was persuaded they would not omit any proper opportunity of compleating it. And he also recommends it to them, to make such further provisions, as may be expedient for perpetuating the due execution of the laws, and the just authority of his government, in that part of the united kingdom.

Then he tells the house of commons, That he had ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before them. That the supplies he had to ask of them, were such as should be necessary for the ordinary services ; for the execution of such treaties as had been **E** communicated to them, for consolidating and maintaining that system of tranquillity, which was his great object ; and, at the same time, for securing ourselves against any encroachments.

That the gradual reduction of the national debt, which had been so wisely and successfully begun, would, he made no doubt, have their serious and constant **F** attention.

After which, speaking to both houses, he concludes thus : “ It is unnecessary for me to use any arguments to press upon you unanimity, and dispatch in your proceedings. I have had such an ample experience of the fidelity, zeal, and good disposition of my parliaments, during the course of my reign, that I trust there is a mutual confidence established between **G** us ; the surest pledge of my own, and my people's happiness.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, presented on Friday, Nov. 15.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's wise and publick spirited views to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, in which every part of Europe is so nearly interested. And nothing can excite our warmest gratitude more than that concern, which you are pleased to express, that the advantages of this peace may be rendered lasting to your people, by promoting their commerce, and protecting those possessions which are so essential to it; and are an object of the publick care, never to be departed from by this country.

The friendly assurances, which your majesty has lately received from the king of Spain, give us great satisfaction, as we promise ourselves, that they will be followed with very salutary effects, for advancing the important ends already mentioned, in which both nations will find a reciprocal benefit.

Your majesty's goodness to your people, in consenting to apply the forfeited estates in the Highlands to those publick uses, to which they stand appropriated by the last parliament, will always be thankfully remembered by us. We shall, with the greatest readiness, concur in any provisions, that may render that measure as perfect and useful as possible, for improving that part of the united kingdom, and preserving its tranquillity.

The enforcing the due course and execution of the laws, and securing the authority of your majesty's government there, of which those laws have always been the rule, are one and the same object, which will not fail to meet with our constant attention.

Permit us, Sir, to take this opportunity to renew the most solemn assurances of our inviolable fidelity and affection to your sacred person, and government. In this, our duty and our interest unite, and are inseparable. Our resolution is fixed and unalterable, to strengthen your majesty's hands, for preserving the peace, supporting the honour of your crown, and maintaining the rights and possessions of your kingdoms, against any encroachments. The maxim, graciously laid down

by your majesty, that a mutual confidence between you and your parliament is the surest pledge of the happiness, both of king and people, is highly worthy a British monarch; and it shall be our zealous endeavour, to demonstrate to the world the stability of that confidence; and, under the protection of the Divine Providence, to transmit to our posterity the blessings of your majesty's reign, in the perpetuity of the protestant succession in your royal house.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express for my person and government, and for maintaining the rights and possessions of my crown, cannot fail to have the best effects, both at home and abroad. The confidence, which you repose in me, shall always be made use of for the true interest of my people.

ADDRESS of the Hon. House of Commons, presented on Nov. 18.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our unfeigned thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying their inviolable attachment and duty to your royal person, family, and government.

It gives us the greatest satisfaction to find, that the wise measures your majesty has pursued, for strengthening and securing the general peace, have been attended with so explicit a declaration on the part of the king of Spain, of his resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with your majesty.

We acknowledge, with the highest sense of gratitude, your majesty's constant and uniform endeavours for the preservation of the publick tranquillity, at the same time, that your majesty has not suffered your attention to be diverted from the necessary consideration of self-defence; and we assure your majesty, that we will support your majesty, and cheerfully grant such supplies, as may give weight and efficacy to your majesty's measures, for the preservation of the general peace, and enable your majesty to vindicate your just rights and possessions from all encroachments.

We

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to complete, and render effectual, to the common benefit of the united kingdom, that salutary plan, formed by the last parliament, for appropriating the forfeited estates in the Highlands to the uses of the publick; and we assure your majesty, that the gradual reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of trade and commerce, so essential to the strength and power of this kingdom, shall be the objects of our serious and constant attention.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my thanks for your most dutiful and loyal address.

So early and unanimous a mark of the trust and confidence, which my faithful commons repose in me, gives me the greatest satisfaction.

You may rely on the continuance of my endeavours to preserve the publick tranquillity, to assert and vindicate the just rights and possessions of my subjects, and to do every thing on my part, which can render this nation happy and flourishing both at home and abroad.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Oct. 21, 1754.

UPON reading an account of my lord Bolingbroke's works, I made some observations as they naturally occurred to me, upon that part which is levelled against the authority of revealed religion, more particularly the Old Testament. I make no doubt but that some large and elaborate answers will be published against the writings of so celebrated an unbeliever. Possibly the following cursory reflexions may be of some service in the mean time; for which purpose I could think of no better a method than to recommend them to a place in your very useful Magazine, of which I have been a constant reader for many years.

Your humble servant,

PHILALETHES.

LORD Bolingbroke, in some letters, written originally in French, about the year 1720, and published in the third volume of his works, is very severe upon the authority of Moses. He animadverts upon an observation of Tillotson's, who, in debating the point of the commencement of the world with an atheist, claims no other credit to be given to Moses than any other old historian.

The most material thing advanced by his lordship in answer to Tillotson, is this: "If Moses had taken his materials from the mouth of Adam himself, they would not have been sufficient vouchers of all that he relates. Adam might have related to him the passages of the sixth day, something even of his own creation: But Adam could have told him nothing that preceded this, even on the sixth day, nor by consequence on the other five, wherein the whole material world was created. Moses therefore, notwithstanding his antiquity may afford an instance in proof of the universality of the tradition; his writings afford no historical Evidence."

I answer, that Tillotson wanted no more than a well attested tradition, from the earliest ages, of the commencement of the world, that being denied by an atheist: And, surely, Moses's account of it, admitting its antiquity, is as good a proof of this point, as the nature of the subject requires, tho' his authority might not be deemed sufficient to bear the weight of what his lordship demands. Tillotson understood reasoning better than to talk to an atheist of Moses's being inspired by God.

With regard to the particulars urged by his lordship, I freely allow, that no person's authority is sufficient to establish the belief of them, unless we suppose him inspired by God; it being absolutely impossible for Adam himself to have had a precise notion of what is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, unless it was some way or other communicated to him by God.

His lordship proceeds upon Tillotson's observation; and after having put together a great many objections to the Mosaick history in a declamatory manner, he concludes, "That no credit is due to it, according to the rules of good sense, or criticism." The most considerable observation upon this head is, that the whole history contains incredible relations. With regard to this point, it is readily granted, that the Bible contains accounts of many transactions repugnant to common experience, and what we might very rationally disbelieve, if found in any other history. I allow and contend, that facts of an extraordinary nature require extraordinary evidence. In this case we have, I verily think, extraordinary evidence. Not to take notice of a tradition almost universal of a general flood, in which the oldest writers agree with the Mosaick account: Not to insist upon the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrha, which is confirmed by the testimony of several heathen writers,

ters, and of which, indeed, there remain evident footsteps to this very day: Without having recourse, I say, to these and many other important particulars, credibly attested by heathen writers, the Pentateuch itself contains several remarkable prophecies, which have been undeniably fulfilled many hundred, and even some thousands of years after they were delivered. The state of the Jewish people at this very time is exactly agreeable to the predictions of Moses, Deut. xxviii. 25. Levit. xxvi. 33, 39. Deut. iv. 27. xxviii. 64, 65. It is observable, that this prophetick description was given more than 3000 years ago. There are likewise in the Pentateuch express prophecies of our Saviour, which were punctually and literally fulfilled, of which sort is Deut. xviii. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, delivered above 1400 years before the event. Here therefore we have extraordinary evidence for the extraordinary facts delivered by Moses. Nothing can possibly be a stronger demonstration of the inspiration of Moses, than the spirit of prophecy, it being absolutely impossible for the most sagacious impostor to foretel a series of events thousands of years before they exist. There is no room for the supposition of a cheat in this affair, it being a notorious matter of fact that the books of Moses existed many hundred years before the completion of some of the prophecies, and some thousands before the others. What reason can be assigned, why we should disbelieve any extraordinary accounts delivered by Moses, when we find his prophecies fulfilled, which is a growing evidence, rendered stronger by length of time; and which, I will venture to affirm, is something of a more extraordinary nature than miracles themselves?

My lord Bolingbroke now proceeds to consider the Pentateuch as divine, and endeavours to shew, that it contains many things unworthy of the one supreme God, whom he allows Moses and the Jews to have held. He ridicules his account of the creation, as absurd and unphilosophical. The only particular alledged in proof of this assertion is, that "Moses represents light as created, and the distinction of day and night, before the sun, moon, and stars, were produced." I answer, There is nothing absurd in the supposition, that light existed before the sun. Light (as the ingenious * Mr. Hay G rightly observes) hath ever been, and is (with reverence let me speak it) a property of the Deity. The words of Moses do not imply, that light was then created, but only that it appeared on the earth.

His lordship, so well acquainted with ancient and modern learning, could not possibly be ignorant of the late learned Mr. Whiston's explication of the first chapter of Genesis, in his Theory of the Earth, which entirely removes all the difficulties relating to it. Moses in the first verse describes, in a very short and glorious manner, the earth and the whole universe as produced out of nothing by the one supreme God. Then he proceeds to consider the chaos, out of which the earth was formed, and confines his account to it alone with its dependencies; so that, according to this rational interpretation, the sun, moon, and stars, were created before the earth was formed out of the chaos. When therefore we read, verse 16, of God's making two great lights, &c. and verse 17, of God's setting them in the firmament of heaven, the natural meaning is, that the sun, moon, &c. became visible on the earth. It is observable, that the verb in verse 16, is different from that in verse 1, and does not signify to create, but prepare, form, or set in order. Moses places them in the firmament of heaven, to make it intelligible to the vulgar, who call every thing heaven that appears in the air over their heads. He makes but slight mention of the stars, because foreign to his purpose, and describes the sun and moon only as they have relation to our globe. Or, if we take the new hypothesis of Mr. Hay, relating to the Mosaic creation, which appears to me highly probable, the first chapter of Genesis will bear even a literal interpretation, consistent with reason and philosophy.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of BIDDIFORD, with a beautiful PLAN of the same.

BIDDIFORD is a considerable town in the county of Devon, (of which we gave a MAP and description in our Magazine for 1750, p. 342—344.) And tho' it sends no members to parliament, it is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. It is seated on the river Towridge, and commodiously situated for shipping. It has a large stone bridge over the river, of arched work, consisting of four and twenty piers, and so high, that a vessel of fifty or sixty tons may pass under it; upon which account it equals, if not excels, all others in England. It has a well-frequented market on Tuesdays, is a large town of trade, well inhabited, and sends annually great fleets of ships to Newfoundland and the West-Indies. It was formerly in the possession

possession of the Grandvill's, earls of Bath, which honour is extinct in that family, and is now in the family of Pulteney.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Nov. 21.

A FEW years ago an ingenious player gave notice in the bills for his benefit night, that the prologue should be spoken by the pit, which he contrived to have represented on the stage. Another time he drew in the whole house to act as chorus to a new farce; and I remember, that in the last rebellion the loyal acclamations of "God save the king" might have been heard from Drury-Lane to Charing-Cross. Upon these and many other occasions the audience has been known to enter into the immediate business of the drama; and, to say the truth, I never go into the theatre without looking on the spectators as playing a part almost as much as the actors themselves. All the company from the stage-box to the upper gallery know their cues very well, and perform their parts with great spirit.

The first part of the audience that demands our attention (on this occasion) is so nearly allied to the actors that they always appear on the same level with them: But while the performer endeavours to carry on the business of the play, these gentlemen behind the scenes serve only to hinder and disturb it. There is no part of the house from which a play can be seen to so little advantage as from the stage; yet this situation is very convenient on many other considerations, of more consequence to a fine gentleman. It looks particular; it is the best place to shew a handsome person, or an elegant suit of cloaths: A bow from the stage to a beauty in the box is most likely to attract our notice; and a pretty fellow may, perhaps, with tolerable management, get the credit of an intrigue with some of the actresses. But notwithstanding all these advantages accruing to our fine gentlemen, I could heartily wish they would leave a clear stage to the performers; or at least, that none should be admitted behind the scenes, but such as would submit to be of some use there. As these gentlemen are ready dressed, they might help to swell the retinue of a monarch, join the engagement in a tragedy-battle, or do any other little office that might occur in the play, which requires but little sense, and no memory. But if they have not any genius for acting, and are still desirous of retaining their posts by the side-scenes, they should be obliged to take a musket, bayonet, pouch, and the rest of

November, 1754.

the accoutrements, and stand on guard quietly and decently with the soldiers.

The boxes are often filled with persons who do not come to the theatre out of any regard to Shakespear or Garrick, but, like the fine lady in *Lethe*, "because every body is there." As these people cannot be expected to mind the play themselves, we can only desire them not to call off the attention of others, nor interrupt the dialogue on the stage by a louder conversation of their own. The silent courtship of the eyes, ogles, nods, glances, and curtsies from one box to another may be allowed them the same as at church, but nothing more, except at coronations, funeral processions, and pantomimes. Here I cannot help recommending it to the gentlemen, who draw the pen from under their right ears about seven o'clock, clap on a bag-wig and sword, and drop into the boxes at the end of the third act, to take their half crown's worth with as much decency as possible; as well as the bloods who reel from the taverns about Covent-Garden near that time, and tumble drunk into the boxes. Before I quit this part of the house, I must take notice of that division of the upper boxes, properly distinguished by the name of the *Flesh-market*. There is frequently as much art used to make the flesh exhibited here look wholesome, and (as Tim says in the farce) "all over red and white, like the inside of a shoulder of mutton," as there is by the butchers to make their veal look white; and it is as often rank carrion and flyblown. If these ladies would appear in any other quarter of the house, I would only beg of them and those who come to market, to drive their bargains with as little noise as possible: But I have lately observed with some concern, that these women begin to appear in the lower boxes to the destruction of all order, and great confusion of all modest ladies. It is to be hoped, that some of their friends will advise them not to pretend to appear there any more than at court; for it is as absurd to endeavour the removal of their market into the front and side-boxes, as it would be in the butchers of St. James's Market to attempt fixing the shambles in St. James's Square.

I must now desire the reader to descend with me among laced hats and capuchins into the pit. The pit is the grand court of criticism, and in the center of it is collected that awful body, distinguished by the title of the *Town*. Hence are issued the irrevocable decrees, and here a final sentence is pronounced on plays and players. This court has often been very

T 11

severe

severe in its decisions, and has been known to declare many old plays barbarously murdered, and most of our modern ones *selfs de se*, but it must not be dissembled, that many a cause of great consequence has been denied a fair hearing. Parties and private cabals have often been formed to thwart the progress of merit, or to espouse ignorance and dullness; for it is not wonderful, that the parliament of criticism, like all others, should be liable to corruption. In this assembly Mr. Town was first nominated Critick and Censor-general; but considering the notorious bribery now prevailing, I think proper to declare (in imitation of Tom in the *Conscious Lovers*) that I never took a single order for my vote in all my life.

Those who pay their two shillings at the door of the middle gallery seem to frequent the theatre purely for the sake of seeing the play; tho' these peaceful regions are sometimes disturbed by the incursions of rattling ladies of pleasure, sometimes contain persons of fashion in disguise, and sometimes criticks in ambush. The greatest fault I have to object to those who fill this quarter of the theatre, is their frequent and injudicious interruption of the business of the play by their applause. I have seen a bad actor clapt two minutes together for ranting, or perhaps shrugging his shoulders, and making wry faces: And I have seen the natural course of the passions checked in a good one, by these ill-judged testimonies of their approbation. It is recorded of Betterton to his honour, that he thought a deep silence thro' the whole house, and a strict attention to his playing, the strongest and surest signs of his being well received.

The inhabitants of the upper gallery demand our notice as well as the rest of the theatre. The trunk-maker of immortal memory was the most celebrated hero of these regions; but since he is departed, and no able-bodied critick appointed in his room, I cannot help giving the same caution to the upper gallery as to the gentry a pair of stairs lower. Some of the under comedians will, perhaps, be displeased at this order, who are proud of these applauses, and rejoice to hear the lusty bangs from the oaken-towels of their friends against the wainscot of the upper gallery; but I think they should not be allowed to shatter the pannels without amending our taste; since their thwacks, however vehement, are seldom laid on with sufficient judgment to ratify our applause. It were better therefore, if all the present twelvepenny criticks of this

town, who preside over our diversions in the upper gallery, would content themselves with the inferior duties of the office, viz. to take care that the play begins at the proper time, that the musick between the acts is of a due length, and that the candles are snuffed in tune.

A After these brief admonitions concerning our behaviour at the play, which are intended as a kind of *code maxum* for the frequenters of the theatre, I cannot conclude my paper more properly than with an extract from the *Tale of a Tub*, shewing the judicious distribution of our play-houses into boxes, pit, and galleries.

B "I confess, that there is something very refined in the contrivance and structure of our modern theatres. For, first, the pit is sunk below the stage, that whatever weighty matter shall be delivered thence (whether it be lead or gold) may fall plum into the jaws of certain criticks, (as I think they are called) which stand ready opened to devour them. Then the boxes are built round, and raised to a level with the scene, in deference to the ladies. The whining passions, and little starved conceits, are gently wafted up by their own extreme levity, to the middle region, and there fix, and are frozen by the frigid understandings of the inhabitants. Bombastry and buffoonry, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all, and would be lost in the roof, if the prudent architect had not with much foresight contrived for them a fourth place, called the Twelve penny Gallery, and there planted a suitable colony, who greedily intercept them in their passage."

E The ingenious Author, who, under the Character of a French Writer, has published *Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of England and France with regard to Commerce*, has the following Observations concerning Marriage in England,

F WHAT such grievous inconveniences has the liberty of marriage hitherto produced, that it is no longer to be borne? It will be answered, disproportion in birth and fortune in matches. But what signify mis-alliances in a nation in which equality is upheld and in esteem; in which nobility is not solely derived from ancient extraction, and the highest honours are not exclusively appropriated to ancient birth; but nobility, according to the constitution, is conferred on such as have merited high honours? Besides, is not the union of the most disproportioned fortunes, the best and most advantageous policy for the state? It is sordid interest, much more than a regard for publick decency,

decency, or the asserting the right of parents over their children, that dictates these declamations against the freedom of marrying. It is the rich, not the noble, who clamour so loudly against it. If there are some matches, which the advice of parents might, perhaps, have afforded better than the inclination of their children (which, by the bye, is always a matter of indifference to the state) will it not add much weight to the opposite scale, to consider the great number of marriages, which the extravagance of parents, their unwillingness to part with any thing, or the grief of separating from their children, wholly prevent or retard, to the prejudice of the state, till the precious and too stinted term of fecundity in women be elapsed?

An account of the marriages and births in the several classes into which the inhabitants of this kingdom might be divided, and a comparison between them, would shew us,

1. That the number of unmarried men, and of loose women, in the town, grows in a direct proportion the one to the other; and hence so many quarrels and disorders in families.

2. That the great number of prostitutes, of which London alone reckons at least 10,000, proceeds in part from the little regard that has been had to preserve for women those means of subsistence which become their sex. The French fashion has introduced, instead of women head-dressers, chambermaids, and women cooks, men hair-cutters, valets de chambre for ladies, men cooks, &c.

3. That the stockholders, at least the life annuitants, people without employ, footmen, and the poor, are, generally speaking, useless to population. Masters are averse to their servants marrying; and even clergymen have the cruelty to refuse marrying those whom they know to be poor, under pretence that their children would become a new burthen to their parish.

4. That the extreme poverty, as well as excess of riches, joined to the luxury and dissoluteness which prevail in cities, are become great obstructions both to the fruitfulness and multiplicity of marriages.

To some of these disorders, so destructive to the human species, I presume to propose certain remedies.

1. To substitute, in lieu of the expence of publick shews and feasts, that of endowing a number of young men and women, in the country, or in manufacturing towns; of which France set an example at the birth of the duke of Burgundy.

2. To endow annually a number of young men and women in the country, on condition of their clearing for cultivation a certain number of acres, the most conveniently situated for them. To which lords of manors should be invited to contribute on their respective estates, in consideration of the publick interest and their own.

3. To exempt, in the country, from the poor's tax, every family that should have children, or any number that may be fixed.

4. In all publick assemblies to regulate the ranks between equals, according to the number of their children.

5. To declare all unmarried men incapable of filling the first places under the government, or in cities and corporations; incapable of holding places belonging to the revenue or customs, or other publick posts (with an exception in regard to such as may be endowed with extraordinary talents necessary for certain places, and persons belonging to the army) in short, incapable of voting at elections, or of being chosen members of parliament.

6. To declare any benefit from collateral inheritances, universal legacies or donations, forfeited by every bachelor above 30 years of age, unless he marry within the year of the commencement of his right.

7. To lay upon masters of servants, in proportion to the number they keep, one or more of the taxes under specified, or one composed out of them.

A tax upon the number of servants in town, not equally at so much per head, but in proportion to their numbers; as of 1, 4, 16, 64, &c. shillings, or in some other proportion.

A particular tax of pounds sterling for men cooks, butlers, and valets de chambre, instead of female ones.

A tax of shillings for every footman above feet, inches high, in order to reserve for agriculture and the military service the most robust and best made men.

A tax of shillings a head for every unmarried servant of either sex.

8. To impose a tax, which might be called the tax on the Unmarried of both sexes, to be differently regulated according to the ages of 15, 18, 21, 25, and upwards, and payable by the fathers and mothers, or by themselves, when come to the enjoyment of their rights and fortunes.

A tax on widowers, and widows, having no children.

COLIN and DOLLY. A NEW SONG.

The musical score is written for two voices, Colin and Dolly, in a key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and common time (C). The melody is simple and catchy, with many trills and grace notes. The lyrics are written below the notes, with some words in italics. The score is divided into three systems, each with a brace on the left side.

Lyrics:

The morning cloud was bright with gold, When Co---lins went to view
his field, And as he whistled o'er the plain, Young Dol---ly met the
perjur'd swain: An---ger and love were
in her eye, Her ten---der breast heav'd with a sigh; But when her
grief she came to show, he cry'd, I cannot hear thee now, I
cannot, & cannot, I cannot hear thee now

2.
In moving words she told a tale,
That might o'er any heart prevail;
Ask'd why he had forsok her cot,
And was poor Dolly quite forgot?
If so (tears then hung in her eye)
She said she'd lie her down and die;
Do so, says Colin, and I vow,
My dear, I cannot hear thee now.
I cannot, &c.

3.
Repentment kindling o'er her cheek,
Says she, another love I'll seek;
Damon will prize these slighted charms,
And kindly take them to his arms.
The swain, whom honour cou'd not move,
By jealousy was wak'd to love;
Says he, forgive, see yonder mow,
Step here! I'll stay to hear thee now.
I'll stay, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

MONIEL'S BLUNDER.



The first couple gallop down two couple, and cast up one couple —, then gallop up one couple, and cast off one couple —, hands fix foot it, and turn your partner, leave them on contrary sides —, foot it and turn, and get to your own sides — right and left quite round —, and hands across quite round with the third couple —, lead up to the top, foot it and cast off — and whole figure with the top couple.

Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1754.

To the Right Hon. HENRY FOX, Esq; on the MARRIAGE BILL.

UNA W'D by power, with all thy strength of thought,
Well hast thou, Fox, for marriage freedom fought : [given,
That freedom which by nature's charter's
By reason claim'd, and sanctify'd by heaven. [fin'd,
The parent's eye, by narrower views con-
O'er looks the treasures of the heart and mind : [wealth can heal,
Hence all those woes, nor pomp nor
Hence all those pangs, that thou canst never feel.
By thy example we are taught to know,
That in free choice felicity must flow.
Had law the sacred privilege restrain'd,
When thou in marriage ev'ry, with obtain'd, [decree,
That tyrant act had thwarted heaven's
Nor had we envy'd Caroline, and thee.

To the MEMORY of the late Sir THEODORE JANSSEN. Bart. Father to the Right Hon. STEPHEN-THEODORE JANSSEN, Esq; the present Lord-Mayor. (See p. 508.)

TO weep o'er virtue lost, is tribute due, [few!
From all mankind, but paid, alas, by
Yet when kings triumph, or when statesmen fall, [call;
Praise sounds her mean—her mercenary
With vanity's low incense clouds the air;
Where pow'r or wealth resides—the still is there :
On the Promethean feast the vulture feeds
With eager zeal—and still—and still succeeds. [verse
Not such, lamented JANSSEN, is the
Should mourn thy death, or decorate thy life :

Chaste are the trophies which surround thy bier,
While ev'ry honest man bestows a tear ;
A tear for undeserv'd misfortunes past,
A tear, that goodness cannot always last !
That tear be joy—thy blameless course is run, [won!
Thy toils are finish'd—and the prize is
On commerce' noble basis JANSSEN built [guilt;
His fair estate, unstain'd by fraud or
Heav'n saw the purpose of his honest mind, [mankind !
And prosper'd him that he might bless
Shew all his worth reveal'd to open view :
While fortune sheds a lustre seldom true ;
With envy she beholds where wisdom rules, [and fools !
And deals her gifts to madmen—knaves—
Not vain ambition so deserves the crown,
As reason, that can wear, or lay it down :
From fate's rude shock can double vigour draw, [law !
And smile at wrongs, tho' sanctify'd by
That task was thine—the world in thee behold
A proof, integrity can never yield ;
But joys one equal temper to maintain ;
In bliss not arrogant, in woe serene !
The balm of life, which nothing can destroy ;
The peaceful earnest of eternal joy !
So, virtuous JANSSEN, in the rural bow'r
Thy good old age awaited nature's hour,
And, as the sun sets in the cloudless day,
So shed thy virtue its departing ray.
Nor lost thy influence, nor extinct thy fame,
A son survives who feels thy patriot flame !

To

To whom Augusta, to his merit just,
Has giv'n her sacred liberties in trust :
A trust well suited to his gen'rous mind,
Who lives belov'd—the friend of human
kind.

*On seeing Hangham-Abbey, a fine old Ruin
near Shrewsbury, white-washed.*

HOW venerable once thy ancient face !
How feminine in renewing !
Awful in looking ruinous and old,
This spruceness thy undoing.

Thy furrow'd looks by wash improv'd,
Offend the curious eye ;
Like paint, at distance best is seen,
Won't bear the being nigh.

In modern dress thou dost appear
For prospect, glare and show ;
Thy noble ancientry defac'd,
A mere, old batter'd beau.

Shrewsbury, Feb.

27, 1740.

G. P.

*The following Inscription is for a Monument
which is to be erected to the Memory of
THOMAS TICKEL, Esq; at Glasnevin,
in Ireland ; by Dr. CLANCY.*

READ Tickel's name, and gently
tread the clay [decay ;
Where lie his sole remains that could
Then pensive sigh, and thro' fair science
trace [grace ;
His mind, adorn'd with ev'ry pleasing
Worth, such as Rome would have con-
fess'd her own, [shewn :
Wit, such as Athens would have proudly
Substance to thought, and weight to
fancy join'd,

A judgment perfect, and a taste refin'd :
Admir'd by Gay, by Addison belov'd,
Esteem'd by Swift, by Pope himself ap-
prov'd. [knew,
His spirit, rais'd by that sublime he
Hence to the seat of bright perfection flew ;
Leaving to sorrowful Cletilda here,
A mourning heart, and never-ceasing tear.

A R E B U S on whom it belongs.

A VERY good fish, very good way
of selling,
A very bad thing, with a little bad spelling ;
Make the name by the parson and god-
father giv'n, [from heav'n.
When a Christian was made of an angel

*A RECEIPT to write Sense. Humbly in-
scribed to Jemmy Cockleshell, Author of
the ingenious Receipt to make Currant Jelly.
By a LADY. (See p. 424.)*

'TIS quite absurd, Sir, let me tell ye,
For men to write receipts for jelly ;
No Salique law is so severe,
As to exclude our empire here :

But if a battle you dare venture,
My Muse and I the lists will enter ;
Not to retake the poultry town,
No, the first vict'ry be your own :
We'll boldly take a nobler aim,
And your most darling province claim ;
And then remember, if you please,
'Twas you began hostilities.
Yours be the exquisite delight,
To make your jelly clear and bright, }
While we instruct you how to write. }
Our recipes are much the same,
They only differ in a name.
Let sense be plac'd in currants station,
The fire is warm imagination ;
And what you'll find quite apt and snug,
For earthen pan read knowledge' jug :
Then let your sentiments be drawn,
And strain'd thro' judgment's clearest
lawn :
For sugar diction stands, d'ye mind,
And this, like that, must be refin'd.
The scum that rises, clear away,
In this be very careful, pray :
And let it simmer, I insist on't,
Till like the jelly 'tis consistent :
Then when you find it bright and clear, }
Paper it up, and never fear, }
But it will keep from year to year.

*Imitation of an EPITAPH written in French,
on Madame de FONTANGES.*

YE fair, whom love or whom ambition
fires, [desires.
Approach this tomb, and check those vain
Ah ! let the hapless fate of her, who
here
Perhaps may claim the tribute of a tear,
Deter th' unwary—Hence, ye envious,
see [me.
How vain the pomp of courts, and pity
Dazzl'd by grandeur, and misled by
show, [woe ;
I trod the paths that lead to guilt and
A king's gay, gaudy victim I became,
And rais'd to titles, they but told my
shame.

May the Almighty, in his mercy, save
A wretch who came repentant to the
grave :

And be this truth on ev'ry mind impress,
No real transport fires the guilty breast.
Imperfect are the pleasures, transient all,
And from their greatest height most dread-
ful is the fall.

*On Mr. ALLEN's House at Prior Park near
Bath. Written at the Bottom of the Ascent.*

RAIS'D on her tow'ring steep, so
rarely won,
Yon seat fair VIRTUE gave her FAVOU-
RITE SON.

For

For the Honour of OLD ENGLAND.
A BALLAD.

1.

THE Rufs loves brandy, Dutchman
beer,
The Indian rum most mighty ;
The Welchman sweet metheglin quaffs,
The Irish aqua vitæ.

2.

The French extol the Orleans grape,
The Spaniard tipples sherry :
The English none of these escape,
For they with all make merry.

3.

The Spaniard's constant to his plume,
The French inconstant ever ;
But for the best old hats of all,
Give me your English beaver.

4.

Some love the rough, and some the
smooth,
Some great, and others small things ;
But, oh ! your liquorish Englishmen,
They love to deal in all things.

5.

The Italian with her Syren voice,
Scotch lass, and Holland frow too ;
The Spanish ruff, the French madam,
They will not fear to go to.

6.

Nothing's so strange, or dire they dread,
Tho' lodg'd within the centre ;
No fashion, health, no wine or wench,
On which they will not venture.

THE BAT and the two WEAZLES.
A FABLE. By Mr. Hackett.

A LEWD young Bat, for whoring sake,
Was out one ev'ning on the rake,
And whilst the Weazle was at rest,
Popt (*sans façon*) into his nest.

A curs'd mistake ! but he was in for't,
And thought, no doubt, to lose his skin
for't.

[other,
Our youngster's flutt'ring, wak'd the
Who rose, and in a dev'lish pother,
Began, "Hallo ! why, what the devil !—
Whoe'er you are, you're not so civil.—
What, no one speak ?—Oho ! is't you, Sir ?
This visit you'll be like to rue, Sir.

An't you a mouse ? Say,—speak at once,
Or I shall surely break your sconece.
You know, you dog, I hate you all,
And you shall know it, great and small."

Some trifle frighten'd, quoth the in-
triguer,

[ger :—
"Why, my dear Sir, you're vastly ea-
You're quite diverting.—Canst thou see
No diff'rence 'twixt an A and B ?

Sure, any bird wou'd think you mad ;—
A mouse too ! very high, egad !

Pray have mice wings ? Wings like to
these, Sir ?

Nay, I can fly too, if you please, Sir.

Long live my brethren of the feather,
And let us two sit down together."

The Weazle drank t'him ; was content ;
And off the Bat rejoicing went.

E'er he had flown a mile or so,
(How far I don't for certain know)
Revolving in his mind the fate
He had 'cap'd at Weazle Castle, straight
The fool, for which he had not reckon'd,
Squats him down plump into a second.
Mine host, who lik'd a fowl for supper,
Quick seiz'd our hero by the crupper.
Here was the devil again ; but he,
"What means this outrage, Sir, on me ?
D'ye take me for a bird ? Why, Sir !
For heav'n's sake—I'm a mouse—ne'er stir ;
But this is odd :"—The landlord saw
The mouse's head and little paw ;
He begg'd his pardon—'twas n't intended
To one he'd sooner have defended—
Hop'd he'd forget it—a mistake
Which any one at night might make.

Be sure Bat made not much ado,
But off the rogue in buckram flew.

If you'd thrive now-a-days, take care,
Be this thing here, and t'other there.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day, by
Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat.

R E C I T A T I V E.

WHEN glory with refulgent wings,
The pompous world explor'd to see,
Where with immortal dignity,
She might enthrone the best of kings :

A I R.

At length the white-cliff'd isle she found,
Where floating forts the soil surround,
And set invasive arms at nought :
Here resolv'd the goddess fix'd,
No longer in the search perplex'd ;
Here she enjoy'd the heav'n-born
thought :

In Albion ev'ry gift of nature,
Form'd for the human happy creature,
Sprang up spontaneous by his side ;
Or, if her colder climes refus'd,
Those her burthen'd oaks supply'd.

R E C I T A T I V E.

From Albion no ambition springs,
Proudly to prey on weaker kings,
Nor vaunts the wrong victorious :
The wreaths of conquest truly great,
That raise the fame of arms compleat,
From virtue only can be glorious.

A I R.

From virtue blooms a sweeter praise,
Than arms offensive know to raise,
The conquest of a nation's hearts :
Such was of old the royal prize,
That rank'd their kings with deities,
And such the glory George exerts.

D U E T T O.

While Britain boasts this healthy state,
By freedom strong, by Cæsar great,

May

May ev'ry natal day like this,
Renown'd, rever'd, in future story,
New lustre add to Cæsar's glory,
In rolling rounds of happiness.

A I R.

While Cæsar thus adorns her throne,
Fair Albion to the world has shone,
A star-like sea-mark blazing bright,
That foreign crowns aloof might see,
With less endanger'd dignity,
To run their course by Albion's light.

C H O R U S.

From thee, Augustus, rise
These genial streams of cordial joys ;
'Thee thus thy raptur'd Britain sings,
The greatest, best-belov'd of kings.

A S O N G.

SINCE wedlock's in vogue, and stale
virgins despis'd, [are premis'd :
To all batchelors, greeting, these lines
I'm a maid that wou'd marry—ay ! cou'd
I but find,
(I care not for fortune) a man to my mind.
I care not, &c.

Not the fair-feather'd fop, fond of
fashion and dress, [chace ;
Not the 'squire that chuses no joys but the
Not the free-thinking rake, whom no
morals can bind, [man to my mind.
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
Not the ruby-fac'd sot, who topes
world without end, [and friend ;
Nor the drone that can't relish his bottle
Nor the fool that's too fond, nor the
churl that's unkind,
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
man to my mind.

Not the rich, with full bags, without
breeding or merit, [any spirit ;
Nor the flash, that's all fury, without
Nor the fine master Fribble, the scorn of
mankind, [man to my mind.
Neither this, that, nor t'other, is the
But the youth, whom good-sense, and
good-nature inspire ;
Whom the brave must esteem, and the
fair shou'd admire ;
In whose heart love and truth are with
honour conjoin'd, [my mind.
This, this, and no other, is the man to

*PROLOGUE written by Mr. Murphy, late
Author of the Gray's-Inn Journal, and
spoke by Mrs. Hamilton, on the first Night
of his Appearance on the Stage in the Cha-
racter of Othello, at Covent-Garden
Theatre.*

HUSH !—such a scene !—enough to
make one split !—
We have him sure—this critick, journalist,
and wit.
What say the knowing ones ?—D'ye think
he'll do ?— [entre nous,
How run the bets ?—what odds ?—come,

'Tis five to one that he can never thrive ;—
For 'tis the fearfulest poor dev'l alive.
Thro' that sitcurtain he survey'd the rows,
Promiscuous fill'd with criticks, friends,
and foes. [fin—

“ Ay now, says he, “ I pay for ev'ry
Wou'd I were writing essays in Gray's-Inn.
'Sdeath, what had I to do with play're
or Jews,
Or true intelligence, by way of news !”
'Thou silly gentleman !—you're fear'd at
nought—

Your Gray's-Inn Journal's long ago forgot.
“ How like a court-censorial do they sit,
The jury all impannell'd in the pit !
Do, my dear madam—you've a soothing
way,
Go—soften prejudice, before the play.”
Pho ! prithee !—prejudice can't here ob-
ject—

An audience will preserve its own respect.
Thus far in frolick jest—now let me wave
Each lighter topick for a stile more grave.
How to the senate can he grace his cause,
When at each word he dreads the criticks
laws ? [serve,

When doubt and fear to disconcert him
Throb in each pulse, and feel along the
nerve,

How can the handkerchief possess his mind,
Or how shall grace and character be join'd !
Hard is his lot in this politer age,
Who boldly dares adventure on the stage !
If wrong—you damn him for a senseless
drone—

If right—by leading fashion he's undone.
You then, who in the upper regions fix,
Suspend awhile the tumult of your sticks.
Ye box-keepers each ruder noise give o'er,
And all be hush'd—as fruit-girls were no
more.

Unbend ye critick brows, and O ye beaux,
Forget the gay anxiety of cloaths.

Ye fair complacent hear—if you attend,
Crouds must obey, and ev'ry murmur end.
He copies no man—of what Shakespear
drew,

His humble sense he offers to your view.
If genius prompt him, and not vain desire,
'Tis your's this night to fan the struggling
fire. [see ;

Each random stroke, each fault indulgent
For there lies no appeal from your decree.—

E N I G M A. *From the French.*

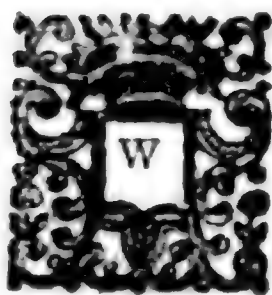
BE sure what I say, tho' in my own case,
Is not either fable or lie ;
Sleek and round, all that's witty at once
I embrace,

Three-corner'd appear to your eye.
Gold and silver I wear, when I chuse to
be fine,

With lords and with ladies I come ;
In coat black as jet I commonly thine,
Except when I travel from Rome.

White—

Monthly Chronologer.



Witchaven, Oct. 16. The running trade from the Isle of Man, which has been carried on for many years with great success, is now arrived to a greater height on this coast than ever was

known: A gang of smugglers came lately into this town, about 11 at night, with several cart loads of run goods, and so well armed that, I believe, if our officers had known of their coming, they durst not have faced them; they caught a boat lately from that island coming into their very harbour, with brandy and tea, and seized her and her cargo; and the captain of the Custom-house sloop the other day met with a large one, laden from thence with brandy, rum, wine, tea, and tobacco, which he seized and carried to Kirkcubright. We frequently see from our hills these mens smuggling boats go up this channel, laden in fleets of 10 or 12, or more, tho' scarce one in a hundred is taken. I hear from that island, that the merchants there have now such large quantities by them of all manner of high duty goods, to be run into Great-Britain and Ireland, that they have not warehouse room, and the brandy lies out of doors. It is computed by good judges, that at least 200l. a week goes (exclusive of all other parts) out of this town and neighbourhood, to that island, for goods run from thence, about a 4th of which sum remains there, and the rest sent over to our good friends the French; for they tell me, that run brandy is so plentiful in Scotland, and all over this country, that it will not go off at the Custom-house sales, tho' put up at no higher price than the duties. In short, if nothing is done to prevent this trade from that island, we shall soon have no money left here to pay either the land-tax, or the other inland duties; for as to the Custom-house, it may be shut up. (See p. 485.)

York, Nov. 5. Yesterday se'nnight a sudden inundation of the river Rye happened at Helmsley in this county, such as hath never been known by the oldest people in those parts, probably occasioned by the late heavy rains. Two houses were entirely washed away, the one inhabited by James Holdforth; he and his whole family drowned, except his wife, who being sick in her bed, was carried

November, 1754.

down the stream half a mile, and at last washed off into a field, where she was found the next morning, and is still living. The other house belonged to John Sunley, who was also drowned, and all his family: In the whole 13 persons. Two other houses were greatly damaged, as was also the stone bridge at the entrance of the town; 14 hay-stacks were driven down the river a mile, on one of which was a half-year old calf, who kept its footing, and was taken off alive. The kitchen-garden walls, and part of those of the park, belonging to the fine seat of Thomas Duncombe, Esq; were washed away. Two large bridges, one of stone, the other of wood, at Rivaulx, driven down, as were several more lying upon the river Rye, and others damaged. A malt-kiln, with a large quantity of malt and cinders at Rivaulx, belonging to Robert Berry, were utterly destroyed. The water formed a vent for itself, by forcing thro' the wall of his kitchen, which prevented the house from being drove down; the man and his family saved their lives by getting up into the chambers. There hath also been terrible havock made among the inhabitants at Rivaulx as well as at Helmsley, by damaging of houses and drowning of cattle. One Simpson, a farmer at Rivaulx, had seven calves drowned; and Robert Sandwith's tanyard, at Helmsley, was utterly destroyed, and leather washed away out of the pits to a great value. The river Derwent was never known higher in the memory of man. On Monday night Mr. Cresser, of Ferby, near Malton, was drowned near Westow, in his return home from Pocklington fair. Thirsk bridge is entirely washed away, and the inhabitants have suffered great damage, but no lives lost.

Great complaints having been made to one of the most considerable trading companies in the world, of their cloth not answering in goodness to the contract, the court of directors took that affair under their consideration; but first ordered all the cloth for the service of the current year to be sent in by the contractors. The proper persons were then ordered to inspect them, and, upon examination, 1900 pieces out of 4000, sent in by one person, were found to be deficient; and likewise some from all the other persons. This being reported to the court, one of the members moved,

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that a standing order relating to persons not coming up to their contracts made with that company, should be read, which directs, that such persons should for ever afterwards be rendered incapable of serving that company; and several such defaulters were accordingly declared incapable of serving that company for the future.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

About five o'clock this morning, a most terrible fire broke out in St. Werburgh's church, Dublin, which in a few hours entirely consumed that fine fabrick, nothing being preserved from the conflagration but the steeple and vestry, all the body of the church being quite destroyed. During the time of the fire there was a very high wind at S. W. which put all the houses on the south side of Castle-street in the most imminent danger: Some of them took fire, particularly the back part of the Exchequer-office, and the house adjoining; but two engines being brought to play on the houses, prevented any further damage.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Right Hon. the lord-mayor, attended by the several aldermen above the chair, preceded by the court of assistants of the Grocers company, went in procession from the Mansion-house to Guildhall; and soon after, the Right Hon. Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; lord-mayor elect, attended by the aldermen below the chair, and preceded by the court of assistants of the company of Stationers, came from thence to Guildhall, where the lord-mayor elect was sworn into his high office, and the city regalia were delivered to him with the usual formality.

SATURDAY, 9.

The Right Hon. Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; the new lord mayor, was sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity. (See p. 427.)

His majesty and the royal family came from Kensington to St. James's, to reside there during the winter.

A great quantity of warlike stores were sent from the Tower on board the Isabella and Mary, for Virginia.

SUNDAY, 10.

The anniversary of his majesty's birthday was celebrated, who then entered into the 72d year of his age.

TUESDAY, 12.

Came on at the King's-bench bar, Westminster, the great cause about the roads in Richmond park, before the lord chief justice Rider, Mr. justice Foster, and Mr. justice Denison; Mr. justice Wright being absent, having an inflammation in his eyes. The court did not break up

near one o'clock the next morning, and then adjourned to ten: Accordingly the trial began again at 11 on Wednesday, and continued till about half an hour after seven, when the jury withdrew for upwards of an hour, and then brought in the defendant, Not Guilty. It was upon an indictment, the king (in behalf of the inhabitants of Richmond) against Deborah Burges, gatekeeper, for an obstruction of the highway, for carriages, horsemen, and foot people; which being all laid in one count in the indictment, the jury were obliged either to find Guilty, or Not Guilty. The counsel for the defendant, were the attorney-general, solicitor-general, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Luke Robinson, and Mr. Bishop. For the inhabitants of Richmond, Mr. Starkie, Sir John Phillips, Bart. Mr. Crowle, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Parrot, Mr. Beckford, Mr. Moreton, and Mr. Clarke. (See p. 330, 331.)

THURSDAY, 14.

His majesty went in the usual state to the house of peers, and, the commons being sent for and attending, opened the session of parliament with a most gracious speech to both houses. (See p. 509.)

FRIDAY, 15.

The Right Hon. the house of peers presented their address of thanks for his majesty's speech. (See the address and the king's answer, p. 510.)

The Upper House of Convocation met in the Chapter-house, and went in procession, with the advocates and proctors, to the west door of St. Paul's, where they were met by the Lower House, and the gentlemen of the choir; and being come into the stalls, the Litany was read in Latin by the bishop of Chichester, the junior bishop; after which the Rev. Dr. Plumtree, archdeacon of Ely, preached the Latin sermon. The Rev. Dr. Denne, archdeacon of Rochester, was chosen prolocutor for the Lower House of Convocation. His grace the archbishop of Canterbury was not present, but had appointed the bishops of Oxford, Ely, Salisbury, Bangor, Norwich, and St. David's, commissaries to represent him.

Came on to be argued in the court of King's-bench, a question which had been long depending there, concerning the right of John Gibbon, of Abbotsbury, (who was one of the witnesses for Mary Squires upon her trial for the pretended robbery of Elizabeth Canning) to his action against Mr. Miles, and others, for falsely imprisoning him upon suspicion of perjury; when the court gave judgment in favour of Mr. Gibbon.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 18.

The Hon. house of commons presented their humble address to the king, (which see, with his majesty's answer, p. 510, 511.)

Was tried at the bar of the court of King's-bench, the long expected indictment against Edward Spelman, of High-House, in Norfolk, Esq; for a forgery pretended to have been committed by him in the year 1741, of a paper writing or defeazance, bearing date so long ago as the year 1709, with intent to defraud Hugh Naish, the prosecutor, of 37,000*l.* and upwards; when, after a trial of about four hours, the defendant, without calling one witness, was acquitted on the prosecutor's own evidence.

MONDAY, 25.

Came on in the court of King's bench, the great cause so long depending between Edward, claiming as son and heir to John lord viscount Lisbourne, deceased, plaintiff, and the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan the elder, Wilmot Vaughan the younger, and John Vaughan, Esq; defendants, on an issue directed out of the court of Chancery, to try the legitimacy of the said Edward; when the plaintiff accepting a provision for his life, and renouncing all claim to the title and estate, the jury, being special, of London and Middlesex, found a verdict for the defendants. The council for the plaintiff were the solicitor-general, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Aston, and Mr. Nayres: For the defendants, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Norton, Mr. Evans, Mr. Perrot, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Williams.

EXPLANATION of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, for the Year 1755.

Edward IV. having defeated the army of Henry VI. near Tewksbury, took Margaret his queen, and Edward prince of Wales his son, prisoners; and demanding of the latter the reason of his conduct, and the prince answering with too much asperity, Edward struck him on the face with his gauntlet; on which Richard, duke of Gloucester, and the duke of Clarence, stabbed him in the presence of his mother.

EXPLANATION of the OXFORD ALMANACK, for 1755.

The figure with wings on her head, and a globe and triangle on her breast, is science or learning; the young man represents mankind in general, whom she delivers from sloth, ignorance, and sensuality, known enemies to knowledge and virtue; and whom she is conducting to the knowledge of divine and moral truths, represented by two women; she with the

Greek theta on her breast, and cross in her hand, is Christian Faith; the other with the bridled lion, scales, swords, and tablet, is Morality: The union of these two makes the whole of religion, signified by the open Bible held by angels, to which they both point, and from which the picture is enlightened. The little geni represent natural philosophy, astronomy, &c. studies which necessarily lead to the knowledge of the Deity.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 31. **M**ARMADUKE Wynn, of Northumberland, Esq; to Miss Rebecca Darlington, of the bishoprick of Durham, a 10,000*l.* fortune.

Mr. DuVill, one of the pages to the princess of Wales, and agent to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, to Miss Soleirol.

Nov. 2. Mr. Lempriere, of Hatton-Garden, to Miss Tonson.

6. Thomas Haggerston, Esq; eldest son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Northumberland, Bart. to Miss Silvertop, of the same county.

12. Thomas Partridge, of Stratford, in Essex, Esq; to Miss Clark, of the same place.

15. Lord chancellor of Ireland, to lady dowager Ross.

16. Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; paymaster of the forces, to lady Rachel Grenville, sister to the earl Temple.

Philip Howard, of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, Esq; to Miss Witham, of Cliffe, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Abraham Gooding, of Hide street, St. Giles's, to Miss Polly Barbott, of Bath, a 12,000*l.* fortune.

18. Dr. Stonehouse, of Northampton, to Miss Ekins, of Chester, in Northamptonshire.

Oct. 5. The dutchess of Savoy delivered of a prince, who was baptized the same day, by the name of Amadeus Alexander Marius, and has the title of duke of Montserrat.

Nov. 1. The lady of lord visc. Middleton, delivered of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. **H**ENRY Fielding, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

25. Sir Robert Sinclair, of Stevenson, Bart. in Scotland.

26. Sir Thomas Clarke, Bart. who for many years represented the borough of Hertford in parliament.

Rev. and worshipful George Jordan, chancellor of the diocese of Chester.

U u u 2

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Peter Finch, on his 92d birth day, who had been minister to a dissenting congregation at Norwich above 60 years.

29. Mr. Francis Salvadore, a very eminent Jew merchant.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson, physician to king Charles II. and widow of the famous Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, whom she outlived 41 years.

Nov. 1. Mr. James Roberts, an eminent printer and publisher, in the 83d year of his age. He had been formerly master of the worshipful company of Stationers for four years successively. The following epitaph was wrote on his death.

Let some by herald's blazon'd shine,
And backwards trace their ancient line;
From heaps of gold let others raise
A monument of flatt'ring praise;
Let others boast their pomp and state,
Of merit void, ignobly great:
One truth, o'er these remains below
Inscrib'd, more honour will bestow,
Than lineage, wealth, or grandeur can;
"Here lies interr'd an honest man."

2. Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, earl of Exeter, ranger and warden of the East bailiwick in Rockingham forest. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Brownlow lord Burleigh, member of parliament for Rutlandshire, now earl of Exeter.

4. Mr. Thomas Powell, timber-merchant in Thames-street, and one of the common-council men of Castlebaynard ward.

Capt. Wilkinfon, agent to the first reg. of foot-guards, the Scotch Greys, &c.

Sir Edward Mansell, Bart. at his seat at Trimfarren, in Carmarthenshire; succeeded by his son, now Sir Edward Vaughan Mansell, Bart.

7. Rev. William Sandford, D. D. vicar of St. Mary Aldermanbury.

10. Dr. John Scott, of Stewartfield, in Scotland, who lately married the relict of Dr. William Wishart, late principal of the university of Edinburgh.

14. Thomas White, Esq; clerk of the errors in the court of Common-Pleas.

Henry Broadhead, Esq; a brewer in St. Giles's, and in the commission of the peace.

16. Rev. Dr. Bullock, prebendary of Westminster, rector of Stretham in Surrey, and vicar of Christ-Church in Newgate-street.

20. Hon. Charles Russell, Esq; col. of a regiment of foot, now at Minorca.

22. Rev. Mr. Nicholson, vicar of Sawbridgeworth and Matching, and lecturer of St. Sepulchre's.

25. Robert Moreton, Esq; barrister at law.

27. Mr. Abraham de Moivre, a celebrated mathematician, fellow of the Royal Society, and associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

SAMUEL Broming, M. A. presented to the rectory of Monkton Peverell, in Devonshire.—John Princess, M. A. to the rectory of Heath, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Ulthorne Wray, to the rectory of Wexham, in Buckinghamshire.—Mr. Hitchcock, chosen by the court of assistants of the Haberdashers company, minister of Blakeney, in Monmouthshire.—Mr. Dodwell, elected canon residentiary of Sarum, in the room of Dr. Wynne, deceased.—Mr. Mason, presented by the earl of Holderness, to the rectory of Aston, in the diocese of York.—Edmund Moore, M. A. to the rectory of Tripton Maynard, in Yorkshire.—Frederick Richards, B. A. to the rectory of Kingston St. Michael, in Cornwall.—Mr. Thomas Coombe, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of East-Tilbury, in Essex.—Mr. Caley, by the archbishop of York, to the rectory of Nunburnholme, in Yorkshire.—Richard Sampson, B. A. to the rectory of Wobourn St. James, in Dorsetshire.—Thomas Smart, B. L. to the rectory of St. Andrew, with Bradpole thereto annexed, in Cumberland.—Samuel Leckmore, M. A. to the rectory of Shipton, with Bradstock, in Lancashire.—Mr. Sandiford, of St. Bartholomew's the Less, elected by the governors of that Hospital, vicar of Christ Church, in the room of Dr. Bullock, deceased.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, Nov. 9. The king has granted unto Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called marquis of Winchester, the office or place of lieutenant of his majesty's Tower of London.

The king has appointed the Right Hon. Other Lewis, earl of Plymouth, to be his majesty's lieutenant and custos rotularum of and in the county of Glamorgan.

The king has appointed his grace Harry duke of Bolton, to be his majesty's lieutenant and custos rotularum of and in the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the same.

From the other PAPERS.

Major Richard Worge, made lieut. col. to Waldegrave's reg. of foot; and capt. George Scott made major in the earl of Home's reg. of foot, in his room.—John Marriott, Esq; made a capt. in lord George Beauclerk's reg. of foot.—Sir

Thomas

Thomas Pendergrafs, Bart. made post-master general in Ireland. — William Stainforth, Esq; made store-keeper of the king's Mews. — Edward Willes, Esq; son of the lord chief justice Willes, appointed by his father, clerk of the errors in the Exchequer chamber. — James Napier, Esq; made director of the hospital belonging to the forces on an expedition to North-America. — James Ritcher, Esq; made commissary of the musters belonging to the said expedition. — William Adair, Esq; made agent in the first reg. of foot guards. — Rt. Hon. John earl of Glasgow, chosen rector of the university of Glasgow.

B—K—R—T—S.

WILLIAM Bundock, late of Bedhampton, Hants, miller. — James Duffield, of Saxthorpe, in Norfolk, glover. — Samuel West the elder, of Red Lion-street, Whitechapel, haberdasher, hosier, and glover. — William Hutchins, late of Leicester, woolstapler. — Thomas Mottram, late of Norwich, woolcomber and dealer. — John Ryle, now or late of Stockport, Cheshire, mercer. — Thomas Browning and William Bury the younger, of St. Olave, Southwark, vinegar makers and copartners. — John Orchard, of Hackney, dealer. — John Merryfield, late of Nailsea, in Somersetshire, tanner. — Thomas Laundev, of St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, dealer. — Thomas Browne, late of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, pedlar. — David Taylor, of St. Clement's, Oxfordshire, linen-draper. — John Howson, of St. Saviour, Southwark, hop-factor. — Alexander Stranan, of St. Thomas the Apostle, merchant. — John Day, of Frith-street, Soho, taylor. — Hugh Scott, of St. Clement Danes, plumber. — Benjamin Jonason, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, butcher. — John Ainsley, late of Bellingham, in Northumberland, dealer. — Thomas Foxall, of the Bank-side, Southwark, dyer. — William Shephard, of Hemell Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, grocer and tallow-chandler. — Alexander Thain, late of Throgmorton-street, London, merchant. — Christian Albrecht Witte, of London, merchant. — Thomas Watts, late of Bristol, cordwainer and leather-cutter. — Thomas Delamaine, of Abingdon-buildings, Westminster, merchant. — John Brooksbank, late of Pudsey, in Yorkshire, clothier. — John Cripps, now or late of Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. — John Aldin, late of Bristol, cordwainer. — William Robinson, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, fellmonger and leather-dresser. — Abraham Izzard, of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, victualler. — William Burgis, of Seven Oaks, in Kent, apothecary. — Henry

Cooper, late of London, hardwareman and merchant. — George Lettis, of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, merchant. — John Brown, late of St. Mary At Hill, coffee-man. — Thomas Hall, of Checquer-yard, Dowgate-hill, packer and scarlet-dyer.

PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at both THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

- Oct. 31. Distress'd Mother, *Queen Mab.*
 Nov. 1. Henry VIII. *Ditto.*
 2. Macbeth, *Devil to Pay.*
 4. Tamerlane, *Queen Mab.*
 5. Drummer, *Ditto.*
 6. Fair Penitent, *Lethe.*
 7. Chances.
 8. Ditto.
 9. Drummer, *Queen Mab.*
 11. Coriolanus.
 12. Chances.
 13. Coriolanus, *Roman Triumph.*
 14. Chances.
 15. Coriolanus, *Roman Triumph.*
 16. Chances.
 18. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*
 19. Chances, by his Majesty's Command.
 20. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*
 21. Chances.
 22. Much Ado About Nothing, *Chaplet.*
 23. Coriolanus, *Fortunatus.*
 25. Distress'd Mother, *Engl. Man in Par.*
 26. Chances, Act. II. *School of Anacreon.*
 27. Coriolanus, *Fortunatus.*
 28. Chances, Act. II. *School of Anacreon.*
 29. Coriolanus, *Queen Mab.*

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 31. Provok'd Husband, *Double Disj.*
 Nov. 1. Constant Couple, *Virgin Unmask'd.*
 2. Hamlet, *Lying Valet.*
 4. Tamerlane, *School-Boy.*
 5. Committee, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 6. Relapse, *Ditto.*
 7. Phœdra and Hippolitus.
 8. Ditto, *Virgin Unmask'd.*
 9. Provok'd Husband, *King and the Mis.*
 11. Beggar's Opera, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 12. Old Batchelor, *Englishman in Paris.*
 13. Constant Couple, *Lying Valet.*
 14. Richard III. *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 15. Othello, *Contrivances.*
 16. Macbeth.
 18. L'Arcadia in Brenta, an Ita. Burletta.
 19. Nonjuror.
 20. Romeo and Juliet, *Virgin Unmask'd.*
 21. Suspicious Husband, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 22. L'Arcadia in Brenta.
 23. Venice Preserv'd, *School-Boy.*
 25. Way of the World, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 26. Venice Preserv'd, *Italian Bagpiper.*
 27. Cato, *Miss in Her Teens.*
 28. Double Dealer, *Harlequin Skeleton.*
 29. Relapse, *Ditto.*

SINCE

SINCE our last we have had the following further particulars relating to the late dreadful earthquake at Constantinople, viz. That about nine o'clock in the evening, on the second of September, came on the most dreadful storm of thunder that ever was known in that place. The peals succeeded one another without an interval of above a minute, excepting one intermission about the middle of the storm, till three quarters past ten. During this short intermission, and the stars sparkling with the most perfect brightness, suddenly the earthquake began, every thing at once became wrapped in darkness, and convulsions of the earth beneath, bursting thunders above, falling buildings, shrieks of the terrified, and groans of the expiring on every side, formed such a scene of horror and confusion, as no description can represent, nor imagination reach. The crash of nature, and the wreck of worlds, seemed instant. Two of the famous seven towers were demolished, many minarets thrown down, and mosques damaged (particularly the much admired one of Saint Sophia) whole streets laid in ruins, and the common prison entirely destroyed, with the greatest part of its unfortunate inhabitants. The persons killed are computed at betwixt 2 and 3000. The shocks, tho' less severely, were felt as far as Smyrna; and a Tartar, who arrived express in 15 days from Armenia, just before this account left Constantinople, brought intelligence, that a large city, at that distance, had been entirely swallowed up by an earthquake on the very same day, and the place where it stood converted into an entire lake of water.

On the first of last month the grand dutchess of Russia was safely brought to bed at Petersburg of a prince, who has since been baptized by the name of Paul Petrowitz, with great solemnity, the empress herself standing sponsor, as proxy for the emperor and empress of Germany; and as the young prince and his mother were both as well as could be expected,

his birth occasioned great joy at court, and throughout the empire.

The general dyet of Poland continued sitting until the 23d ult. without any effect, except that of chusing count Potock marshal of the tribunal of Petricow; and on that day a full stop was put to their proceedings by a nuncio of Lithuania's retiring and protesting against all their deliberations; for tho' it was contended, that this retiring could have no effect, as it was contrary to his instructions from his constituents, yet so fond are they of their ridiculous *veto*, that they absolutely refused to proceed without him, and as he could not be prevailed on to return, the dyet broke up on the 25th. In the mean time, the king has appointed an administration of the estate of the ordination of Ostrog, consisting of five administrators, and twelve commissaries; but how this will be relished by the kingdom, is a question.

It is remarkable, that in one fortnight during the last month, above 40 ships arrived at Hambourg, from Nantz and Bourdeaux, laden with sugar of the product of the French colonies.

Letters from Germany say, that a discovery has lately been made, that prince Frederick of Hesse (married to the princess Mary of England) had above four years ago abjured the protestant religion, and embraced popery; and that his father, the Landgrave, was going to assemble the states of the Landgraviate, to concert measures for preventing the fatal consequences of this event.

The last letters from France say, that the king has abandoned the clergy to the mercy, or rather to the justice of the parliament; and that in consequence thereof, they are selling by public auction the goods of some of their bishops and other ecclesiasticks, which had been distrained for the fines imposed on them by the secular courts, on account of their having refused to administer the sacraments since the king's late declaration.

The Monthly Catalogue, for November, 1754.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **T**HE Dispersion of the Men at Babel considered. By J. Charles, pr. 4s. 6d. Whiston.
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5. A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament. By Dr. Robert Clayton, Lord Bishop of Clogher, Part II. pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

6. A Dissertation on the Power of State, to deny civil Protection to the Marriages of Minors, made without the Consent of their Parents and Guardians. By H. Stebbing, D. D. pr. 1s. Cooper.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

7. Verses to the Memory of Sir Theo-

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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We are obliged to Ruricela for his late favour, and shall be glad of his more frequent correspondence.

About the Middle of January will be Published,

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1754, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiously engraved, complete INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume



Printed for R Baldwin in Paternoster Row 1754.



T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. D E C E M B E R, 1754.

*The Story of the new Tragedy, called
BARBAROSSA, the Usurper of
Algiers.*



WHILE the memorable cardinal Ximenez was minister in Spain, king Ferdinand V. of Arragon, about the year 1505, sent Peter, count of Navarre, with a powerful force; which, without

difficulty took Oran. The inhabitants of this famous city in general were Moors, which had been forced out of Granada and Valencia, about 12 years before.

These, being a bold and active people, and being well vers'd in the manners, as well as language of the Spaniards, did considerable damage, both by sea and land, to the dependents of that crown.

From Oran the Spaniards, flushed with success, pursued their conquest and took Bugia, and many other places, with heroic valour. The Algerines, being apprehensive their city would undergo the same fate, sent for assistance, by way of caution, to Selim Eutemi, a prince of Arabian extraction, famous for skill in military affairs. He accepted their invitation, and came with a large number of valiant followers, which he had selected from that populous nation, and encamped upon the plain of Mutija, where he had power; attended also by his wife Zaphira, a lady of great worth and virtue, and his son Selim, not then 12 years old, whom he was fond of initiating into the exercise of war.

Notwithstanding this succour, another fleet and more troops from Ferdinand, quickly subdued the city of Algiers, and obliged it to pay tribute; and even suffered the Spaniards to build a fort, and man it with some of the best troops, on a small island, that lay opposite the city, to the great injury of the Algerine Corsairs,

December, 1754.

who could not, with safety, go out and in the harbour.

This, however disagreeable, they bore with patience, till the death of Ferdinand in 1516, which put them then upon an attempt to recover their liberties.

They sent deputies to Arach Barbarossa, a Mahometan Corsair, born at Meteline in the Archipelago, of great fame for his bravery and his success in battle. He was upon a cruise with his Squadron, when the Algerine deputies met him, with their request to assist them to throw off the Spanish yoke; promising him great dignities to his person, and large gratification for such service. He gave the deputies a most favourable answer, and sent them back to Algiers, to revive the spirits of their dejected countrymen.

Barbarossa immediately sent 18 galleys, and a great number of barks to Algiers, while he marched by land, collecting all the Moors and Turks, that seemed inclined to assist his enterprise; and was so successful in his levies, that the Algerines thought the hour of deliverance at hand.

Selim Eutemi, general of Algiers, with many of the chief officers and principal citizens, went two days journey to meet him; and brought him, with great honours, in triumph into their city, conducting him, amidst the shouts of people, to the palace of Selim Eutemi: Where he was nobly received, while his army met with great indulgence from the glad Algerines; which they soon abused, and claimed by force, what was first given them thro' courtesy.

Barbarossa too, being of an ambitious nature, form'd a wicked design of making himself sovereign of Algiers, and all its provinces. His officers applauded his design, promised to assist in it, and swore themselves to secrecy, till a time happened to put it in execution. In order to begin commotions, Barbarossa wink'd at

X x x

the insolence and villainies of the Turkish soldiers, who were perpetually raising disorders in the city; which he hoped might enrage the citizens to some desperate act, that might favour his design.

Selim Eutemi now discovered his error in calling Barbarossa in to his assistance: For, so insolent was this pirate, that he treated the prince with contempt, never asking his advice in any thing; but built forts, attacked the Spanish castle, and all without his knowledge or consent.

The citizens too plainly perceived his design, and made no scruple of declaring their sentiments. Barbarossa, finding himself suspected, gave way to his fury; which was heightened by a passion he had entertained for Selim's wife, the fair Zaphira. He therefore determined to make short work of it; and, by the death of Selim, satisfy at once his ambition and his love: For he did not doubt but upon her husband's death, Zaphira would listen to his suit, and consent to marry him; which alliance would add dignity to him, and his own mean extraction be hid by the union with this lady, who was related to most of the powerful cheques of the Arabians; who, if the Algerines should oppose, would, for his wife's sake, assist to establish him upon the throne.

Barbarossa, having fixed his scheme, waited an opportunity of Selim's being alone in a Bath; where he rushed upon him, and slew him. He fell down in the Bath, where the water finished what his hurry had imperfectly done. The pirate hastened out, and collecting some of his friends, returned to the Bath, under pretence of cooling himself as usual; where, with an affected surprize, he shewed Selim dead. This was soon spread throughout the city; and Barbarossa, under pretence of discovering any foul play that might have been used to Selim, put all the soldiers under arms, with orders to secure every pass till he could consider further on this accident.

The citizens of Algiers, notwithstanding reports given out, looked upon the death of Selim to be a stroke of the inhuman Barbarossa's; and, dreading the further mischief they suspected he had planned, locked themselves in their houses, which gave the Turkish army full power to distress and spoil at pleasure.—They immediately conducted Barbarossa in pomp to Selim's palace, proclaiming him king of Algiers; adding, Destruction to all opposers of him, that heaven has chosen for our deliverer and protector.

These measures alarm'd the citizens with most dreadful apprehensions. Bar-

barossa was seated under a canopy, surrounded with his adherents and guards, while proper officers were sent to the principal inhabitants, requiring them, in the name of the new king, to attend and take the oath of allegiance before him; promising great rewards to those, who shewed themselves most ready to perform the ceremony. In this exigency the citizens who apprehended immediate death would follow their refusal, suffered themselves to be brought to the palace; where, after the king had repeated his specious promises, they took the oaths, and signed the instrument for his coronation.

Barbarossa, having thus far obtained his end, ordered the inhabitants to go quietly about their several callings, and depend upon his care for their protection. Prince Selim's son, with reason, apprehending he was not long to survive his father's murder, found means to fly, with only two servants to Oran, and beg protection from Spain. The marquis De Gomara, governor of the place, received him with all the respect and honour due to his birth and youth.

Barbarossa, being thus settled on the throne, caused all the fortifications of Algiers to be repaired: and placed in them strong garisons of Turkish soldiers, whom he paid well with money he had coined in his own name.

The people soon felt the grievances of Barbarossa's usurpation; for, where he had the least suspicion, he seized upon the effects of the subjects: Others, that had secured their money, were put to death, while he and his associates revelled in their prosperity.

While affairs were in this situation, Barbarossa began his addresses to the princess Zaphira, who rejected them with the utmost disdain, for she looked upon him as the murderer of her husband; and expecting her contempt of him would enrage him to attempt some violence, she always carried a dagger with her; fully resolved, if she could not revenge herself on him, to save her virtue at the price of her own life.

Barbarossa, however furious by nature, did not immediately resent Zaphira's behaviour; but, looking on her excessive grief to proceed from her husband's death, resolved to forbear his visits for a while, and let time restore her mind to temper, when he did not doubt but to persuade her to share his crown. — He made her a present of some beautiful slaves, some of which were instructed to let him know what passed in the princess's apartment.

Zaphira's grief was too violent to continue, and her transports began to settle into a composed and silent sorrow. Reflection took place, and, finding it impossible to revenge the death of Selim, she resolved to request the usurper to let her retire into her own country.

Barbarossa, hearing the princess was grown more moderate in her grief, sent her a letter, full of the highest praises of her beauty, and the adoration he paid to it; offering to share his crown with her, and beseeching her to forget all former miseries, and rise to joy upon the throne he wished her to adorn.

One of the slaves, that Barbarossa had presented the princess with, was entrusted to deliver this letter to her; but what was her surprize, when she read these offers made by one who was the murderer of her husband? All her former agitations were renewed; but at length, a little recollecting herself, she consulted with her faithful women how to behave in such a dreadful exigency. It was now resolved, that she should send a soothing answer back, (as rage would prove vain against power) and, by flattering the tyrant, obtain permission to retire to the plains of Mutija, her native country; and urge, for reason of her refusing the crown, her detestation of the place where her lord was murdered.

Barbarossa found, by this epistle, that she suspected him as accessory to Selim's death; but, in order to clear himself, and put an end to Zaphira's imaginations, he summoned his chief counsel or and instrument in the death of Selim, Ramadan Choulah, and told him, as the princess suspected he was concerned in the prince's murder, that, in order to acquit himself, he must procure some victims to turn Zaphira's thoughts.

Ramadan easily came into this project; and ordered it to be proclaimed, that the king, being informed, that Selim had a violent death, and that he himself was suspected to be privy to it, his orders were that any person who knew, or suspected the murderers, should immediately discover them, on pain of death and tortures; promising, at the same time, great rewards to the informer.

It was not long before an informer, who had been practised upon, made a discovery. He declared, that a domestick of prince Selim's had told him, before he left Algiers, the names of the accomplices; adding, that they were under an oath to suffer death, rather than betray the secret, if Barbarossa had miscarried; but that he being at present the sovereign, they had nothing to fear, tho' it should be publicly known. This

wretch, who was in the prince's service, received the reward; but, at the same time, the king ordered his tongue to be pulled out, under pretence of his not revealing it sooner, but indeed that he might not discover the treachery.

The pretended accomplices, to the number of 30, were brought before the king, who were some of the poorest soldiers in Barbarossa's army; and had been wrought upon by Ramadan, in order to clear the king, publicly to confess themselves guilty, assuring them of great rewards for the service; and tho' they should be put in prison, yet means should be found to convey them safe to Ægypt, to spend their lives in peace and plenty.

These poor men could not resist such promises, but consented; and when they were called upon, answered to every question, and own'd their guilt, upon which they were immediately strangled. One of them out of revenge to Ramadan, who had so deluded them, cry'd out before he died, That prince Selim was murdered, by the order of Ramadan; whom the king ordered that instant to meet the same fate, the other wretches had suffered. Thus did this wicked man fall by his own contrivance, and was destroyed by that power he had been the chief instrument to establish.

Barbarossa had the bodies of these wretches dragged round the city, and their heads fixt upon the battlements of the palace; and did not doubt, but the confessions of these criminals would convince Zaphira, as well as all the citizens, that he was innocent of prince Selim's death: And, indeed, many acquitted him of being any ways concerned in the murder.

With this assurance, he sent again to the princess, again invited her to his throne; and pleaded, as some merit, the discovery he had made of Selim's murderers, and the justice he had executed upon them.

But Zaphira was too penetrating to be so deceived. She again refused his offers; adding, his power could not bestow any thing worth her acceptance, unless it was the liberty of retiring to her own country.

This intercourse of assiduous courtship and steady refusal, continued by fits for some years; during which time, Barbarossa was frequently called from Algiers by his ambition, in defending the territories he had usurped, and enlarging them by new conquests. In the mean time having got notice that young Selim had taken refuge in Oran, he secretly dispatched a bold assassin, who should destroy that young prince, whom he

re-

regarded as the greatest obstacle to his safe possession of the throne.

While this design was in agitation he returned triumphant over his enemies to Algiers, and being at once tired and provoked with Zaphira's repeated delays, he now bethought himself of using that power he was possessed of; and resolved, in case of another refusal, to compel her to a marriage. Somewhere about this period, if our accounts are true, the tragedy begins.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new Tragedy of BARBAROSSA, now acting with Applause at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane.

PROLOGUE. Written by Mr. GAR-
RICK, and spoken by him in the Char-
acter of a Country Boy.

Measter! Measter!

Is not my measter here among you, pray?

Nay, speak—my measter wrote this fine new play—

The after-folks are making such a clatter!

They want the pro-log—I know nought o' th' matter!

He must be there among you—look about—

A wizen, pale-fac'd man, do—find him out—

Pray, measter, come—or all will fall to shream
Call mister—bold—I must not tell his name.

Law! what a croud is here! what noise
and posher!

Fine lads and lassies! one o' 'em o' r' other:

[Pointing to the rows of pit and gallery]

I cou'd for ever here with wonder gaze!

I ne'er saw church so full in all my days!

Your servant, 'Surs!—what do you laugh
for? Eb!

You donna take me sure for one o' th' play?

You shou'd not flout an honest country-lad—

You think me fool, and I think you half mad:

You're all as strange as I, and stranger too,

And, if you laugh at me, I'll laugh at you.

[laughing]

I donna like your London tricks, not I,

And since you've rais'd my blood, I'll tell you
why?

And if you will, since now I am before ye,
For want of pro log, I'll relate my story.

I came from country here to try my fate,
And get a place among the rich and great;
But troth I'm sick o' th' journey I ha' ta'en,
I like it not—wou'd I were where I came again.

First, in the city I took up my station,
And got a place with one of th' corporation,
A round big man—he eat a plagy deal,
Zeeks! he'd have beat five pounden at a
meal!

But long with him I cou'd not make abode,
For, cou'd you think's?—He eat a great sea-
toad!

It came from Indies—'twas as big as me,
He call'd it belly-patch, and capapee:

Law! how I star'd!—I thought,—who
knows, but I,

For want of monsters, may be made a pye;
Rather than tarry here for bribe or gain,
I'll back to where I came, and country fare again.

I left toad-eater; then I star'd a lord,
And there they promis'd!—but ne'er kept their
word.

[trade is,

While 'mong the great, this graining work the
They mind no more poor servants, than their
ladies.

A lady next, who lik'd a smart young lad,
Hir'd me forthwith—but, troth, I thought
her mad.

[Joy.

She turn'd the world top down, as I may
She chang'd the day to night, the night to day!
I was so sham'd with all her freakish
ways,

stays—

She wore her gear so short, so low her
Fine folks shew all for nothing now-a-
days!

Now I'm the poet's man—I find with wit,
There's nothing certain—Nay, we eat by fits.
Our meals, indeed, are slender,—what of
that!

There are but three on's—measter, I, and cat.
Did you but see us all, as I'm a sinner,
You'd scarcely say, which of the three is
thinner.

My wages all depend on this night's piece,
But shou'd you find that all our swans are geese!
E'feck I'll trust no more to measter's brain,
But pack up all, and whiffle where I came again.

EPILOGUE. Written by Mr. GAR-
RICK, and spoken by Mr. WOODWARD
in the character of a Fine Gentleman.

Enter—speaking without.

PSHAW!—damn your epilogue—and bold
your tongue—

[wrong?

Shall we of rank be told what's right and
Had you ten epilogues you shou'd not speak 'em,
Tho' be had writ 'em all in linguae Grecæ.
I'll do't by all the gods!—(you must excuse me)
Tho' author, actors, audience, all abuse me!

[To the audience.

Behold a gentleman!—and that's enough!
Laugh if you please—I'll take a pinch of snuff!
I come to tell you—(let it not surprise you)
That I'm a wit—and worthy to advise you—
How could you suffer that same country body,
That pro-logue speaking savage,—that great
looby,

To talk his nonsense?—give me leave to say
'Twas low—damn'd low!—but save the fil-
low's play—

Let the poor devil eat,—allow him that,
And give a meal to measter, mon, and cat,
But why attack the fashions?—Senseless
rogue!

We have no joys but what result from wags:
The

The male shou'd all controll—nay, ev'ry pas-
sion,

Sense, appetite, and all, give way to passion;
I hate as much as he, a turtle-feast,

But 'till the present turtle-rage has ceas'd,
I'd ride a hundred miles to make myself a
brass.

I have no cart,—yet op'rat I adore!—

Always prepar'd to die—to sleep—no more!

The ladies too were carpd at, and their drags,

He wants 'em all ruff'd up like good queen
Bess!

They are, farfooth, too much expos'd, and
free—

Were more expos'd, no ill effects I see,

For more, or less, 'tis all the same to me.

Poor gaming too, was maid among the rest,

That precious cordial to a high-life brass!

When thoughts arise I always game, or drink,

An English gentleman shou'd never think—

The reason's plain, which ev'ry soul might
be on—

What t'ims a Frenchman, oversets a Bri-
ton;

In us reflection breeds a sober sadness,

Which always ends in politics or madness:

I therefore now propose—by your command,

That tragicals no more shall cloud this land;

Send o'er your Shakespeares to the sons of
France,

Let them grow grave—Let us begin to dance!

Banish your gloomy scenes to foreign climes,

Reserve alone to bless these golden times,

A farce or two—and Woodward's pan-
tomimes.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Dec. 26.

AT this season of the year it has always been customary for the lower part of the world to express their gratitude to their benefactors; while some of a more elevated genius among them cloath their thoughts in a kind of holiday dress, and once in the year rise into poets. Thus the bellman bids good night to all his masters and mistresses in couplets; the news carrier hawks his own verses; and the very lamp-lighter addresses his worthy customers in rhyme. As a servant to the publick, I should be wanting in the due respect to my readers, if I also did not take this earliest opportunity of paying them the compliments of the season, and (in the phrase of their barbers, taylors, shoemakers, and other tradesmen) wish them a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

With the generality, Christmas is looked upon as a festival in the most literal sense, and held sacred by good eating and drinking. These, indeed, are the most distinguishing marks of Christmas: The revenue from the malt-tax, and the duty upon wines, &c. on account of these twelve days, has always been found to

increase considerably: And it is impossible to conceive the slaughter that is made among the poultry and the hogs in different parts of the country, to furnish the prodigious numbers of turkeys and chines, and collars of brawn, that travel up, as presents, to the metropolis on this occasion.

The jolly cit looks upon this joyous time of feasting, with as much pleasure as on the treat of a new-elected alderman, or a lord-mayor's day. Nor can the country farmer rail more against the game-act, than many worthy citizens, who have ever since been debarred of their annual hare; while their ladies can never enough regret their loss of the opportunity of displaying their skill, in making a most excellent pudding in the belly.

But these notable house-wives have still the consolation of hearing their guests commend the mince-pies without meat, which we are assured were made at home, and not like the ordinary heavy things from the pastry-cooks. These good people would look upon the absence of mince-pies as the highest violation of Christmas; and have remarked with concern the disregard that has been shewn of late years to that old English repast: For this excellent British *allie* is as essential to Christmas, as pancake to Shrove-Tuesday, tansy to Easter, surmity to Midlent-Sunday, or goose to Michaelmas-day.

And they think it no wonder, that our finical gentry should be so loose in their principles, as well as weak in their bodies, when the solid, substantial, Protestant mince-pie has given place among them to the Roman Catholick *aumles*, and the light, puffy, heterodox *pets de religieuses*.

As this season used formerly to be well-comed in with more than usual jollity in the country, it is probable that the Christmas remembrances, with which the waggons and stage-coaches are at this time loaded, first took their rise from the laudable custom of distributing provisions at this severe quarter of the year to the poor. But these presents are now seldom sent to those who are really in want of them, but are designed as compliments to the great from their inferiors, and come chiefly from the tenant to his rich land-lord, or from the rector of a fat living, as a kind of *rythe*, to his patron. Nor is the old hospitable English custom, of keeping open house for the poor neighbourhood, any longer regarded. We might as soon expect to see plum-porridge fill a terrace at the ordinary at White's, as that the lord of the manor shall assemble his poor tenants to make merry at the great house. The servants swill the Christmas ale by themselves in the

the hall, while the 'squire gets drunk with his brother foxhunters in the smoking-room.

There is no rank of people so heartily rejoiced at the arrival of this joyful season, as the order of servants, journeymen, and apprentices, and the lower sort of people in general. No master or mistress is so rigid, as to refuse them an holiday; and by remarkable good luck the same circumstance, which gives them an opportunity of diverting themselves, procures them money to support it, by the tax which custom has imposed upon us in the article of Christmas-boxes. The butcher and the baker send their journeymen and apprentices to levy contributions on their customers, which are paid back again in the usual fees to Mr. John and Mrs. Mary. This serves the tradesman as a pretence to lengthen out his bill, and the master and mistress to lower the wages on account of the vails. The Christmas box was formerly the bounty of well-disposed people, who were willing to contribute something towards rewarding the industrious, and supplying them with necessaries. But the gift is now almost demanded as a right; and our journeymen, apprentices, &c. are grown so polite, that instead of reserving their Christmas box for its original use, their ready cash serves them only for present pocket-money; and instead of visiting their friends and relations, they commence the fine gentlemen of the week. The sixpenny hop is crowded with ladies and gentlemen from the kitchen; the syrens of Catherine-street charm many a holiday gallant into their snares; and the play-houses are filled with beaux, wits and criticks, from Cheap-side and White Chapel. The bar-rows are surrounded with raw lads setting their halfpence against oranges; and the greasy cards and dirty cribbage-board employ the genteeler gamesters in every ale-house. A merry Christmas has ruined many a promising young fellow, who has been flush of money at the beginning of the week, but before the end of it has committed a robbery on the till for more.

But in the midst of this general festivity there are some so far from giving into any extraordinary merriment, that they seem more gloomy than usual, and appear with faces as dismal as the month in which Christmas is celebrated. I have heard a plodding citizen most grievously complain of the great expence of house-keeping at this season, when his own and his wife's relations claim the privilege of kindred to eat him out of house and hooime. Then again, considering the

present total decay of trade, and the great load of taxes, it is a shame that poor shopkeepers should be so fleeced and plundered, under the pretence of Christmas-boxes. But if tradesmen have any reason to murmur at Christmas, many of their customers, on the other hand, tremble at its approach; as it is made a sanction to every petty mechanick, to break in upon their joy, and disturb a gentleman's repose at this time, by bringing in his bill.

Others, who used to be very merry at this season, have within this year or two been quite disconcerted. To put them out of their old way, is to put them out of humour: They have therefore quarrelled with the almanack, and refuse to keep their Christmas according to act of parliament. My cousin Village informs me, that this obstinacy is very common in the country; and that many still persist in waiting eleven days for their mirth, and defer their Christmas till the blowing of the Glastonbury thorn. In some, indeed, this cavilling with the calendar has been only the result of close oeconomy; who by evading the expence of keeping Christmas with the rest of the world, find means to neglect it, when the general time of celebrating it is over. Many have availed themselves of this expedient: And I am acquainted with a couple, who are enraged at the new style on another account; because it puts them to double expences, by robbing them of the opportunity of keeping Christmas-day and their wedding day at the same time.

As to persons of fashion, this annual carnival is worse to them than Lent, or the empty town in the middle of summer. The boisterous merriment, and awkward affectation of politeness among the vulgar, interrupts the course of their refined pleasures and drives them out of town for the holidays. The few who remain are very much at a loss how to dispose of their time; for the theatres at this season are opened only for the reception of school boys and apprentices, and there is no publick place where a person of fashion can appear, without being surrounded with the dirty inhabitants of St. Giles's, and the brutes from the Wapping side of Westminster. These unhappy sufferers are really to be pitied; and since Christmas day has to persons of distinction a great deal of insipidity about it, I cannot enough applaud an ingenious lady, who sent cards round to all her acquaintance, inviting them to a route; which they declared was the happiest thought in the world, because Christmas-day is so like Sunday.



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 496.

The next that spoke in the Debate upon the Repeal of the Jews Act, which was begun in your last, was Proculus Virginius, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

WHATEVER the Hon. gentleman may think of the act which is now to be repealed, whatever he might have thought of the bill last session when it was depending in parliament, I must be of opinion, that those who were last session its chief patrons, thought it a bill of very great importance, otherwise they would not have treated the city of London as they did, when the lord mayor, aldermen and common-council of that great, and, I hope I may say, as yet Christian city, petitioned almost unanimously against the bill's being passed into a law; for every gentleman within doors must remember, and it will, I believe, be remembered by many without doors, with what warmth the petitioners were treated by some gentlemen upon that occasion. And I must also be of opinion, that they now think the repeal of that act of some importance, otherwise they would not have been so extremely vigilant in taking the first opportunity to introduce a bill for that purpose. What were their reasons last session for thinking the act of so great importance, I shall not pretend to explain; but I can easily guess, what is their reason for being now so careful to be themselves the first authors of its repeal; and therefore I am surprised at their having prefixed to it such a preamble.

T— P—.

December, 1754.

I believe every gentleman supposes, that their design in this repeal is to pacify, and to regain the favour of the people; but if a gentleman had taken an affront at any thing I had done, I should think it a very bad way to pacify him, or to recover his favour, should I tell him, Sir, to satisfy you I will undo what I have done, but if you had not been such a fool as to allow yourself to be imposed on by my enemies, you could not have taken amiss what I did.

Sir, I appeal to every gentleman who understands the English language, if this is not, with respect to the people of this kingdom, the plain and direct sense of this preamble; and therefore, as a friend to those who brought in the bill, I must be for the alteration proposed. But besides this, I have two other, and with me much stronger reasons for being of this opinion, the first of which is, because I take the preamble, as it now stands, to be absolutely false in fact; and the second because I think it inconsistent with the dignity of parliament. That the disaffected will take advantage of every wrong or imprudent measure pursued by our present government, I do not in the least question; but of a right and wise measure, I am sure, they can take no advantage; for tho' they may probably endeavour to misrepresent every publick measure, yet if the measure be in itself right, we know from experience, that they never could, by any misrepresentation, raise discontents or inquietudes in the minds of those that are well affected to our present happy establishment; and I should be very sorry to think, that no man could be well affected to our present happy establishment, who appeared to be dissatisfied with the act which is now to be repealed.

Y y y

Even

Even the London Evening-Post I cannot suppose to be a disaffected paper, merely on account of the many things that were published in it against this act: At least, if it be a disaffected paper, I hope, I shall not be supposed to be disaffected, because A I advertised in it; for I did so because I saw that an Hon. gentleman over against me upon the floor had advertised in it, and no man, surely, will suspect him of being disaffected.

But, Sir, whatever we may think of that paper, it is well known, that B many of the best friends to the government expressed their dislike to this act in the most publick manner; and I do not wonder at their doing so; for tho' Christian charity and benevolence obliges us to wish that all Jews, Turks, and Pagans may C become Christian, and even to take all proper methods for converting them, yet by the precepts of Christianity we are expressly commanded not to associate with such people; consequently I must still think, that an act for their naturalization is not D consistent with our established religion, and I am sure, that every Christian church under the sun would look upon such an act as an affront; for there is a great difference between that of giving Jews the protection of the laws whilst they live honestly E and peaceably amongst us, and that of naturalizing or associating them into our society: The former we are by Christian charity and benevolence obliged to do, but the latter we are expressly commanded not to do; and it is really, in my opinion, attempting, as far as we can, to falsify that F prophecy which says, that the Jews shall be scattered among all nations, without finding any ease or rest for the sole of the foot. How vain this attempt was may now plainly appear from the bill which we have now be- G fore us, and which for this very reason I make no doubt of seeing passed into a law; as that prophecy has already been in many particulars sur-

prisingly fulfilled, consequently I must believe, that it will always hold true, and that the Jews never will obtain a fixt settlement in any country, whilst they continue in their present perverse obstinacy.

I must therefore, Sir, be still of opinion, that our passing of this act was as great an affront as we could well put upon our established church, or indeed upon any Christian establishment; and I am surprised to hear any gentleman imagine, that our having multitudes of Jews settled amongst us, and possessed of a great part of the landed property of this kingdom, would not be of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties. I shall grant, that one reason for their desiring to settle in this country may be, the knowledge and experience they have of their having a better security for their lives and fortunes here than they can have any where else; but that security must always depend upon the government's being able to protect them against the hatred and resentment of the people; for that they will always be hateful to the people, we may both from reason and experience be convinced. Whilst there are but a few of them here, and whilst they possess little or no landed property, that hatred will never rise to any excessive height; but the more they increase in numbers or landed property, the more that popular hatred will increase, and will at last come to such a height, that no sort of government but an absolute and arbitrary one can protect them against it; therefore, however much the Jews may like their present security, in order to preserve it they will join in every measure for the establishment of arbitrary power, because they may then hope by means of an Esther, or some such favourite, to get a principal share of the government into their own hands, and to be thereby enabled to put their foot upon the necks of the people who have

have always been and always will be their declared enemies.

I should not have troubled you, Sir, with so much against an act which is now to be repealed, but only to shew, that the discontents of the people arose from the nature of the act itself, and consequently that what is asserted in this preamble is absolutely false in fact. And now, Sir, with regard to the dignity of parliament, I hope no man, nor party of men, ever pretended, that our British parliaments were infallible : That we are fallible is almost every session confessed by the amendments, alterations, or repeals of former acts of parliament. It is therefore no way inconsistent with the dignity of parliament to admit, that we have been mistaken, and have passed a law which, upon more mature consideration, we find may be attended with bad consequences, and therefore ought to be repealed. This was the case with respect to the act, which has been mentioned, for preventing the spreading of the plague. That act in its passage through the two houses of parliament was as strenuously supported by the administration as this Jews act was *, but when it came to be considered by the people without doors, they presently saw the dangerous consequences it might be attended with ; and they began to murmur against it almost as much, tho' not so generally, as they have done against this Jews act. This opened the eyes of the then administration ; so that the very next session they themselves not only brought in a bill for the repeal of it, but in the preamble to the bill confessed their mistake, by assigning as the reason for the repeal, because the execution of the powers contained in that act might be grievous to the people.

This, Sir, was wise and right : This was consistent with the dignity of parliament ; but surely it is inconsistent with the dignity of parlia-

ment to confess or insinuate, that we have been frightened into the repeal of a law which we thought right, because the most senseless and stupid part of the vulgar have been misled by the dissipated, and induced to murmur against it. This would shew a degree of pusillanimity, which must render us contemptible in the eyes of the people ; and I am sorry to say, Sir, that parliaments had never more reason to be careful of preserving their character among the people, than we have at present ; for from several things that have happened of late years, the people begin to put very little confidence in parliament. Our civil magistrates have long since lost their authority among the people, to such a degree, that they must almost upon every occasion be supported by the military power ; but parliaments, I hope, never will lose their authority, for the moment they do, they will become terrible, and consequently hateful to the people ; and I may venture to prophesy, that their fate will soon after be the same with that of the Assembly of the States in France, or the Cortez in Spain : They will never more be allowed to assemble. This, I say, Sir, I may venture to prophesy, because parliaments will always be troublesome to ministers ; and therefore no minister will ever advise his sovereign to call a parliament, unless he finds it absolutely necessary to support or enforce his measures by means of their authority among the people.

But, Sir, can we expect to preserve any authority among the people, if we assert what they generally know to be false, or if we tell them that we have been frightened into the repeal of a just and useful law, only because the very scum of the populace have been misled by our enemies, and induced to murmur against it ? Yet one or other of these two must be the consequence, if this preamble should be passed as it stands, at present ;

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* See the Collection of Parliamentary Debates, by Turbuck, Vol. VI. L. p. 117, &c.

present; therefore, I hope the amendment proposed, or some other proper amendment, will be agreed to.

Servilius Prius stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

IT is an old observation, and an observation which almost every day's experience confirms, that great events often spring from trivial causes; and from the act which is now to be repealed, we might have seen a new confirmation of this observation; for tho' the act was of very little importance in itself, yet from the opposition it met with, whilst it was passing, and the use that has been made of it since it did pass, it has become an affair of very great importance; because, should it subsist, it might produce some fatal event, as it has artfully and most industriously been cooked up into a religious dispute. It is this, Sir, and this alone that inclines me to be for the repeal of the act; because I have always observed, that when religion is brought into any dispute, reason is from that moment laid aside, and it becomes on both sides a sort of enthusiasm, the effect of which has been fatal to this nation, and but a few years ago was fatal to Europe as well as to this nation. Many gentlemen amongst us must remember, and all, I believe, have read of the trial of that otherwise insignificant parson Dr. Sacheverel: Could any one at the beginning have imagined that the prosecution of such a low, insignificant parson was an affair of any importance? Yet from thence occasion was taken to raise the cry of the church's being in danger, and this soon propagated such a spirit among the people against our then excellent ministers, as gave their enemies the courage to supplant them, which put a stop to the war that had

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been so gloriously, so successfully, carried on by the great duke of Marlborough, by a most inglorious, I may say, a most infamous peace, when our armies were approaching the very gates of Paris. This has since cost us, as well as our allies, a great deal of blood and treasure: I wish it may not at last cost both of us our independency; but whatever may be the consequence, it is a late proof, that the most signal events may sometimes spring from the most trivial causes.

The case now before us, Sir, is of the very same nature. Who could have imagined, when the bill for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, was first brought into the other house, it was an affair of any importance, or that religion was any way concerned in the question? Could any one imagine this who reflected, that the bill for naturalizing all such Jews as shall reside seven years in any of our colonies or plantations, had passed through both houses without the least opposition, and has now subsisted for several years without causing the least murmur among the people? Surely, if any danger could arise either to our religion or liberties, from our having a great number of Jews amongst us, that law would be more dangerous than the law which is now to be repealed could ever be, were it to subsist to the end of the world; because either house of parliament may, when they please, put a stop to the naturalizing of any more Jews by virtue of the latter, whereas both houses of parliament together cannot put a stop to the naturalizing of any more Jews by virtue of the former, without the consent of the crown, which no prince would grant who had a design against our liberties, and who thought that the Jews might be useful to him in the carrying on of that design.

I do not mention this, Sir, from any opinion I have, that the act for

naturalizing all such Jews as shall reside seven years in our plantations, can ever be of dangerous consequence to our religion or liberties: I mention it only to shew, that occasion must have been taken by some persons or other to mislead the people with regard to the law past last session, and to possess them with a conceit of its being inconsistent with their religion, otherwise they would have given themselves as little trouble about it as they did about the former; and consequently I must think the preamble, as it now stands, not only true in fact, but the most proper preamble that can be prefixed to the bill now before us; for to prevent, if possible, the peoples running into any religious dispute, either with or without a foundation, is so far from being inconsistent with the dignity, that it is the duty of parliament, because from experience we know, that in such disputes even the parliament itself cannot make either side attend to reason: On the contrary, even the parliament itself is usually hurried away with the stream; and therefore, when any such dispute begins to arise, it ought, if possible, to be crushed in the bud, which, I hope, will be the consequence of the repeal now before us.

Having mentioned the dignity of parliament, Sir, I cannot conceive how any gentleman who has a regard for the dignity of parliament, can find fault with the treatment given last session to the petition from the city of London. Whilst I have the honour of a seat in this assembly, I shall always be ready to hear, and to give due attention to the petitions of any man, or set of men, who think that their private rights may suffer, or that they may be injured in their property or lawful employment, by any bill depending in this house: In such cases they have a right to petition, and they ought to be heard against it; but in matters of a publick concern, no body of men, how respectable soever, have

a right to come here and tell us what we ought, or ought not to do: To attempt it, is an attack upon the dignity of this house; and when the dignity of the house is attacked, every member of it ought to shew a becoming warmth. The opposition that was made within doors to the bill then depending, tho' it was but very inconsiderable, was carried on with great temper, and the petition presented by the merchants against the bill was decent: Accordingly they were heard, and allowed to examine several witnesses: But the petition of the city of London, which was the petition that raised the warmth of the house, was so very like the famous Kentish petition, that if they had been treated in the same manner it would have been what they deserved; for I am persuaded, it was that petition which first gave a religious turn to the dispute, and was the foundation of that seditious spirit afterwards propagated with so much industry through the whole kingdom.

Yet, Sir, notwithstanding all the pains that were taken to misrepresent that law, it had very little effect among the better sort of people, so far as I could find or have been informed; for tho' I had last summer occasion to be present at several very numerous meetings, I never heard any gentleman express a dislike to that law, or signify any apprehension of its bringing upon us an inundation of Jews. Indeed, no man of common sense, I think, could have any such fear; for as no Jew was naturalized by that law, as they were only thereby enabled to get themselves afterwards naturalized by particular acts of parliament, and as such acts are so expensive that poor men cannot bear the charge, it was not to be supposed, that any but the rich would or could take the benefit of that law, and, indeed, very few of them but such as have their money in our publick funds, or

or such as were resolved to carry on an extensive trade, and thereby increase both our navigation and manufactures. The clamour was therefore chiefly among the vulgar and ignorant, and among them, it is true, it was in some places, and upon some occasions, like to become riotous, which, if it should continue, might be the cause of the death of many of his majesty's subjects, and this the parliament ought surely to prevent, as it may be done without doing any signal mischief to the publick; for tho' these poor people have been misled, yet they deserve at least our compassion; and as I am convinced, that no man would upon this occasion have become an object of our compassion, if he had not been misled, therefore I am for agreeing to this preamble as it now stands.

The next that spoke was A. Nonius; the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I HAVE not for many years found much reason to suppose, that our ministers were men of deep penetration, or great foresight; but their introducing last year, and getting passed, the act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, and the reasons they give this year for introducing and getting passed an act for the repeal of that act, gives me less reason for such a supposition than I ever had before. From our whole history, I defy any gentleman to shew me an instance, where religion was by the people brought into any dispute in which religion had no concern; but when ministers, by a side wind, attack the established religion of a country, can they be surprized that the people, who have generally a more sincere regard for the religion they profess than they have, should take the alarm? And

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if every dispute about religion be an affair of the utmost consequence, as the Hon. gentleman who spoke last has confessed it is, I am astonished, that he and his friends did not last year foresee, that this would be the consequence of passing into a law the bill which they then so strenuously supported, especially as this was to expressly, tho' decently, suggested to them by the petition from the city of London.

However mean the opinion may be, that our wise ministers entertain of the sense of the people of this kingdom, I can inform them, Sir, that the people are fully apprised of this maxim in politics, that neither the liberties of a free people, nor the religion of a religious people, can ever be directly and at once attacked. Whoever does attempt it, will soon find himself a sacrifice to his own folly. Therefore to attack the liberties of a free people with any success, they must first be disarmed, and a sufficient body of mercenary slavish troops must be provided; and whoever designs to overturn the established religion of a country, must, in order to succeed, first provide for his support a sufficient body of people who either have no religion at all, or are of a religion different from that which is established. These, Sir, are the previous steps that must necessarily be taken for overturning the established religion or the liberties of any country; and from many things that have lately happened, the people had reason to suspect, that some persons were forming designs for both these purposes, therefore we cannot be in the least surprized, that they so generally took the alarm from the late act in favour of the Jews; for nothing can be more effectual for the overturning of their religion and liberties, than an army of mercenary troops who have no religion, and a body of rich Jews to raise money for the support of that army; and the

people were wise enough to foresee; that if the Christian interest in parliament was not strong enough to prevent the passing of that act, it would never be strong enough to prevent the passing of any particular act for naturalizing a Jew, or a number of Jews, many of whom would be included in every future act, and the expence borne by the whole body, as no people are more zealous for the support of their religion than they are.

I could produce many examples for establishing the truth of the political maxim I have mentioned; and I could from our own history shew, that religion was never by the people brought into any dispute in which it had not a very intimate concern; but neither of these I think necessary upon the present occasion, and therefore I shall take notice only of that religious dispute mentioned by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, in order to shew, that our established church was really concerned in that dispute, and that the nation never suffered by the parliament's pursuing right measures with respect to religion. I believe no man supposes, that the people gave themselves any trouble about the person of Dr. Sacheverel, but what raised the spirit of the people was, because in his person our established church itself was attacked; for by his prosecution and sentence, one of its most essential doctrines was condemned; and the rebellious doctrines of 1649 revived. If the then administration did not foresee, that this would raise a religious dispute, I must say, they were as short sighted as any of their successors have been since. But I am persuaded they did foresee it: Nay more, I am persuaded they designed it, only they did not foresee, that the people would so generally and so warmly declare against the doctrine which they had a mind to revive; and if that religious dispute was the cause of a change in the ad-

ministration, it produced a good effect; for the then administration had usurped a sort of dominion over our sovereign, so that it was high time to lay them aside. The nation, therefore, no way suffered by that religious dispute, nor did Europe suffer; for the new ministers were as zealous for prosecuting the war as any British minister ever ought to be, nor did they so much as think of peace, until the behaviour of some of our allies made them lend a more favourable ear to the propositions made by France than they would otherwise have done. Even after that, they refused entering into any negotiation, until the death of the emperor Joseph, and the election of his brother Charles made it absolutely necessary to put an end to the war; for as no provision had been made by the grand alliance, who should have the dominions of Spain in case of such an event, (which was certainly a most egregious blunder) it became impossible to continue the war, because every one of our allies, except the house of Austria, would have opposed giving those dominions to the emperor of Germany, and the house of Austria would have opposed giving them to any one else.

Thus, Sir, it became necessary for us to conclude a peace, and even to carry on a separate negotiation for that purpose; because the blunder I have mentioned made it impossible for us to suppose, that the emperor would join with us, and the famous barrier treaty, against which the late emperor had protested, made it as impossible for us to suppose that the Dutch would join with us, in any such negotiation. The treaty of Utrecht therefore, and the preceding negotiation, were both absolutely necessary; and if there was any thing amiss in that treaty, it was occasioned by the obstinacy of our allies abroad, and the perverseness of a party at home. But whatever may be said of that treaty,

I am surprized to hear it called either an inglorious or an infamous treaty, by any of those who have been concerned in advising or negotiating the treaties we have since made, especially that lately made at Aix-la-Chapelle; for if it were necessary, A I could evidently shew, that the present grandeur of France is not owing to any thing that was amiss in the treaty of Utrecht, but to the never ceasing negotiations we have since been carrying on; and if Europe, as well as this nation, should become B dependent upon France, it will not be owing to the pusillanimity or wrong measures pursued by that administration which concluded the treaty of Utrecht, but to the pusillanimity or wrong measures pursued by some of the ministers we have C had since that time.

I beg pardon, Sir, for deviating so far from the question now before us, but if gentlemen will go out of their way to find fault with their predecessors, it becomes necessary to follow them; and for the same D reason I must take some notice of a doctrine which seemed to be laid down by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, as if the people of this kingdom had no right to petition against what they think may be injurious to their religion or their liberties, which he called attacking the dignity of this house, and telling us what we ought or ought not to do in matters of a publick concern. Is not the trade of the nation, Sir, a matter of publick concern? May not any set of people petition against F a bill by which the trade of the nation may, they think, be injured? That they may, was last session allowed, when we received the petition of the merchants against the Jew bill then depending, and heard them upon their petition; yet the G whole of their petition was, that, besides other bad effects, our commerce with foreign nations would be injured by the bill then depend-

ing. Perhaps I might be laughed at by some fine young gentlemen, should I say, that the religion of the people ought to be more dear to them than their trade; but surely I may say, that their liberties ought to be more dear to them than their trade. Shall the people then have a right to pray that a bill may not pass because it may, in their opinion, be injurious to the trade of the nation; and yet have no liberty to pray, that a bill may not pass, which they think will be injurious to their religion and liberties? This is a doctrine which to me appears so inconsistent, that, I hope, it will never be adopted by either house of parliament. Yet this was all that could be objected against the petition from the city of London; for it was conceived in terms as submissive and decent as could possibly be made use of; whereas the Kentish petition was conceived in terms so haughty and indecent, that it looked more like prescribing than petitioning. Therefore it gave me a good deal of pain, even on his own account, to hear the Hon. gentleman say, that the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, deserved the same treatment that the Kentish petitioners E met with.

Sir, the right of petitioning either the king or the parliament, in a decent and submissive manner, and without any riotous appearance, against any thing they think may affect their religion or liberties, will never, I hope, be taken from the subject. The moment it is, we may bid adieu to liberty, and then we must embrace whatever religion our despotick sovereign pleases to prescribe, which may be the Jewish as likely as any other. If the city's petition, Sir, gave rise to the spirit that has appeared among the people, the effect we now see it has produced, is the strongest argument that can be made use of against in-venting

inventing any subtil distinctions for abridging the subjects right to petition upon any occasion whatever; for every man, who thinks as I have always done of the act we are now about to repeal, must allow the effect to be extremely good. It is true, the opposition it met with last session in parliament, was not very numerous, no more than any opposition has lately been to any measure proposed or supported by our ministers; yet it ought not to be called an inconsiderable one, if it were only on account of one gentleman who joined strenuously in it, and who ever since he came into parliament, has upon all occasions manifested a true public spirit directed by a sound judgment, which has always appeared to be unbiassed by either party or private interest. And whatever some gentlemen may think of that opposition, the people without doors, of all ranks and degrees, have since most loudly and most generally approved of it, tho' the contrary be insinuated by this preamble, which, I think, plainly appears to be intended as a reflection upon the opposition within doors, and upon every man without, who has since testified any dislike of the act.

I know too much of the nature of mankind, Sir, to think of persuading gentlemen to acknowledge their having been in an error with regard to the act they last session approved of; therefore I shall not trouble you with a repetition of any of the unanswerable arguments then made use of against it; but gentlemen should at least shew so much complaisance to the general voice of their countrymen, as not to condemn it at the same time they are complying with it. This really seems to me to be such an inconsistency of conduct, as no man of common sense, much less a house of parliament, ought to be guilty of; and as the avoiding of this inconsistency is all that is proposed by the amendment which my Hon. friend has been pleased to offer, I hope, it will be unanimously agreed to.

[This Debate to be concluded in our APPENDIX.]

From the CONNOISSEUR, Nov. 28.

I LATELY took a survey of the female world, as Censor-general; and was very much surprized to find, that there is scarce any woman to be met with, except among the lowest of the vulgar. The sex consists almost entirely of Ladies. Every Joan is lifted into a Lady; and the maid and the mistress are equally dignified with this polite title. The stage-coaches are constantly filled with ladies. At Bartholomew-Fair there

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is always a hop for the ladies: And if the ladies in the drawing-room are employed at whist, their last night's cards are made use of in a rubber by the ladies in the steward's room; while the other ladies of the family are staking their half-pence at put or all-fours in the kitchen. In a word, whenever there is occasion to speak of the female world, honourable mention is always made of them by the respectful appellation of The Ladies: As the young and the old, the black and the brown, the homely and the handsome, are all complaisantly included under the general title of The Fair.

Since therefore the ladies of Great-Britain make up so numerous a body, I shall devote this paper entirely to their service, and marshal them into their respective ranks, under these five divisions, viz. Married ladies, maiden or young ladies, ladies of quality, fine ladies, and lastly (without affront to the good company) ladies of pleasure.

I shall begin with the married ladies, as this order will be found to be far the most numerous, and includes all the married women in town or country above the degree of a chair-woman or the trundler of a wheel-barrow. The plain old English word Wife has long been discarded in our conversation, as being only fit for the broad mouths of the vulgar. A well-bred ear is startled at the very sound of wife, as at a coarse and indelicate expression; and I appeal to any fashionable couple, whether they would not be as much ashamed to be mentioned together as man and wife, as they would to appear together at court in a farthingale and trunk-breeches. From Hyde-Park Corner to Temple-Bar this monster of a wife has not been heard of since the antiquated times of Dame and Your worship; and in the city every good house-wife is at least a lady of the other end of the town. In the country you might as well dispute the pretensions of every foxhunter to the title of 'squire, as of his help-mate to that of lady; and in every corporation whoever matches with a burghess becomes a lady by right of charter. My cousin Village (from whom I have all my rural intelligence) informs me, that upon the strictest enquiry there is but one wife in the town where he now lives, and that is the parson's wife, who is never mentioned by the country ladies but as a dowdy, and an old-fashioned creature. Such is the great privilege of matrimony, that every female is ennobled by changing her surname: For as every unmarried woman is a Miss, every married one by the same courtesy is a Lady.

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The next order of dignified females is composed of maiden or young ladies; which terms are synonymous, and are indifferently applied to females of the age of 14 or 60. We must not therefore be surprised to hear of maiden ladies, who are known to have had several children, or to meet with young ladies that look like old dowagers. At the house of an acquaintance where I lately visited, I was told, that we were to expect Mrs. Jackson and the two Miss Wrinkles. But what was my surprise! when I saw on their arrival a blooming female of 25 accosted under the first denomination, and the two nymphs, as I expected, come tottering into the room, the youngest of them to all appearance on the verge of 60. I could not help wishing on this occasion, that some middle term was invented between Miss and Mrs. to be adopted, at a certain age, by all females not inclined to matrimony. For, surely, nothing can be more ridiculous, than to hear a grey-haired lady pass her grand climacterick mentioned in terms, that convey the idea of youth and beauty, or, perhaps, of a bib and hanging-sleeves. This indiscriminate appellation also unavoidably creates much confusion: I know an eminent tradesman, who lost a very good customer for innocently writing Mrs. — at the head of her bill: And I was lately at a ball, where, trusting to a friend for a partner, I was obliged to do penance with an old withered beldam, who hobbled thro' several country-dances with me, tho' she was ancient enough to have been my grandmother. Excluding these young ladies of 50 and 60, this order of females is very numerous; for there is scarce a girl in town or country, superior to a milk-maid or cinder-wench, but is comprehended in it. The daughters are indisputably young ladies, tho' their papas may be tradesmen or mechanics. For the present race of shopkeepers, &c. have wisely provided, that their gentility shall be preserved in the female part of the family. Thus, altho' the son is called plain Jack, and perhaps bound apprentice to his father, the daughter is taught to hold up her head, make tea in the little parlour behind the shop, and inherits the title of lady from her mama. To make these claims to dignity more sure, those excellent seminaries of genteel education, called boarding-schools, have been contrived; where, instead of rearing a sampler, or conning a chapter of the Bible, the young ladies are instructed to hold up their heads, make a curtsy, and to behave themselves in every respect like pretty little ladies.

Hence it happens, that we may often observe several of these polite damsels in the skirts of Whitechapel, and in every petty country town; nay, it is common to meet with young ladies born and bred, who have submitted to keep a chandler's shop, or had humility enough even to go to service.

I proceed next to take into consideration what is generally understood by ladies of quality. These, in other words, may be more properly called ladies of fashion; for in the modish acceptation of the phrase, not so much regard is had to their birth or station, or even to their coronet, as to their way of life. The dutchess, who has not taste enough to act up to the character of a person of quality, is no more respected in the polite world than a city knight's lady; nor does she derive any greater honour from her title, than the hump-backed woman receives from the vulgar. But what is immediately expected from a lady of quality, will be seen under the next article: For most of our modern ladies of quality affect to be fine ladies.

To describe the life of a fine lady would be only to set down a perpetual round of visiting, gaming, dressing, and intriguing. She has been bred up in the notion of making a figure, and of recommending herself as a woman of spirit: For which end she is always foremost in the fashion, and never fails gracing with her appearance every publick assembly, and every party of pleasure. Tho' single, she may coquet with every fine gentleman; or if married, she may admit of gallantries without reproach, and even receive visits from the men in her bed-chamber. To complete the character, and to make her a very fine lady, she should be celebrated for her wit and beauty, and be parted from her husband; for as matrimony itself is not meant as a restraint upon a pleasure, a separate maintenance is understood as a licence to throw off even the appearance of virtue.

From the fine ladies it is a very natural transition to the ladies of pleasure; and indeed from what has already been said concerning fine ladies, one might imagine that, as they make pleasure their sole pursuit, they might properly be entitled ladies of pleasure. But this gay appellation is reserved for the higher rank of prostitutes, whose principal difference from the fine ladies consists in their professing a trade, which the others carry on by smuggling. A lady of fashion, who refuses no favours but the last, or even grants that without being paid for it, is not to be accounted a lady of pleasure, but

but ranks in an order formerly celebrated under the title of Demi-Reps. It is whimsical enough to see the different complexions assumed by the same vice, according to the difference of stations. The married lady of quality may intrigue with as many as she pleases, and still remain right honourable: The draggle-tail'd street-walker is a common woman, and liable to be sent to Bridewell; but the whore of high life is a lady of pleasure, and rolls in a gilt chariot.

Conclusion of PHILAETHRE'S Answer to Lord BOLINGBROKE. (See p. 512.)

HIS lordship goes on to ridicule the account of the fall of man. For my part, I see nothing ridiculous in it: Tho' we might not be able to understand precisely all the circumstances relating to this transaction, yet in general it is agreeable to the ordinary state of mankind. Adam and Eve are represented as placed by Almighty God in a state of happiness; it was highly reasonable that their obedience should be tried, as they were endued with rational and moral powers. They were tempted to transgress the command of God; they yielded to the temptation, and thereby forfeited that happiness they were in possession of, and which they might have secured by innocence and obedience. They became liable to death, and their posterity must of course be obnoxious to the same fate. I would just ask, what right Adam or his posterity had to an immortal life in Paradise? They could not possibly have any at all, the whole being entirely owing to the good pleasure of the great Creator; and consequently, the posterity of Adam lost nothing by his fall they had any natural claim to. If, indeed, the case was, as it has been represented in systems of divinity, that the sin of Adam was of so infectious a nature, by the express appointment of God, as to corrupt all his posterity, and that they were all liable to damnation, i. e. to inexpressible torments in hell for millions and millions of ages upon the account of this corruption; if, I say, the Bible contained any such doctrine, it would be impossible to reconcile such diabolical cruelty and enormous barbarity with the justice and mercy of the one supreme God and Father of all. But this horrid and blasphemous doctrine has no foundation in scripture, as any sincere person may be fully convinced, who will carefully examine all the passages relative to this subject: Or, let any unprejudiced person but read Dr. John Clarke's account of the fall of man, in his *Boylean lectures of the origin*

of moral evil, Vol. II. 8vo. p. 208—252; Locke's reasonableness of christianity, in the beginning, and Mr. Taylor's scripture doctrine of original sin, and he will find abundant satisfaction upon this point, with which almost all christian societies have been embarrass'd ever since Austin's time.

His lordship represents it as an absurdity to suppose, that the same supreme Being, who made the world, walked in the garden to enjoy the cool of the evening. I answer, there is nothing said in the text about enjoying the cool in the evening. The Lord God indeed is expressly said to walk, &c. But if his lordship had been disposed to have given a rational interpretation of scripture, he might have learnt by comparing passages together, that the one supreme God is never represented by the sacred writers as appearing among mortals. God is said to appear, when an angel is sent to men in the name of God. An angel is, in many passages of the Old Testament, expressly called Lord God, as personating or representing God.

As to repentance ascribed to God, which his lordship objects to, there is nothing in this inconsistent with the immutable perfections of God. It is only a figurative expression in condescension to our apprehensions, not denoting any change in God, but only a difference of the event with respect to us. God's promises and threatnings to his rational creatures, in a state of probation, are conditional, depending upon their behaviour. He punishes, without any alteration in himself, the wicked and incorrigible, and extends his mercy to the same persons, when they become truly penitent and objects of compassion.

I observe, that Gen. viii. 21, is not rightly translated from the Hebrew — *I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; for should be translated alibe*: This removes the contradiction his lordship would insinuate between v. 5. of ch. vi. and this text. In the former, the wickedness of man is given as a reason why God resolved to destroy the earth; in the latter, according to our English version, the wickedness of men seems to be the reason given why he would spare it. But the true translation is, *I will not curse the ground any more for man's sake; altho' the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth, i. e. I will never destroy the earth with another flood, tho' I foresee that men in general will be wicked.* The expression denoting the wickedness of men

in the latter text, is not so strong as that in the former, plainly implying a difference between the inhabitants of the new and old world, with regard to their moral behaviour.

His lordship goes on to observe, that the whole history from Noah to Abraham, and from Abraham to the Exodus, is a series of incredible tales. God's condescending to act as the tutelar God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob is represented as something too low and mean to ascribe to the supreme Being. I answer; as all mankind were sinking apace, or rather were actually sunk in superstition and idolatry, it cannot be thought unworthy of the majesty of heaven, to select one people to preserve the knowledge of one God. In order to this end, what head of such a people could be more proper, than one who had suffered among his countrymen for the profession of one God, and who had demonstrated his integrity by quitting his native country, in obedience to the divine command? Neither was this scheme calculated to answer the purposes of pride and ambition to a favourite people, as his lordship would insinuate: No, but to promote great and excellent designs, with regard to mankind in general. The Jewish people at this very day is a standing monument of the truth of Revelation. It is a miracle not to be accounted for by the common turn of human affairs, that a people should be dispersed thro' every part of the earth, and yet continue distinct and separate from all other nations, notwithstanding the grievous persecutions they have sometimes endured, and the contempt and ignominy thrown upon them at all times, which has been notoriously their case for above 1700 years. Add to this, that there are prophecies in the Old and New Testament, which seem to point out a time, when the Jews shall be restored to their own country: And miraculous it is, that they are now in such a state, as renders them qualified for the accomplishment of this glorious event; as being distinct from other nations; as being a wealthy people, and so able to rebuild their city and temple; as their wealth does not consist in lands, but may be easily conveyed from one country to another; as they live in constant expectation of their return. Let unbelievers produce one instance upon the face of the whole globe that comes up to this stupendous dispensation!

God Almighty is made a party in the fraud that Jacob was guilty of, according to his lordship's representation.— Jacob was certainly guilty of lying, de-

ceiving and imposing on his father, which is not justified in the scripture account of it; and it is remarkable, that God punished him for it, in the affair of his wives. As the posterity of Jacob were designed by God to be his peculiar people, even before the birth of Esau and Jacob; which was a dispensation consistent with his righteous government of the moral world; so he permitted the blessing of Isaac to take place with regard to Jacob in preference to Esau. The character of Jacob, notwithstanding some bad things, is upon the whole very good; and it is one instance of the impartiality of the sacred writers, that they set forth the faults as well as virtues of good men.

His lordship alledges, that the laws given to the Israelites, in order to preserve the belief of one God, and the purity of his worship, in opposition to superstition and idolatry, were but ill adapted to this end. He endeavours to prove it by the number of rites and ceremonies imposed on them in conformity to the Egyptian superstition; and that they were taught to worship one God, much as the idolatrous nations adored several. I answer; whoever will be at the pains to take an impartial view of the laws of Moses, will find abundant reason to be convinced of the falshood of his lordship's proof. The whole frame of the Jewish polity is very wisely calculated to secure the people in obedience to one God, and to guard them against idolatry. The most prejudiced deist must allow, that the ten commandments are admirably adapted to this glorious end. Spencer *de legibus Hebræorum*, Mr. Whiston's *Hebrew covenant renewed*, Mr. Hay's short and precise account of the most considerable part of the laws of Moses, in his *Relig. Philosophi*, p. 81, &c. contain a full answer to his lordship's observations upon this head.

We have next the conquest of Canaan compared to the Spaniards conquering of America. Answer: It appears by the history, that the Canaanites were not only gross idolaters, but were likewise defiled with the most abominable wickedness and most unnatural debaucheries. We should have heard no complaints, if they had been destroyed by a famine, pestilence, or a fire from heaven: I cannot see why the Governor of the world might not, with equal justice, make use of the Israelites to destroy them with their swords. Upon supposition that Joshua had a commission from God, all the difficulty relating to this point, immediately vanishes. It is taken for granted, that the cruelty exercis'd upon the

Canaanites is an unanswerable argument against a divine commission; which must rely upon this foundation, that Almighty God could never be supposed, consistently with justice, to employ one part of his creatures to punish another, when rebellious and incorrigible. This is a principle confuted by common experience, and cannot be maintained without denying God's dominion over his creatures, who doubtless has a right to punish them in what manner he may think agreeable to his wisdom, provided the punishment does not exceed the demerit of their crimes. All his lordship's observations about Huns, Goths, Vandals, and Spaniards, are nothing to the purpose, because they received no commission from God.

Upon the whole, I am ready to own that there are difficulties in the Old Testament: But this is no good reason why we should give it up, as the truth of its divine authority is established upon strong and satisfactory evidence. There are a great many difficulties in the book of nature, of which perhaps we cannot give a clear solution. But will any rational person conclude from hence, that we must deny the being of God, which is a truth demonstrated by the most evident principles of reason?

His lordship, in his first essay, which closes the third volume, endeavours to turn the notion of inspiration into ridicule, as something of a mysterious nature, which "can neither be proved *a priori*, or *a posteriori*: It cannot be proved *a priori*, because it is of a mysterious nature. It cannot admit of proof *a posteriori*, because the proofs produced for christian inspiration are not more decisive to christians, than those which the Mahometans bring of the same kind are to them." Answer: His lordship himself allows, that an extraordinary action of God in the human mind, which is the usual sense of the word inspiration, is not more inconceivable than the ordinary action of mind on body, and of body on mind. Then the possibility of inspiration must be admitted; and the single question is this, whether in fact there has been any inspiration. His lordship puts the christian revelation and the pretensions of Mahomet upon the same footing, and so very notably proves that there is no more truth in the supposed inspiration of the one than of the other: That is, the question is plainly begged. If Moses and the prophets, if Christ and his apostles had no better claim to a divine mission than Mahomet, it necessarily follows that the supposed inspiration of them all, is equally groundless. But the same arguments, which

prove the truth of christianity, undeniably prove the truth of inspiration. The prophecies of the Old and New Testament, which have been evidently fulfilled, plainly demonstrate that the prophets and apostles were inspired by God; so that we have extraordinary evidence for this extraordinary fact; an evidence, which I cannot find his lordship has so much as attempted to invalidate, by any thing I have seen.

I observe an express contradiction in his reasoning upon this point: In one place he argues against the possibility of inspiration, because he cannot conceive the manner of it; in another, which I have quoted above, he expressly allows the possibility of it. Surely, to imagine that the Almighty Creator, who has furnished his creatures with all their powers and faculties, should not be able to communicate any truths to them in an extraordinary way, must be thought something very insolent, if not blasphemous.

His lordship takes a great deal of pains to prove, that the soul of man is not a principle distinct from the body, and that the arguments urged by the most celebrated immaterialists, are not conclusive. His view is, to demolish the assurance of a future state, it being his avowed opinion that this present state is the whole of man's existence. I cannot help making this reflection upon this part of his lordship's scheme: How deeply are we obliged to the goodness of the one supreme God, who has, in the gospel, afforded us the most comfortable hopes of immortal life, in a way adapted to the lowest capacities; when we find by experience, that the most refined philosophers are so far from arriving at any certainty of a future state by the principles of reason, that they become absolute scepticks, with regard to this important point? However the question be determined as to the immateriality of the human soul, christianity is not at all affected by it. We have God's express promise for a glorious resurrection, which I will beg leave to observe has no more difficulty in it, than the producing us at first by the instrumentality of our parents.

I am persuaded that my lord Bolingbroke's writings will prove, at last, of great service to the cause of christianity, tho' they may do considerable mischief to many particular persons. They will oblige christian defenders to give up weak pretences, irrational arguments, and an attachment to many favourite points, introduced into the christian church by corrupt and wicked christians. It is to be hoped, that these writings will powerfully engage all

all those, who in earnest believe the christian Revelation, to lay aside all unnecessary altercations, and be solicitous only for the pure doctrine of Christ and his apostles. Let christians learn to manage their debates in the spirit of peace and charity, so strongly inculcated by their common master, and which is rendered so necessary by their common adversaries.

A new Method, made use of in Sweden, for preserving from Rust any Sort of Iron Work, &c. is exposed to the Air.

THEY take such a quantity of pitch and tar as they think they may then have occasion for, and mix up with it such a quantity of the best sort of foot as not to make it too thick for use. With this composition they paint or besmear all the parts of the iron work; for which purpose they make use of short, hard Brushes, because they must press pretty strongly upon the iron, in order to give it a sufficient quantity; and they always chuse to perform this operation in the spring time of the year, because the moderate heat of that season hardens the pitch so much, that it is never melted by the succeeding heats of the summer, but on the contrary acquires such a gloss as to look like varnish. This has been found by experience to preserve iron from rust much better than any sort of paint; and is as cheap as any that can be made use of.

Dulwich RECEIPT for an AGUE.

TAKE two ounces of Jesuits bark, finely powdered, and put into a quart bottle, and put a pint of brandy to it, and a pennyweight (that is, twenty-four grains) of cochineal, beaten very fine; shake it well together; and when the hot fit is gone off, take a small wine glass full of it, and every three hours after take another glass full, till you have taken it all. Be sure to shake it thick together every time you take it. If you have had the ague long, you may take another bottle. The bitterest and palest coloured bark is the best.

For the GRAVEL.

TAKE of broom-seed, finely ground, as much in quantity as will lie upon the surface of a shilling, in a gill of the best white port, morning and evening.

Conclusion of the STORY of a young Lady and her Guardian. (See p. 504.)

THUS far all things appear well and promising: But, as it happened to a certain great genius, who being at that ancient and laudable entertainment, where

Punch is the eternal hero of every performance, not knowing what was behind the curtain, and taking Punch for the author of all the smartness which he heard, and believed as proceeding from his mouth; he was so enamoured of his conversation, that he purchased him for the sake of being the standing bell-spirit of his table; but, alas! he was deceived. And, in the same manner, are many men deceived with specious appearances, taking that for one thing, which was meant for another; and all for the same reason, that this man mistook Punch for a wit, because they do not see the motives in one, nor the wires in another, which aduate both the man and the wood.

But, continued the gentleman who told this story, there was in the same village where Mr. Sharply lived, a young fellow, who was bound clerk to an attorney, whose father dying young, had left him a thousand pounds in money.

He was of a good figure, and had much animal vivacity, being by far the smartest person in the village; a beau to the extremity of country finery; his faced hat was cocked in the smartest taste, his wig little, and one single curl running round the bottom of it; he wore a white lapel-coat with a blue collar, a green faced waistcoat, scarlet breeches, white stockings, and the thinnest pumps that the shoemaker could devise, with an iron-headed oaken-stick in his hand, and a spaniel at his heels.

No young man had more gentleman-like accomplishments; he swore freely, gamed freely, and drank freely; he bred the best fighting-cocks in the neighbourhood, having in constant pay a fellow to steal the eggs from the walks of other gentlemen around the village. He kept a good horse, hunted much with a neighbouring squire, and never missed a horse-race within fifty miles of the place where he dwelt. In short, he minded every thing but one, which was his master's business; and had by this prodigal taste dissipated more than one half of his fortune.

This gentleman had cast his eyes on Miss Sucky, and had been in company with her more than once; but was totally prevented from carrying her off, which had not a little disconcerted his views.

The whole village, at least those fellows who helped to consume him, did not fail to tell him of the two above-mentioned visits; every thing in the country is a marriage, where two young people have seen one another more than once; and therefore they agreed, that this must be one

one between young Trueman and Miss Brightley.

D—mn me, says a fellow in company, I would have her yet for all the law, was I Mr. Smart (for this was the clerk's name) I would give old Sharply one half, and keep the other myself; half a loaf is better than no bread; he will touch, I know'en of old.

This shot of his companion hit the imagination of young Smart. In this affair he resembled marshal Villars, who took the advice of two citizens of Down, by which means he conquered the army of prince Eugene, and saved his country.

The better to effectuate this intended scheme, he took an occasion one day to speak to Mr. Sharply, something between jest and earnest; that if he would give his consent that he should address Miss Brightley, upon marriage they would divide the fortune between them.

This was the very overture which Sharply desired, and the very cause that had made him continue the visiting which was begun with Mr. Trueman. What, says he, Smart, do you imagine I will sell the girl? You do this to try me, I suppose?

Not I, says the young fellow, swearing an oath to bind it; if you will agree that I marry her, if I can gain her consent, you shall have half her fortune. Are you really in earnest, says Sharply—Yes, upon my soul, answers Smart. Why then, says Sharply, we must have a little more conversation on that head. Which conversation ended in this agreement, that the fortune should be divided between them.

After this time, young Smart found ways to see Miss Brightley in private, pretending that it was all unknown to the guardian. At the same time young Trueman repeated his visits, and grew much enamoured of the young lady: This Mr. Sharply beheld with no small concern, lest his proposals being made to his ward should frustrate this expectation of getting ten thousand pounds.

To free himself from this dilemma, he made a visit to Mr. Trueman, when, after having spent the day, he took occasion to speak to the old gentleman, and with much pretended affliction told him, there was too much reason to believe that young Smart had found the means to win Miss Brightley's affection; and farther added, I am afraid she is already in a situation which ought to follow matrimony, and not to precede it.

This intelligence startled Mr. Trueman, he could not help being sorry for so lovely a girl. Why, says Sharply, without

doubt, Sir, it is great pity; but what would you advise me to do in such a case? Why, really, says the old gentleman, I think, tho' young Smart is much beneath her in fortune, you should endeavour to marry them together, and save her reputation as much as possible.

A Sir, says Sharply, I am afraid I may be censured by the world, for this affair; but, I hope, you will have the goodness to declare, that I consulted you on this matter; indeed it grieves me much, for I thought to have settled her in the arms of your son, where I am convinced she would have been happy.

B Indeed, says the good man, I was entertaining hopes of that kind, but there is an end of all expectations of that nature. I am afraid how my son may receive this news, I am really concerned for him; for he certainly has conceived an affection for her, poor girl! she is young, and easily deluded.

C Mr. Sharply being retired, full with self-applause of his deep cunning; Mr. Trueman, the father, related the story to the son, who bore it with much pain, and sincerely wished he had never seen her: But, Sir, says he, do not imagine I impute this to your inclination to give me this young lady. I am persuaded, that it is not vice in her, which has been the cause of this indiscretion, but the D importunity of the young fellow; and that she would have made me a very good wife. I think, Sir, continued he, we judge too hardly of young ladies, who are deluded in this manner.

This master-stroke of policy in Sharply prevented young Trueman from ever seeing the young lady again; the guardian therefore treated her with more severity than before, and made her life as uneasy as he could; which behaviour in him threw her into the arms of young Smart, whom she loved the more as she wished more earnestly to avoid the other. And this ended in Sharply's consenting to marry her to him, and in dividing the money between the guardian and husband.

F Young Smart being possessed of ten thousand pounds, lived in a very profuse manner; he neglected no kind of diversion and pleasure, which the country could give him; but as London was a place he had never seen, he determined to pass a month in that city, and yet he did not chuse to take her with him, who had given him the power of enjoying it, and therefore he left her without much reluctance.

G During his time of being in London, he frequented every place of expence, and spent his nights in those innocent places of

accommodation, called Bagnios ; where he caught a disease which is generally to be found in those conveniencies of rendezvous ; and, at his return, communicated it to his wife. This accident terminated her days some short time after, not a little assisted by the mismanagement in treating it.

Thus ended the life of this lovely woman, who had been sold to this young rake by her guardian ; and I wish she may be the last which is treated in such a manner.

From the WORLD, Nov. 28.

I HEARD the other day, that Mr. Johnson's English dictionary, with a grammar and history of our language prefixed, will be published this winter, in two large volumes in folio.

I had long lamented, that we had no lawful standard of our language set up, for those to repair to, who might chuse to speak and write it grammatically and correctly : And I have as long wished, that either some one person of distinguished abilities would undertake the work singly, or that a certain number of gentlemen would form themselves, or be formed by the government, into a society for that purpose. The late ingenious Dr. Swift proposed a plan of this nature to his friend (as he thought him) the lord treasurer Oxford, but without success.

Many people have imagined, that so extensive a work would have been best performed by a number of persons, who should have taken their several departments, of examining, sifting, winnowing (I borrow this image from the Italian *crusca*) purifying, and finally, fixing our language, by incorporating their respective funds into one joint stock. But whether this opinion be true or false, I think the publick in general, and the republick of letters in particular, greatly obliged to Mr. Johnson, for having undertaken and executed so great and desirable a work. Perfection is not to be expected from man ; but if we are to judge by the various works of Mr. Johnson, already published, we have good reason to believe, that he will bring this as near to perfection as any one man could do. The plan of it, which he published some years ago, seems to me to be a proof of it. Nothing can be more rationally imagined, or more accurately and elegantly expressed.

The celebrated dictionaries of the Florentine and French academies owe their present size and perfection to very small beginnings. Some private gentlemen at Florence, and some at Paris, had met at each others houses to talk over and con-

der their respective languages ; upon which they published some short essays, which were the embryo's of those perfect productions, that now do so much honour to the two nations. Even Spain, which seems not to be the soil where, of late at least, letters have either prospered or been cultivated, has produced a dictionary, and a good one too, of the Spanish language, in six large volumes in folio.

I cannot help thinking it a sort of disgrace to our nation, that hitherto we have had no such standard to our language ; our dictionaries at present being more properly what our neighbours the Dutch and the Germans call theirs, *word-books*, than dictionaries in the superior sense of that title. All words, good and bad, are there jumbled indiscriminately together, insomuch, that the injudicious reader may speak and write as inelegantly, improperly and vulgarly as he pleases, by and with the authority of one or other of our *word-books*.

It must be owned, that our language is at present in a state of anarchy ; and hitherto, perhaps, it may not have been the worse for it. During our free and open trade, many words and expressions have been imported, adopted and naturalized from other languages, which have greatly enriched our own. Let it still preserve what real strength and beauty it may have borrowed from others, but let it not, like the Tarpeian maid, be overwhelmed and crushed by unnecessary foreign ornaments. The time for discrimination seems to be now come. Toleration, adoption and naturalization have run their lengths. Good order and authority are now necessary. But where shall we find them, and at the same time, the obedience due to them ? We must have recourse to the old Roman expedient in times of confusion, and chuse a dictator. Upon this principle I give my vote for Mr. Johnson to fill that great and arduous post. And I hereby declare, that I make a total surrender of all my rights and privileges in the English language, as a free-born British subject, to the said Mr. Johnson, during the term of his dictatorship. Nay more ; I will not only obey him, like an old Roman, as my dictator, but, like a modern Roman, I will implicitly believe in him as my pope, and hold him to be infallible while in the chair, but no longer. More than this he cannot well require ; for I presume, that obedience can never be expected when there is neither terror to enforce, nor interest to invite it.

I confess that I have so much honest English pride, or perhaps, prejudice about me, as to think myself more considerable for whatever contributes to the honour, the advantage, or the ornament of my native country. I have therefore a sensible pleasure in reflecting upon the rapid progress which our language has lately made, and still continues to make, all over Europe. It is frequently spoken, and almost universally understood, in Holland; it is kindly entertained as a relation in the most civilized parts of Germany; and it is studied as a learned language, tho' yet little spoke, by all those in France and Italy, who either have, or pretend to have, any learning.

The spreading the French language over most parts of Europe, to the degree of making it almost a universal one, was always reckoned among the glories of the reign of Lewis XIV. But be it remembered that the success of his arms first opened the way to it, tho' at the same time it must be owned, that a great number of most excellent authors who flourished in his time, added strength and velocity to its progress. Whereas our language has made its way singly by its own weight and merit, under the conduct of those great leaders, Shakespear, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Newton, Swift, Pope, Addison, &c. A nobler sort of conquest, and a far more glorious triumph, since graced by none but willing captives!

These authors, tho' for the most part but indifferently translated into foreign languages, gave other nations a sample of the British genius. The copies, imperfect as they were, pleased, and excited a general desire of seeing originals; and both our authors and our language soon became classical.

But a grammar, a dictionary, and a history of our language thro' its several stages were still wanting at home, and importunately called for from abroad. Mr. Johnson's labours will now, and, I dare say, very fully, supply that want, and greatly contribute to the farther spreading of our language in other countries. Learners were discouraged by finding no standard to resort to, and consequently thought it incapable of any. They will now be undeceived and encouraged.

There are many hints and considerations relative to our language, which I should have taken the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Johnson, had I not been convinced that they have equally occurred to him: But there is one, and a very material one it is, to which perhaps he may not have given all the necessary atten-

December, 1754.

tion. I mean the genteeler part of our language, which owes both its rise and progress to my fair countrywomen, whose natural turn is more to the copiousness, than to the correctness of diction. I would not advise him to be rash enough to prescribe any of those happy redundancies and luxuriancies of expression, with which they have enriched our language. They willingly inflict fetters, but very unwillingly submit to wear them. In this case his task will be so difficult, that I design, as a common friend, to propose in some future paper the means which appear to me the most likely to reconcile matters.

P. S. I hope that none of my courteous readers will upon this occasion be so uncourteous, as to suspect me of being a hired and interested puff of this work; for I most solemnly protest, that neither Mr. Johnson, nor any person employed by him, nor any bookseller or booksellers concerned in the success of it, have ever offered me the usual compliment of a pair of gloves or a bottle of wine; nor has even Mr. Doddsley, tho' my publisher, and, as I am informed, deeply interested in the sale of this dictionary, so much as invited me to take a bit of mutton with him.

We are assured that the above paper was wrote by a certain noble earl.

The humble ADDRESS of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy, of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, presented to his Majesty, on Tuesday, November 26. (See p. 522.)

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, beg leave to take this opportunity of our being convened by your royal command, to repeat the most cordial assurances of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your sacred person.

We have a strong and grateful sense of the happiness we have enjoyed during the whole course of your majesty's reign; under which the obedience of your subjects, and particularly of your faithful clergy, has, by the goodness of your majesty, been rendered a most easy duty.

Your majesty has made the laws and constitution the rule of your just and equal government; and is never better pleased, than when the same laws appear to be the measure of your people's loyalty.

The gracious assurances, which your majesty has so often given, and so religiously observed, that you would support

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the church of England, as by law established, not only lay us under the highest obligations to your majesty, but call upon us also to shew our thankfulness to God for so great and powerful a protector: And we are convinced how much it is incumbent upon us, to demonstrate to the world, by our doctrines and examples, that the protestant church of England has not its equal, for the purity of its faith, the wisdom of its constitution, the decent regularity of its worship, a steady and well-grounded zeal against the corruptions of popery, its loyalty and affection to its governors, and moderation and candour to those who have the misfortune to dissent from it.

Such is the spirit of our establishment; and in forming our conduct by it, we acquit ourselves of our duty to God, and to our country; and render ourselves as acceptable, as we are invariably faithful, to your majesty, and your illustrious house.

We see and lament the depravity of our times, evidenced beyond all former examples, not only by flagitious actions, but by the publication of writings which strike at the very vitals of all religion, and shake the foundation of civil government. We engage ourselves to your majesty, that we will exert ourselves to the utmost to maintain the honour of our most holy faith, by instilling the principles, and urging the great motives of it,

upon the consciences of men: By these means doing all in our power to preserve the peace and prosperity of the publick, and strengthen the hands of the magistrate in the execution of those good laws, which have been formed with so much wisdom against irreligion, profaneness, and dissoluteness of manners.

A Give us leave, Sir, to add our most ardent prayers to God, that he would extend your majesty's days to the longest period of human life; that he would bless and prosper all the branches of your royal family; and that, under a line of princes derived from yourself, this nation may be as secure, in future times, from the mischiefs of licentiousness, as it has been under your majesty's auspicious government, from the danger of oppression,

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer,

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

I THANK you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express against the increase of immorality, and the publication of impious writings, is highly commendable, and gives me great satisfaction.

It shall be my constant care, to discourage licentiousness and infidelity; to support the church of England, as by law established; and to protect all my subjects in the full enjoyment of their rights, both religious and civil.

SOLUTION to Mr. Hemmingway's Question, p. 363, which is general for all plain Triangles.

DRAW cd and rp parallel to AI , the perpendicular, also LS parallel to CB , the base; now, put $s = AI$ (in this case 24)

let $y = wb$, then $\frac{y}{b} = wa$, $\frac{by}{b} = ab$, and

$\frac{sy}{b} = am$, $s - x = AM$, $\therefore s : b :: s - x :$

$b - \frac{bx}{s} = cr = dp$, hence $\frac{bx}{s} = Cd + pB$;

$s - x - \frac{sy}{b} = Aa$; then, $s : b :: s - x - \frac{sy}{b} : b - \frac{bx}{s} - y = LS$. The ditch is composed of the Δ 's Ced , pB , LAS , parallelogram $derp$, parallelograms $brsa$, $Laws$,

i. e. $\frac{bx^2}{2s} + bx - \frac{bxx}{s} + \frac{byx}{b} + \frac{s-x-sy}{2} \times b - \frac{bx}{s}y + \frac{cyx}{b} = \frac{bs}{2} - \frac{xy^2}{2b}$,

the superficies of the ditch, and $\frac{bs}{2} - \frac{xy^2}{2b} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{xy^2}{3b}$ the quantity of earth, taken out of the ditch to raise the remainder $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard. From the first equation

$x = \frac{bs - ys}{b + c + e} = \frac{y^2 \times \frac{2}{3}}{b^2 - y^2}$ from the second, hence $y = 42,004740320$, $x = 1,599053939$

$aw = 25,2028441819$, $ab = 33,603792242$, and the area of the $\Delta was = 423,455569874$ $\square$ yards, quantity of earth taken out of the ditch = 282,303713 cubic yard. Q. E. D.

THOMAS TODD.

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From the WORLD, Dec. 5.

A Hint to Mr. JOHNSON, concerning a new Dictionary for the LADIES, being a Sequel to the former Paper.

SHOULD Mr. Johnson, by an act of power, banish and attain many of the favourite words and expressions, with which the ladies have so profusely enriched our language, he would excite the indignation of the most formidable, because the most lovely part of his readers; his dictionary would be condemned as a system of tyranny, and he himself, like the last Tarquin, run the risque of being deposed. So popular and so powerful is the female cause! On the other hand, should he, by an act of grace, admit, legitimate and incorporate into our language, those words and expressions, which, hastily begot, owe their birth to the incontinency of female eloquence; what severe censures might he not justly apprehend from the learned part of his readers, who do not understand complaisances of that nature?

For my own part, as I am always inclined to plead the cause of my fair fellow-subjects, I shall now take the liberty of laying before Mr. Johnson those arguments, which upon this occasion may be urged in their favour, as introductory to the compromise, which I shall humbly offer and conclude with.

Language is indisputably the more immediate province of the fair sex; there they shine, there they excel. The torrents of their eloquence, especially in the vituperative way, stun all opposition, and bear away in one promiscuous heap, nouns, pronouns, verbs, moods, and tenses. If words are wanting (which indeed happens but seldom) indignation instantly makes new ones; and I have often known four or five syllables, that never met one another before, hastily and fortuitously jumbled into some word of mighty import.

Nor is the tender part of our language less obliged to that soft and amiable sex; their love being at least as productive as their indignation. Should they lament in an involuntary retirement the absence of the adored object, they give new murmurs to the brook, new sounds to the echo, and new notes to the plaintive Philomela. But when this happy copiousness flows, as it often does, into gentle numbers, good gods! how is the poetical diction enriched, and the poetical licence extended! Even in common conversation, I never see a pretty mouth opening to speak, but I expect, and am

seldom disappointed, some new improvement of our language. I remember many very expressive words coined in that fair mint. I assisted at the birth of that most significant word, *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate laureat in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiscerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry; but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson, that *flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles, that commonly end in a definitive treaty.

I was also a witness to the rise and progress of that most important verb, *to fazz*; which if not of legitimate birth, is at least of fair extraction. As I am not sure that it has yet made its way into Mr. Johnson's literary retirement, I think myself obliged to inform him, that it is at present the most useful, and the most used word in our language; since it means no less than dealing twice together with the same pack of cards, for luck's sake, at Whist.

Not content with enriching our language by words absolutely new, my fair countrywomen have gone still farther, and improved it by the application and extension of old ones to various and very different significations. They take a word and change it, like a guinea into shillings for pocket money, to be employed in the several occasional purposes of the day. For instance, the adjective *easy* and its adverb *easily* mean any thing, and are the fashionable words of the most fashionable people. A fine woman (under this head I comprehend all fine gentlemen too, not knowing in truth where else to place them properly) is *easily* obliged, or *easily* offended, *easily* glad, or *easily* sorry. Large objects are *easily* great, small ones are *easily* little; and I had lately the pleasure to hear a fine woman pronounce, by a happy metonymy, a very small gold snuff-box that was produced in company, to be *easily* pretty, because it was so *easily* little. Mr. Johnson will do well to consider seriously, to what degree he will restrain the various and extensive significations of this great word.

Another very material point still remains to be considered; I mean the orthography of our language, which is at present very various and unsettled.

We have at present two very different orthographies, the *pedantic*, and the *polite*;

lite; the one founded upon certain dry and crabbed rules of etymology and grammar, the other singly upon the justness and delicacy of the ear. I am thoroughly persuaded that Mr. Johnson will endeavour to establish the former; and I perfectly agree with him, provided it can be quietly brought about. Spelling, as well as music, is better performed by book, than merely by the ear, which may be variously affected by the same sounds. I therefore most earnestly recommend to my fair countrywomen, and to their faithful, or faithless servants, the fine gentlemen of this realm, to surrender, as well for their own private, as for the publick utility, all their natural rights and privileges of mis-spelling, which they have so long enjoyed, and so vigorously exerted.

In return to this concession, I seriously advise Mr. Johnson to publish, by way of appendix to his great work, a genteel neological dictionary, containing those polite, tho' perhaps not strictly grammatical words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the *beau monde*. By such an act of toleration, who knows but he may, in time, bring them within the pale of the English language? The best Latin dictionaries have commonly a short supplemental one annexed, of the obsolete and barbarous Latin words, which pedants sometimes borrow to shew their erudition. Surely then my countrywomen, the enrichers, the patronesses, and the harmonizers of our language, deserve greater indulgence. I must also hint to Mr. Johnson, that such a small supplemental dictionary will contribute infinitely to the sale of the great one; and I make no question but that under the protection of that little work, the great one will be received in the genteelest houses. We shall frequently meet with it in ladies dressing rooms, lying upon the harpsichord, together with the knotting bag, and signor Di Giardino's incomparable concerto's; and even sometimes in the powder-rooms of our young nobility, upon the same shelf with their German flute, their powder mask, and their four-horse whip.

From the Letters concerning TASTE*, we shall now give our Readers the third Letter, as follows. (See p. 487.)

YOU have often heard me make true conjectures concerning a man's taste in morals, from the choice of his pictures, or the disposition of his gardens. This you at first thought a little whimsical, till repeated observation and experience confirmed, what I advanced in a former letter to you, that the same internal sense tastes for the three different powers in human nature; and from hence arises that correspondence betwixt the senses, imagination, and understanding of the same person. I had once an opportunity of observing, in some little excursions I made a few years ago, from a celebrated place in the north of England, with a mixed company, how variously the different places we saw affected every man in our party, according to the natural turn of his temper. We had among us an innamorato, much given to reading romances, who dwelt with uncommon rapture on a little rural place, called H —, where, it is said, the famous Sir Philip Sidney composed his *Arcadia*. Here enthusiasm seized our romantick lover, whilst the rest of our company felt only the calm sensation of pleasure. Nor was it long before it came in my turn to be not touched, but rapt, and to feel that ætherial glow of admiration, at the sight of a neighbouring villa to Scarborough. You know I love the comforts of domestick life, and the charms of contemplation in retirement; and rather would enjoy the heart-ennobling transport, which the discovery of any thing beneficial to mankind, or one charitable action could give me, than the supposed glories which all the royal robbers of the world ever plundered from their species. From this temper of mind, mixed with an admiration of ancient manners and ancient mythology, you will not wonder, that a place, which answers in miniature to Ælian's ravishing description of Tempe†, should thus warmly affect me. The place, I mean, is called E — Lodge. It is a small convenient

* Printed for R. and J. Doddsley, in Pall-Mall.

† The Thessalian Tempe is a place, situate between Olympus and Ossa; which are mountains of an exceeding great height; and look, as if they had once been joined, but were afterwards separated from each other, by some god, for the sake of opening in the midst that large plain, which stretches in length to about five miles, and in breadth a hundred paces, or in some parts more. Thro' the middle of this plain runs the Peneus, into which several lesser currents empty themselves, and, by the confluence of their waters, swell into a river of great size. This vale is abundantly furnished with all manner of arbors and resting places; not such as the art of human industry contrives, but with the bounty of spontaneous nature; ambitious, as it were, to make a shew of all her beauties, provided for the supply of this fair residence, in the very original

venient house, built in the Tuscan order, at the foot of two little hills, covered with woods and flowering shrubs, which for a considerable way attend the serpentinizing course of a clear cool rivulet; as if they meant to shade and protect with their branches the stream which runs in the valley betwixt them. I could not refrain from bursting forth, in a kind of poetical extasy, in the words of our admired poet,

“ Where gliding thro’ his daughter’s ho-
“ nour’d shades,

“ The south Peneus from his glassy flood
“ Reflects purpureal Tempe’s pleasant
“ scene. [“ powers,

“ Fair Tempe, haunt belov’d of Sylvan
“ Of nymphs, and sauns, where in the
“ golden age

“ They play’d in secret on the shady bank
“ With ancient Pan: While round their
“ choral steps [“ constant hand,

“ Young hours and genial gales with
“ Show’r’d odors, blossoms, show’r’d
“ ambrosial dews,

“ And spring’s Elysian bloom *.”

Believe me, Euphemius, the ancient Corybantes, when they heard the sacred flutes in their religious mysteries, could not feel or express more rapture than I did. Retrospection had carried me on the wings of imagination two thousand years back, and had placed me in the delightful regions of Thessaly. I know the sympathizing warmth of your imagination, therefore shall leave you to fancy the rest for me. However, such were my expressions of pleasure upon the occasion, that several of our company, who had not an unison of soul, began to regard my enthusiasm with a cool air of derision. The next day’s journey, how-

ever, afforded me an opportunity of making reprisals, and to pity many of our party for the joyful astonishment with which they were struck by the awkward magnificence of unmeaning grandeur. You know the many among mankind are affected only by prodigious actions and deeds of heroism in the moral world, and, according to my observation, have consequently a correspondent relish for the great and wonderful in the physical; Alexander, Cæsar, and Pyrrhus, are their adored images in the one; and castles, mausoleums, pyramids, mountains, immense plains, and cataracts in the other. How natural then was it for those who could pass over the paradise of our English Tempe without emotion, to gape their silent wonder at H — Castle! I desire you would minutely observe, the next time you take a mixed company into your elegant collection of pictures, and read their characters by the choice of their pieces. The revengeful will find great excellence in your Apollo slaying the unfortunate Marsyas; the man, who is subject to be discomposed by violent passions, will select out one of Vandervelt’s storms to amuse himself with; and the eyes of those, who are ennobled by filial piety and the delightful sympathy of pity, will draw a tear of pleasure over your Roman Charity.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Dec. 12.

Mr. Town,

IT is whimsical to observe the mistakes that we country gentlemen are led into at our first coming to town. We are induced to think, and indeed truly, that your fine ladies are composed of different materials from our rural ones; since,

original structure and formation of the place. For there is plenty of ivy shooting forth in it, which flourishes and grows so thick, that, like the generous and leafy vine, it crawls up the trunks of tall trees, and twisting its foliage round their arms and branches, becomes almost incorporated with them. The flowering smilax also is there in great abundance; which running up the acclivities of the hills, and spreading the close texture of its leaves and tendrils on all sides, perfectly covers and shades them; so that no part of the bare rock is seen; but the whole is hung with the verdure of a thick, interwoven herbage, presenting the most agreeable spectacle to the eye. Along the level of the plain, there are frequent tufts of trees, and long continued ranges of arching bowers, affording the most grateful shelter from the heat of summer; which are further relieved by the frequent streams of clear and fresh water, continually winding thro’ it. The tradition goes, that these waters are peculiarly good for bathing, and have many other medicinal virtues. In the thickets and bushes of this dale, are numberless singing birds every where fluttering about, whose warblings take the ear of passengers, and cheer the labours of their way thro’ it. On the banks of the Peneus, on either side, are dispersed irregularly, those resting places, before spoken of; while the river itself glides thro’ the middle of the laun, with a soft and quiet course; overhung with the shades of trees, planted on its borders, whose intermingled branches keep off the sun, and furnish the opportunity of a cool and temperate navigation upon it. The worship of the gods, and the perpetual fragrant of sacrifices and burning odors, further consecrate the place, &c. [Ælian. Var. Hist. lib. 3. cap. 1. as translated by the ingenious author of *An English Commentary and Notes on Horace’s Epistle to Augustus*, &c.]

* *Akinside’s Pleasure of Imagination*, Book I,

Since, tho' they sleep all day and rake all night, they still remain as fresh and ruddy as a parson's daughter, or a farmer's wife. At other times we are apt to wonder, that such delicate creatures, as they appear, should yet be so much proof against cold, as to look as rosy in January as in June, and even in the sharpest weather to be very unwilling to approach the fire. I was at a loss to account for this unalterable hue of their complexions: But I soon found, that beauty was not more peculiar to the air of St. James's than of York; and that this perpetual bloom was not native, but imported from abroad. Not content with that red and white which nature gave, your belles are reduced (as they pretend) to the necessity of supplying the flush of health with the rouge of vermilion, and giving us Spanish wool for English beauty.

The very reason alledged for this fashionable practice is such, as (if they seriously considered it) the ladies would be ashamed to mention. "The late hours they are obliged to keep, render them such *perfect frights*, that they would be as loath to appear without paint as without cloaths." This, it must be acknowledged, is too true: But would they suffer their fathers or their husbands to wheel them down for one month to the old mansion-house, they would soon be sensible of the change, and perceive how much the early walk exceeds the late assembly. The vigils of the card-table have spoiled many a good face; and I have known a beauty stick to the mid-night rubbers, till she has grown as homely as the Queen of Spades. There is nothing more certain in all Hoyle's cases, than that whist and late hours will ruin the finest set of features; but if the ladies would give up their routes for the healthy amusements of the country, I will venture to say their carmine would be then as useless as their artificial nose-gays.

A moralist might talk to them of the heinousness of this practice, since all deceit is criminal, and painting is no better than looking a lye. And should they urge, that nobody is deceived by it, he might add, that the plea for admitting it is then at an end, since few are yet arrived at that height of French politeness, as to dress their cheeks in publick, and to profess wearing vermilion as openly as powder. But I shall content myself with using an argument more likely to prevail; and such I trust will be the assurance, that this practice is highly disagreeable to the men. What must be the mortification, and what the disgust of the lover, who

goes to bed to a bride as blooming as an angel, and finds her in the morning as wan and yellow as a corpse? For marriage soon takes off the mask; and all the resources of art, all the mysteries of the toilet, are then at an end. He that is thus wedded to a cloud instead of a Juno, may well be allowed to complain, but without relief; for this is a custom, which, once admitted, so tarnishes the skin, that it is next to impossible ever to retrieve it. Let me therefore caution those young beginners, who are not yet discoloured past redemption, to leave it off in time, and endeavour to procure and preserve by early hours, that unaffected bloom, which art cannot give, and which only age or sickness can take away.

Our beauties were formerly above making use of so poor an artifice: They trusted to the lively colouring of nature, which was heightened by temperance and exercise; but our modern belles are obliged to retouch their cheeks every day, to keep them in repair. We were then as superior to the French in the assembly as in the field; but since a trip to France has been thought a requisite in the education of our ladies as well as gentlemen, our polite females have thought fit to dress their faces as well as their heads *à la mode de Paris*. I am told, that when an English lady is at Paris, she is so surrounded with false faces, that she is herself obliged (if she would not appear singular) to put on the mask. But who would exchange the brilliancy of the diamond for the faint lustre of French paste? And for my part, I would as soon expect, that an English beauty at Morocco would japan her face with lamp-black, in complaisance to the sable beauties of that country. Let the French ladies whitewash and plaister their fronts, and lay on their colours with a trowel; but these dawblings of art are no more to be compared to the genuine glow of a British cheek, than the coarse streaks of the painter's brush can resemble the native veins of the marble. This contrast is placed in a proper light in Mr. Addison's fine epigram on lady Manchester; which will serve to convince us of the force of undissembled beauty.

When haughty Gallia's dames, that spread
O'er their pale cheeks a lifeless red,
Beheld this beauteous stranger there,
In native charms divinely fair,
Confusion in their looks they show'd,
And with unborrow'd blushes glow'd.

I think, Mr. Town, you might easily prevail on your fair readers to leave off this

this unnatural practice, if you could once thoroughly convince them, that it impairs their beauty instead of improving it. A lady's face, like the coats in the *Tale of a Tub*, if left to itself, will wear well; but if you offer to load it with foreign ornaments, you destroy the original ground.

Among other matter of wonder on my first coming to town, I was much surprised at the general appearance of youth among the ladies. At present there is no distinction in their complexions between a beauty in her teens, and a lady in her grand climacterick: Yet at the same time I could not but take notice of the wonderful variety in the face of the same lady. I have known an olive beauty on Monday grow very ruddy and blooming on Tuesday, turn pale on Wednesday, come round to the olive hue again on Thursday; and, in a word, change her complexion as often as her gown. I was amazed to find no old aunts in this town, except a few unfashionable people, whom nobody knows; the rest still continuing in the zenith of their youth and health, and falling off, like timely fruit, without any previous decay. All this was a mystery that I could not unriddle, till on being introduced to some ladies, I unluckily improved the hue of my lips at the expense of a fair one, who unthinkingly had turned her cheek; and found that my kisses were given, like those of Pyramus, thro' a wall. I then found, that this surprising youth and beauty was all counterfeit; and that (as Hamlet says) "God had given them one face, and they had made themselves another."

I have mentioned the accident of my carrying off half a lady's face by a salute, that your courtly dames may learn to put on their faces a little tighter; but as for my own daughters, while such fashions prevail, they shall still remain in Yorkshire. There, I think, they are pretty safe; for this unnatural fashion will hardly make its way into the country, as this rumped complexion would not stand against the rays of the sun, and would inevitably melt away in a country dance. The ladies have, indeed, been always the greatest enemies to their own beauty, and seem to have a design against their own faces. At one time the whole countenance was eclipsed in a black velvet mask; at another it was blotted with patches; and at present it is crusted over with the blaster of Paris. In those battered belles, who still aim at conquest, this practice is in some sort excusable; but it is surely as ridiculous in a young lady to give up beauty for paint, as it would be to draw

a good set of teeth merely to fill their places with a row of ivory.

Indeed, so common is this fashion among the young as well as the old, that when I am in a groupe of beauties, I consider them as so many pretty pictures; looking about me with as little emotion, as I do at Hudson's: And if any thing fills me with admiration, it is the judicious arrangement of the tints, and the delicate touches of the painter. Art very often seems almost to vye with nature; but my attention is too frequently diverted, by considering the texture and hue of the skin beneath; and the picture fails to charm, while my thoughts are engrossed by the wood and canvass.

The LIFE of Mr. JOHN GAY, with his HEAD curiously engraved.*

MR. John Gay was descended of an ancient family in Devonshire, and educated at Barnstaple free-school. He had a small fortune at his disposal, and was bred a mercer in the Strand; but such employments not suiting his extraordinary genius, he wholly relinquished them, and applied himself to poetry.

About 1712, he was made secretary to the dutchess of Monmouth, and remained in that station till he went over to Hanover, in the beginning of 1714, with the earl of Clarendon, who was sent thither by Queen Anne, upon whose demise he returned to England, and lived in the highest esteem and friendship with persons of the first quality and genius. The following is the beginning of a letter addressed to Mr. Gay, on his arrival from Hanover, by Mr. Pope, dated Sept. 23, 1714.

Dear GAY,

Welcome to your native soil! welcome to your friends, thrice welcome to me! Whether returned in glory, blessed with court interest, the love and familiarity of the great, and filled with agreeable hopes; or melancholy with dejection, contemplative of the changes of fortune, and doubtful for the future: Whether returned a triumphant Whig, or a desponding Tory, equally all hail! equally beloved and welcome to me! if happy, I am to share in your elevation; if unhappy, you have still a warm corner in my heart, and a retreat at Binfield in the worst of times at your service. If you are a Tory, or thought so by any man, I know it can proceed from nothing but your gratitude to a few people, who endeavoured to serve you, and whose politicks were never your concern. If you are a Whig, as I rather hope, and as I think your principles and mine, as brother poets, had ever

a bias to the side of liberty, I know you will be an honest man, and an inoffensive one. Upon the whole, I know you are incapable of being so much on either side, as to be good for nothing. Therefore, once more, whatever you are, or in whatever state you are, all hail!

In 1724, Mr. Gay's tragedy, intitled *The Captives*, which he had the honour to read in manuscript to Q. Caroline, then princess of Wales, was acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

In 1726, he published his *Fables*, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland, and the next year he was offered the place of gentleman usher to one of the youngest princesses, which, by reason of some slight shewn him at court, he refused. He wrote several pieces of humour with great success, as *The Shepherd's Week*, *Trivia*, *The What d'ye call it*, and the *Beggars Opera*, which was acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 1728.

The author of the notes on this line of the *Dunciad*, B. III. l. 326,

Gay dies unpension'd with a hundred friends,

observes, that this Opera was a piece of satire, which hits all tastes and degrees of men, from those of the highest quality to the very rabble. That verse of Horace, *Præmies populi arripuit populumque tributum*, could never be so justly applied as in this case. The vast success of it was unprecedented, and almost incredible. What is related of the wonderful effects of the ancient musick, or tragedy, hardly came up to it. Sophocles and Euripides were less followed and famous; it was acted in London 63 days uninterrupted, and renewed the next season with equal applause. It spread into all the great towns of England, was played in many places to the 30th and 40th time; at Bath and Bristol 50. It made its progress into Wales, Scotland and Ireland, where it was performed 24 days together. It was lastly acted in Minorca. The fame of it was not confined to the author only; the ladies carried about with them the favourite songs of it in fans; and houses were furnished with it in screens. The girl who acted *Polly*, till then obscure, became all at once the favourite of the town, her pictures were engraved, and sold in great numbers; her life written; books of letters and verses to her published; and pamphlets made even of her sayings and jests. Furthermore, it drove out of England, for that season, the Italian opera, which had carried all before it for 10 years; that idol of the no-

bility and the people, which Mr. Dennis, by the labours and outcries of a whole life, could not overthrow, was demolished by a single stroke of this gentleman's pen.

The astonishing success of the *Beggars Opera* induced our author to add a second part, in which, however, he was disappointed both in profit and fame. His opera, intitled *Polly*, designed as a sequel of the former, was prohibited by the lord chamberlain from being represented on the stage, when every thing was ready for its rehearsal, but was soon after printed, to which the author had a very large subscription; which amply recompensed any loss he might receive from its not being acted. Tho' this was called the sequel to the *Beggars Opera*, it was allowed by his best friends, scarce to be of a piece with the first part, being, in every particular, infinitely beneath it.

Besides the works we have already mentioned, Mr. Gay wrote several poems printed in London in 2 vols. 12mo.

A Comedy called *The Wife of Bath*, first acted 1715, and afterwards revised, altered, and represented at the theatre royal in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Three hours after Marriage, a comedy; acted at the theatre-royal, in which he was assisted by Pope and Arbuthnot, but had the mortification to see this piece very ill received, if not damned the first night.

He wrote likewise *Achilles*, an opera; acted at the theatre in Covent-Garden. This was brought on the stage after his death, and the profits were given to his sisters.

After experiencing many vicissitudes of fortune, and being for some time chiefly supported by the liberality of the duke and dutchess of Queensberry, he died at their house in Burlington gardens, of violent inflammatory fever, in December, 1732, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey, by his noble benefactors just mentioned, with the following epitaph written by Mr. Pope, who had the sincerest friendship for him on account of his amiable qualities.

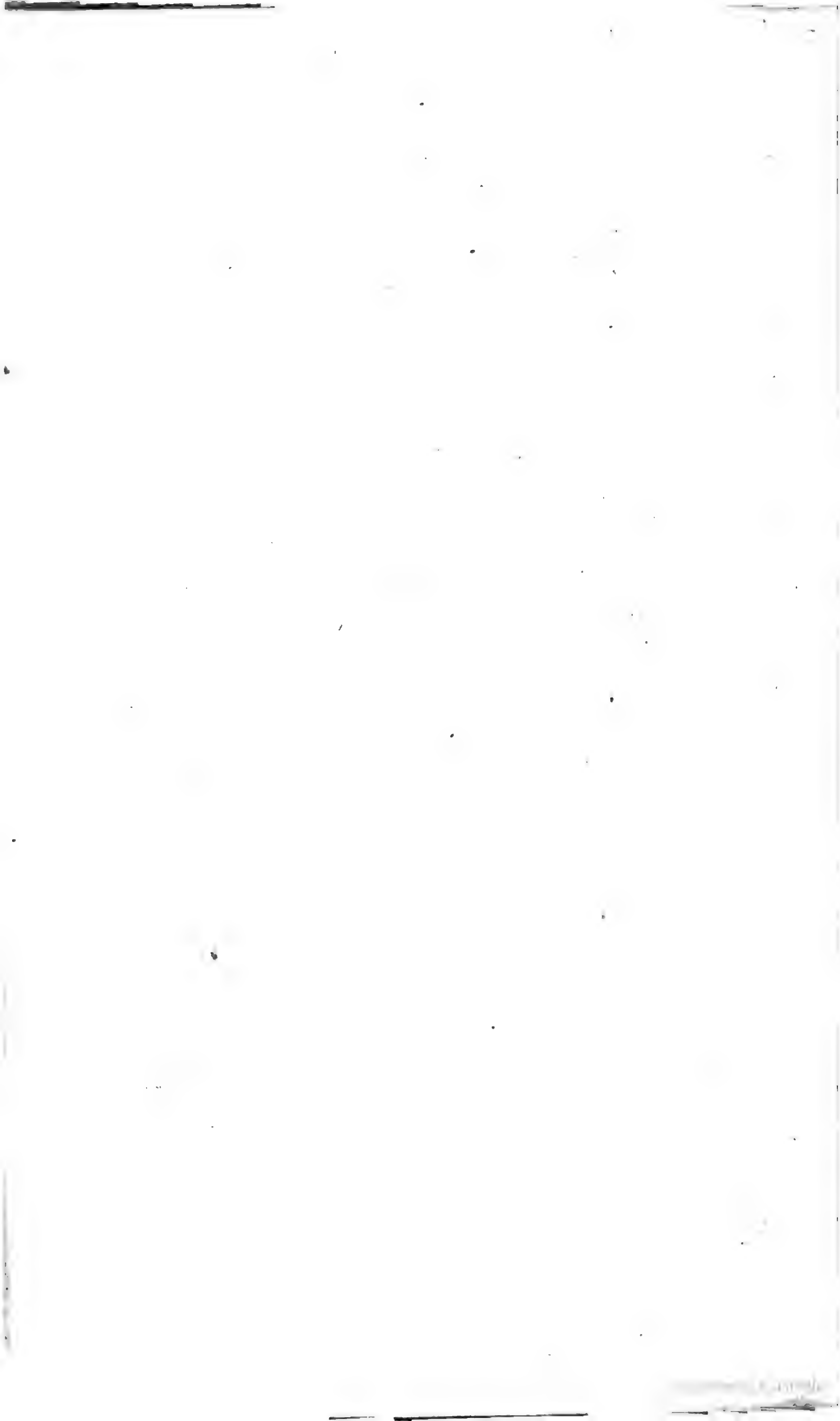
Of manners gentle, of affection mild;
In wit a man, simplicity a child;
Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted even amongst the great;
A safe companion, and an easy friend,
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end,
These are thy honours; not that here
thy bust
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy
But that the worthy and the good shall
say,
Striking their pensive bosoms—Here
Then

For the Lond:Mag:



Mr. Gay .

Printed for R. Baldwin in Peter Nostr-Road .



Then follows this farther inscription.

Here lie the ashes of Mr. John Gay;
The warmest friend;
The most benevolent man:
Who maintained
Independency
In low circumstances of fortune;
Integrity
In the midst of a corrupt age;
And that equal serenity of mind,
Which conscious goodness alone can give
Thro' the whole course of his life.

Favourite of the muses
He was led by them to every elegant art;
Refined in taste,
And fraught with graces all his own:
In various kinds of poetry
Superior to many,
Inferior to none,
His works continue to inspire
What his example taught,
Contempt of folly, however adorned;
Detestation of vice, however dignified;
Reverence of virtue, however disgraced.

Charles and Catherine, duke and duchess
of Queensberry, who loved this excellent
man living, and regret him dead, have
caused this monument to be erected to his
memory.

Mr. Gay's moral character seems to
have been very amiable. He was of
an affable sweet disposition, generous in
his temper, and pleasant in his conver-
sation. His chief failing was an ex-
cessive indolence, without the least know-
ledge of oeconomy; which often sub-
jected him to wants he needed not other-
wise have experienced. Dean Swift in
many of his letters entreated him, while
money was in his hands, to buy an an-
nuity, lest old age should overtake him
unprepared; but Mr. Gay never thought
proper to comply with his advice, and
chose rather to throw himself upon pa-
tronage, than secure a competence, as the
dean wisely advised. As to his genius,
it would be superfluous to say any thing
here, his works are in the hands of every
reader of taste, and speak for themselves;
we know not whether we can be justified
in our opinion, but we beg leave to ob-
serve, that of all Mr. Gay's performances,
his Pastorals seem to have the highest
finishing; they are perfectly Dorick; the
characters and dialogue are naturally and
rurally simple; the language is admirably
suited to the persons, who appear delight-
fully rustick.

December, 1754.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you can spare room in your useful
collection, I think, you should give
your readers some part of what has been
said by the learned bishop of Clogher,
in his *Vindication of the Histories of the Old
and New Testament*, lately published; there-
fore have sent you the two following ex-
tracts, with a short addition of my own
to each.

The bishop begins with the New Testa-
ment, and observes, that, where the
proof of a matter of fact depends upon
testimony, the highest degree of proof
that can be given, hath been reduced,
by one of the strictest reasoners * of the
last age, to the consideration of these six
particulars. 1st, The number of wit-
nesses. 2d, Their integrity. 3d, Their
skill. 4th, The design of the author,
where it is a testimony out of a book
cited. 5th, The consistency of the parts
and circumstances of the relation. And,
6th, Contrary testimonies.

And after having gone through the first
five, his lordship proceeds thus:

Having thus considered the consistency
of the parts, and the circumstances of the
history of the life of Jesus, as related by
the four Evangelists, we come now to
the sixth and last criterion, by which the
truth of this history is to be tried, which
is, the contrary testimonies. And under
this head I am sure it does not appear,
that any have ever been produced, which
will in the least, invalidate their testimony.

Whereas, if the adversaries of Christia-
nity, who lived at that time, when the
Gospels were written, had not been sure,
that those things were really true, as
they are really set down, we may be cer-
tain that, as they wanted not abilities,
so neither would they have wanted in-
clinations to have exposed them.

But if the evidence of those persons
who were bred up in a contrary opinion,
and continued to be adversaries to christia-
nity until they were advanced in years,
altho' afterwards convinced of their er-
rors, may be comprehended under the
character of contrary testimony; then
some of the strongest proofs, which are
to be produced for the corroborating
and confirming of the truth of the history,
as related by these four Evangelists, are
of this kind: For of this sort were all
the early converts to Christianity: But,
in particular, Paul of Tarsus; who was
at first not only not a friend to Christia-
nity, but a bitter enemy to it; persecuting
the church, and binding and delivering into
prison

A B

prison both men and women : Whose Epistles are come down to our hands, giving an account of his conversion ; and the history of the principal part of whose life is likewise still extant, in the book intitled, The Acts of the Apostles, written by his companion Luke, who is one of the four Evangelists.

But, if under the head of contrary testimonies, those only are to be comprehended, who lived and died of a contrary persuasion ; we have great reason to lament the loss of that account, which Pontius Pilate sent to Tiberius Cæsar, the then Roman emperor, of the transactions which passed during his government of Judæa. For that Jesus was mentioned in it in an extraordinary manner, we have great reason to believe, from the works of Justin Martyr, who lived about a hundred years after the death of Jesus, and who appealed to this record for the truth of what he affirmed in favour of Jesus, in his Apology for the Christian religion, which he dedicated * to the emperor Antoninus, to the Cæsars his sons, and to the whole senate and people of Rome ; and which he delivered in, being then an inhabitant of that city himself.

The works, however, of Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dion Cassius, all heathen writers, are come down to our hands, and they confirm that circumstance mentioned by the four Evangelists, of an order being issued from Augustus Cæsar, that the whole empire should be taxed. And Tacitus † particularly mentions, that in the reign of Tiberius when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judæa, Jesus was brought in judgment before him, condemned and crucified. And both he ‡ and Suetonius § mention the current report ¶ then prevalent, that some person coming out of Judæa should obtain the dominion of the earth. Which, although they, as well as Josephus, as lord Bolingbroke ** observes, were mistaken in the application of it to the then reigning Roman emperors, who had been in Judæa, is an undoubted proof, however, that there was a general expectation, which prevailed about that time, of some extraordinary person appearing in Judæa. And whence should this report arise, but from the prophetick writings of the Jews, which gave them expectations of the coming of the Messiah about that time, whom they, as well as the aforementioned historians, at first falsely understood to be a temporal prince, and a triumphant worldly hero ?

And I think I may venture to affirm, that where any heathen writers have

mentioned any of the particulars which are recorded by the four Evangelists, instead of contradicting them, they always confirm their testimony.

But, it is not to be wondered at, if many instances may not be produced of this nature. First, because there were few or no historians who lived in Judæa, where these transactions happened. And, secondly, because the actions performed by Jesus are not such, as are the proper subjects of history ; which concerns itself more with politicks than religion. But where the subject of any of the prophane historians had led them to treat about those affairs which referred to the history of Jesus, there we always find a remarkable confirmation of the veracity of these four Evangelists, without any one instance that I have ever yet heard of to the contrary.

Even Celsus, Julian, Porphyry, and Hierocles, who were all not only Pagans, but professed enemies of Christianity, acknowledge the matters of fact, and allow the miracles recorded of Jesus to have been performed ; but only deny them to have been done by the power of God, and ascribe them to the power of art-magick.

To what his lordship has said upon this subject I shall add from Suetonius, that when Vespasian was at Alexandria, preparing for his expedition to Italy against Vitellius, a blind man and a lame man came to him, begging he would cure them, and averring their having been sold by their god Serapis in a dream, that if he would spit upon the blind man's eyes it would restore him to his sight, and if he would touch the lame man's leg with his foot it would restore him to the use of his limb : That Vespasian was at last with some difficulty prevailed on to try the experiment ; and that it instantly succeeded as had been foretold ††.

Now I do not in the least doubt but that this was an imposition ; and that these two men had been hired on purpose, the one to pretend blindness and the other lameness, in order to be thus miraculously cured by the emperor, who was then taking every method he could think of to recommend himself to his troops, on whom he relied for establishing him upon the imperial throne at Rome. But then I think it a certain proof, that some such miraculous cures had then lately been performed in that or the neighbouring country ; and that this was believed not only by the people of the country, but by the generality of the Roman soldiers who had been serving under Vespasian's

* Euseb. Eccl. Hist. v. iv. c. 11, 12. † Tacit. Annal. l. xv. sect. 44. ‡ Tacit. Hist. l. v. § Suet. l. viii. sect. 4. ¶ Porphyrius de summo. ** Let. III. p. 91. †† Suet. l. x. § 10.

asian's command, particularly in Judæa and the neighbouring country; for among them it chiefly was his business to propagate an opinion, that he was endued with something more than human power; and tho' all the preceding emperors had effected the same, yet none of them before him took this method to propagate the opinion, because such miraculous effects had never been heard of before Christ appeared in the world.

This I therefore take to be a stronger eathen testimony, that such miracles were wrought as are recorded by the Evangelists, than if the fact had been related in express words by any one of their historians; for such an opinion could not generally have prevailed in the Roman army, unless great numbers of the soldiers had seen those miraculous cures performed, or had frequently had an account of them, from a multitude of persons upon whose judgment and veracity they could entirely depend: And unless such an opinion had generally prevailed among the Roman soldiers, Vespasian could never have thought of recommending himself to them by such means.

The other Extract, &c. in our Appendix.]

THE WORLD of Dec. 19, contains a very humorous satire on our modern politeness; and after giving several particulars on that subject, proceeds thus:

We are not only well-bred in common intercourse, but our very crimes are transfused with such a softness of manners, that tho' they may *injure*, they are sure never to *affront* our neighbour. Robbery, considering how very frequent it is become, would really grow a nuisance to society, if the professors of it had not taken all imaginable precautions to make it as civil a commerce, as gaming, conveyancing, toad-eating, pimping, or any of the money-inveigling arts. A highwayman would be reckoned a brute, a monster, if he had not all manner of attention not to frighten the ladies; and none of the great Mr. Nash's laws are more sacred, than that of restoring any favourite hawble to which a robbed lady has a particular partiality. Now turn your eyes to France. No people upon earth have less of the *seigneurie* *niure* than their handitti. No Tartar has less *douceur* in his manner than a French highwayman. They take your money without making you a bow, and your life without making you an apology.

An acquaintance of mine was robbed a few years ago, and very near shot thro' the head by the going off of the pistol of the accomplished Mr. M Lean; yet the whole

affair was conducted with the greatest good-breeding on both sides. The robber, who had only taken a purse this way, because he had that morning been disappointed of marrying a great fortune, no sooner returned to his lodgings, than he sent the gentleman two letters of excuses, which, with less-wit than the epistles of Voiture, had no times more natural and easy politeness in the turn of their expression. In the postscript, he appointed a meeting at Tyburn at 12 at night, where the gentleman might purchase again any trifles he had lost; and my friend has been blamed for not accepting the rendezvous, as it seemed liable to be construed by ill-natured people into a doubt of the honour of a man, who had given him all the satisfaction in his power, for having unluckily been near shooting him thro' the head.

The Lacedæmonians were the only people, except the English, who seem to have put robbery on a right foot; and I have often wondered how a nation, that had delicacy enough to understand robbing on the highway, should at the same time have been so barbarous, as to esteem poverty, blackbroth, and virtue! We had no highwaymen, that were men of fashion, till we had exploded plum-porridge.

But of all the gentlemen of the road, who have conformed to the manners of the Great World, none seem to me to have carried true politeness so far as a late adventurer, whom I beg leave to introduce to my readers, under the title of the Visiting Highwayman. This refined person made it a rule to rob none but people he visited; and whenever he designed an impromptu of that kind, dressed himself in a rich suit, went to the lady's house, asked for her, and not finding her at home, left his name with her porter, after inquiring which way she was gone. He then followed, or met her, on her return home; proposed his demands, which were generally for some favourite ring or snuff-box that he had seen her wear, and which he had a mind to wear for her sake; and then letting her know that he had been to wait on her, took his leave with a cool bow, and without scampering away, as other men of fashion do from a visit with really the appearance of having stole something.

As I do not doubt but such of my fair readers, as propose being at home this winter, will be impatient to send this charming smuggler (Charles Fleming by name) a card for their assemblies, I am sorry to tell them, that he was hanged last week.



1.
The parson so grave,
Says your soul he will save,
And point the right way from the wrong;
After piously teaching,
And long winded preaching,
He puts off his flock with a song, &c.

2.
The doctor he fills
You with bolus and pills,
With assurance to make you live long;
But believe me 'tis true,
The guinea's in view,
And the rest is all but a song, &c.

3.
The surgeon so bold,
His lancet doth hold,
And flashes your body along;
Small wounds he enlarges,
To swell up your charges,
His art like the rest is a song, &c.

4.
The soldier he rattles,
Of sieges and battles,
And actions that he's been among;
His preferment and spirit,
Are both like his merit,
You see they are bought for a song, &c.

5.
The master he cries,
See the clouds how they rise,
Up aloft, my brisk lads, it blows strong;

Boy, make us some slip,
And I'll warrant the ship
Will soon reach his port, is his song.

6.
Vers'd in quirks and in quibbles,
The lawyer he scribbles
And moves his mellifluous tongue,
'Twixt a demur and vacation,
He'll raise expectation
Then sink your estate to a song, &c.

7.
The merchant is bent,
On his twenty per cent.
To him journal and ledger belong;
Commission with charges,
His profit enlarges
'Till his balance may end in a song, &c.

8.
With powder and lace,
And effeminate face,
The gay top behold strutting along;
Just arriv'd from his travels,
At nothing he levels,
But just at a dance and a song, &c.

9.
The gentle coquet,
She's all in a fret,
In the morn if her toilet be wrong;
The whole day she will pass,
To consult her dear glass,
And at night die away with a song, &c.

11.
The surly old prude,
She will say you are rude,
For the bliss tho' she secretly long,
But take her aside,
You may manage her pride,
And her virtue bring down to a song, &c.

12.
The courtier he smiles,
At the time he beguiles,
And feeds you with promises long;

He squeezes your hand,
And calls you his friend,
Tho' he means nothing more than a song, &c.

13.
Then let us be jolly,
Drive hence melancholly,
Since we are brave fellows among,
Taste life as it passes,
And fill up our glasses,
And each honest blade sing a song, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE. The DRINKING GERMAN.



The first and second couple foot it and hands across quite round $\equiv$, cast off, one couple hands round with the third couple $\equiv$, the first and second couple leads up to the top, foot it, and turn your partners $\equiv$, the second couple leads back, all four turn till the first couple be in the second couples places $\equiv$.

Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1754.

ODE to SPRING.

By a LADY.

YOUTH of the year! delightful spring,
Thy blest return on genial wing
Inspires my languid lays;
No more I sleep in sloth supine,
While all creation at thy shrine
Its annual tribute pays.

Escap'd from winter's freezing pow'r
Each blossom greets thee, and each flow'r;
And, foremost of the train,
By nature (artless handmaid) prest,
The snowdrop comes in lily'd vest
Prophetick of thy reign.

The lark now strains her tuneful throat
And ev'ry loud, and sprightly note
Calls echo from her cell;
Be warn'd, ye maids, that listen round:
A beauteous nymph became a sound,
The nymph who lov'd too well.

The bright hair'd sun, with warmth benign
Bids tree, and shrub, and swelling vine
Their infant buds display;
Again the streams refresh the plains,
Which winter bound in icy chains,
And sparkling blest his ray.

Life-giving zephyrs breathe around
And instant glows th' enamell'd ground
With nature's varied hues;

Not so returns our youth decay'd,
Alas! nor air, nor sun, nor shade
The spring of life renews.

The sun's too quick revolving beam
Apace dissolves the human dream,
And brings the appointed hour;
Too late we catch his parting ray
And mourn the idly wasted day,
No longer in our pow'r.

Then happiest he, whose lengthen'd fight
Pursues by virtue's constant light
A hope beyond the skies;
Where frowning winter ne'er shall come,
But rosy spring for ever bloom,
And suns eternal rise.

A DREAM.

THE star of eve (the lamp of day re-
mov'd)
Illum'd the western borders of the skies,
Conspicuous leader of the spangled train;
When down by Eden's banks I lately
stray'd,
To vent the sorrows of a love-sick mind:
The moon's resplendent orb, with lustre
mild, [stream,
Danc'd, quivering, on the purling of the
And deck'd the meadows in a silver robe:
The rural musick from the neighbouring
fields, [sung,
While Damon tun'd his pipe, or jovial
To

To please his listening mistress, struck my ears.

The feather'd choir had ceas'd in every
All but the wood-lark had sunk down to rest;

She sleepless, sprightly, scorn'd the humble
And pois'd in air in softly soothing notes,
Sweet warbler! pour'd a flood of har-
mony,

Inferior scarce to Philomela's strains.
Such musick struck the ears, such scenes
the sight,

Delicious entertainment once! but now,
Stript of their charms, they all conspir'd
in vain

T'engage a heart before engag'd to love.
For still my soul o'ercast with black de-
spair,

Pursu'd the oft reiterated tale;
The plaintive tale! that Chloe was un-
kind;

Till, tir'd with grief, I ceas'd and gently
With the soft lapses of the murmuring
stream,

I sunk me down to rest.—But fancy soon
My wishes mocks with unsubstantial bliss,
Perplexing scenes, presenting to my view;
Sometimes, methought, I clapt her in my
arms,

Anon the flitting phantom, light as air,
My eager grasp eluding, I pursu'd
Thro' lonely wilds and rapid rolling streams;
But still she shunn'd my presence with a
frown:

Then, then, I sigh'd disconsolately sad
In all the fond extravagance of grief.
The rocks I call'd to witness to my woe;
Sighing I cry'd "my Chloe, why unkind?"
Quick, echo, from the cavern, back re-
sounded

The aggravating story,— "why unkind."—
I bid the mantling streams o'erflow with
tears,

I curs'd the stars which shin'd when I was
I call'd on death to give the fatal stroke,
And ease me soon of life's oppressive load.
Thus I: but scarce these words had spoke
when lo!

Portentous sight! an image seem'd to
stand

Before my wondring eyes; aloft in air,
With look severe, he rear'd his hoary crown,
And in rough accents frowning thus he
spoke:

"By heavens great power commission'd
here I stand,
Rash thoughtless youth, to check thy fond
What?—shall an earth-born creature,
form'd of clay,

A painted shrine of perishable dust,
(Subject to all the frailties of thyself)
O'ercast thy mind with melancholy
thoughts?
Shall then the important frown of such a

Spoil and embitter all thy sweets of life,
And dash the cup of joy? How dar'st thou,
wretch,

Impious! thy great Creator thus affront,
Who showers his blessings daily on thy
head?

And bids thee taste them with a cheerful
If yet unmov'd by this, to steal thy soul
From such a trifling loss, cast up thine
eyes

(For from all mists is purg'd thy vision
To view the embryo's in the womb of
time.)

And see thyself encompass with an host
Of threatening foes which meditate thy
ruin,

Disease, pain, disappointment, sickness,
With all the fore embittering ills of life
In close and firm array embattled stand,
Waiting the signal for the furious charge.

Arise; gird up thy loins;—prepare to
meet

These storms of life.—Besides, in death's
Behold thy father, brother, sister, he.—
These, these, deserve thy generous friendly
tear:

In such a complicated loss as this
Thine's unperceiv'd, 'tis swallow'd up
and gone."

Thus he, and paus'd.—But like some
marble bust

Fix'd in attention deep, unmov'd I stood,
Confounded at these images of woe,
And the grim savage group of threatening
foes—

When the stern genius thus again proceeds,
"See y't—eternity's tremendous gulph,
With hideous gape, displays itself to view;
On whose dread precipice stand thy totter-
ing feet."

Thus he!—But soon the bottomless abyss,
Enormous chasm! wide yawning at my
feet

Amaz'd I spy'd—astonish'd at the sight
My head turn'd round, I shudder'd and
awoke.

T. T.

VERSES, by Mr. BOYCE.

1.
Too long a giddy wand'ring youth,
From fair to fair I rovd;
To ev'ry nymph I vow'd my truth,
Tho' all alike I lov'd;
Yet when the joy I wish'd was past
My truth appear'd a jest;
But trust me I'm convinc'd at last,
That constancy is best.

2.
Like other fools, at female wiles
'Twas my delight to rail;
Their sighs, their vows, their tears, their
smiles,
Were false I thought and frail:

But

But by reflection's bright'ning pow'r
I see their worth confest ;
That man cannot enough adore,
That constancy is best.

3.

The roving heart at beauty's sight
May glow with fierce desire ;
Yet, tho' possession yield delight,
It damps the lawless fire.
But love's celestial faithful flames
Still catch from breast to breast,
And ev'ry homefelt joy proclaims,
That constancy is best.

4.

No solid bliss from change results,
No real raptures flow,
But fix'd to one the soul exults,
And tastes of heav'n below.
With love on ev'ry gen'rous mind,
Is truth's fair form impress'd ;
And reason dictates to mankind,
That constancy is best.

*An Answer attempted to the REXUS in our
Last, p. 518.*

CHAR potted, or fresh, is excellent
food,
And selling by *lot* is sure very good ;
But tho' without *a*, you choose to
spell *tea*, [agree,
That the liquor is bad, I can never
So am somewhat uncertain who the
angel thou'd be.

Another SOLUTION.

THE *char* is a very good fish,
By *lot*'s a good way of selling,
And the bad thing serv'd in a dith,
Is *te*, by a little bad spelling.
Thus CHARLOTTE's the name by the
godfather giv'n, [from heav'n.
When a Christian was made of an angel
BAGATELLA.

Solution to the ENIGMA, p. 520.

A HAT sleek and round,
With lace sometimes bound,
The seat of what's witty embraces ;
Three corner'd, when neat,
And as black as jet,
Except what a cardinal graces.
REUBEN RIDLY.

Another SOLUTION, by A Liquier.

INGENIOUS friend, I'll tell you what !
Your riddle's nothing but a HAT.

An ENIGMA.

FROM fine materials I sprung,
Which long in air extended hung ;
Till lighting on a proper womb,
They were confin'd to smaller room.
But, what a little may perplex,
My parent is of either sex ;
While I, who from this parent came,
Nor truly male, nor female am,

Relations, brothers, sisters, cousins,
Attend me now and then by dozens ;
And yet our frame's so very nice,
We often vanish in a trice :
Nay, some have thought it a mere trifle
Our puny race at birth to stifle :
But, for our comfort, when we die,
We mount, like zephyrs, to the sky.

By nature prompted more than art,
I act a modest, useful part :
I humbly come behind my betters,
And give great ease to men of letters.
The ladies too I oft relieve
More than they own, or will believe ;
More, I may add, than doctor's stuff ;
But they will say, 'tis all a puff.
I hardly ever come in view,
Tho' 'tis said I have appear'd in blue.
My voice is strong, when rais'd with
spirit,
And therefore few delight to hear it.
Yet still, when neither heard nor seen,
By touch discover'd I have been ;
For ev'n in circles of the fair,
I by a pinch can shew I'm there.

JONATHANIDES.

The Solution in our APPENDIX.

*An INVENTORY ; or, The POET'S
Personal Estate.*

SUCH care have misers of their stores,
Strongbolts and bars defend their doors,
Shutters and pins secure the cash,
And on chests their hoarded cash,
Nor with this caution can they sleep,
Oppress'd with fears they waking keep ;
Restless they pass the tedious nights,
Afraid of noise, as boys of sprites ;
The thoughts of bankrupts, thieves, or fires,
Corrode their covetous desires.

While I, devoid of care and cumber,
In unlock'd garret trust my lumber,
I never dream of plund'ring robbers,
Of falling stocks, or tricking jobbers.
Fortune does very rarely deign
To visit me in form of coin,
Yet seldom fails to condescend
To let a tester be my friend :
But oh ! the joys are almost killing,
If in my purse a splendid shilling,
By chance should make a short abode,
Ne'er Caesar with more pleasure rode
Triumphant thro' the shouting croud.
Yet, be it known, I've some estate
That's personal altho' not great :
Of which the following is a detail,
Of every item, and each chattel.

The garret where I lodge, and scrawl,
Hath many breaches on the wall ;
Which wisely are o'erlaid with patches
Of ballads, madrigals and catches,
To grace my room, and hide disaster.
They serve for ornament and plaister.
At the upper end a shelf is plac'd,
With learned classic authors grac'd ;

Ne-

Not as they antiently were sung,
But render'd in the British tongue
By Pope, Trapp, Addison and Young.
Some works of Otways, Row, and Prior,
And Dryden, whom I most admire.
There bold Lucretius stands by Creech,
Translated in our modern speech.
A folio book of Shakespear's plays,
Printed in old king Jammeys's days;
Whose, cover rustick hands have wore out,
And half its tatter'd pages tore out.
I've store of verse and manuscripts,
And half a ream of printed slips,
Which I in person do retail,
To buy a belly-full of ale.
Bless me! my sad forgetful head
Had almost quite forgot my bed,
Whose antient structure, one would guess,
Had seen the days of good queen Beis;
For covering it has a rug,
At which the rats have many a tug;
The curtains look like old reliqs
O'th' mantles worn by Northern Picts;
When they from Scottish Highlands came,
To vex this land with sword and flame.

Perhaps you'll wonder very soon
Nothing to hear of dish or spoon,
Of kettles, porridge-pots, or platters,
Believe me, Sirs, I've no such matters;
Your spits and jacks, to me, are jokes,
My chimney very seldom smokes;
I neither roast nor boil my meat,
And very rarely care to eat;
So have the proverb set at nought,
Of being better fed than taught.

And since I know 'tis all in vain,
To whine and whindle, or complain,
I am patient, cheerful, and content,
To bear the ills I can't prevent:
Much drink, alone is my petition,
And put me in Tom Brown's condition.

An EPISTLE to J. Trueman.

FRRIEND, since the toils of business
and of care,
In one perpetual round thy moments share,
Since life at best is but a fading scene,
So short, so transient, and alas! so vain,
Since scanty time in her revolving race,
Scarce leaves to man a vacuum of space,
Improve each kind occasion as it flies
To tinge the mind with more delicious dyes,
To breathe at large, unwonted heights ex-
plore, [how to soar.
Imp her unpractis'd wings, and teach her
Scarce we emerge from folly's reflux
stream,
An idle round of vanity and dream,
Scarce take the province of the toil assign'd,
Where artful custom bends th' indolent
mind, [throne;
E'er death's invasive hand our pow'rs de-
And freeze the vital fluids into stone.
But grant we this our end? and may we
call

The sum of sense the aggregate of all?

Why then to man were such high talents
given,

If his great end cohere with less than heav'n?
Mark the prone brute whose sedentary
fires, [desires;

Earth circumscribes, and feeds his cold
No gusts of noble passion in him roll,
No sparks of reason speak th' illumin'd soul;
The highest pow'rs which nature's hand has
given,

Commensurate to earth, ne'er hope a heav'n;
But man more fair and exquisitely form'd,
With flame divine and heav'nly spirit
warm'd,

Has nobler gifts and faculties bestow'd,
Whose pow'rs stupendous speak the artist
God. [lines,

Thro' his whole frame ev'n in th' exterior
The bright exemplar full reflected shines;
But chief the mind and her capacious band,
Confess the fine retouches of his hand;
There in high state fair reason holds the
sway, [obey:

Umpire of right and wrong: 'T' Him all
Th' ennobling passions in bright orbits roll,
Not vague, yet intervolv'd, they seek the
goal.

These argue man for nobler use design'd,
Than what in this infantile state we find;
The blandishments of sense can ne'er suffice,
Health, ease, bliss, beauty, her delicious
tyes,

Secrete from virtue furnish but a train
Of short-liv'd pleasures, mere inglorious
pain.

Virtue alone is harbinger of joy,
Joy which can never pall, nor ever cloy.
Joy which averts despair's hell-black abyss,
Turns pale distress to rapture, tears to bliss:
Bereft of this what comfort can we gain?
The world with all its feciery is vain.
Bring here the worldlings, and let each
declare,

If ought of joy was found substantial there;
Come ye gay humourists whose minds elate,
With sudden fondness, or with sudden hate,
Capricious as ye are to creep or soar,
Tho' fancy now extravagate the more,
With honest pride your inmost thoughts
make known, [crown?

" Can ought but virtue life's long labours
" Can the most rapt'ring object to the eye
" Yield more than one short transitory
joy?

Ye rosierucians' whose great souls sublime
O'er man's too narrow bounds ambitious
cline,

Dress ev'n chance, leave fortune far behind,
And give up tame dependance to the winds
Wrapt up in joys of exquisite extremes;

" Your grand elixir, and your golden
dreams, [say

Midst all the height of chymick madness
" What are your hopes?—The rapture
of a day.

Go mark the miser with his heaps of ore,
Curst amidst blessings, starv'd amidst his
store,
In his wrack'd breast distrust, and terrors
Thieves, bullies, sharpers haunt his jealous
soul ;

Or, scenes of misery rising in his brain,
Hepines to death thro' mere penurious pain.
Here let the sickning soul, oppress'd with
shame,

Confess its folly, and renounce its claim.
From gold alone no real charms arise,
" 'Tis virtue gilds with never fading dyes."
Ye princes (for if grandeur fixes joys,
Crowns, robes, wreaths, trophies, sceptres,
are your toys)

" While crouching suitors, with respect
profound, [hallow'd ground,"

" Or bend the prostrate knee, or kiss the
Say, while amidst the mute-adoring throng,
You trail the insignia of pow'r along,

" Does not the loathing soul, tho' once
elate,

" Confess the sick impertinence of state ;
" And wish to taste, remote from courts
and noise, [joys ?"

" Content's calm cottage and her heart-felt
Since then true joy is no where to be found,
Save where strong virtue guard the sacred
ground [arms ?

" Why lie we lull'd in pleasure's languid
" Why sigh for state, or pant for gilded
charms ?

" Profess we happiness among the rest
" The reigning hope which actuates our
breast ?

" He's happy, who devoid of servile fears,
" By reason's chart his wary vessel steers,
" Who by fair virtue regulates his mind,
" To whate'er spot, or state, or art con-
fin'd. [known,

" Then life's enjoyments will be truly
" Subservient, not superior, to our own.

SYLVIO.

GENIUS, VIRTUE, and REPUTATION.

A F A B L E.

AS Genius, Virtue, Reputation,
Three worthy friends, o'er all the
nation

Agreed to roam ; then pass the seas,
And visit Italy and Greece ;
By travel to improve their parts,
And learn the languages and arts ;
Not like our modern sops and beaux,
T' improve the pattern of their cloaths :

Thus Genius said ;—" Companions dear,
To what I speak, incline an ear.
Some chance, perhaps, may us divide ;
Let us against the worst provide,
And give some sign, by which to find
A friend thus lost, or left behind.
For me, if cruel fate should ever,
Me and my dear companions sever,

December, 1754.

Go, seek me 'midst the walls of Rome,
At Angelo's or Raphael's tomb ;
Or else at Virgil's sacred shrine,
Lamenting with the mournful Nine."

Next Virtue, pausing ;— (for she knew
The places were but very few,
Where she could fairly hope to stay,
Till her companions came that way ;)
" Pass by (she cry'd) the court, the ball,
The masquerade and carnival,
Where all in false disguise appear,
But Vice, whose face is ever bare ;
'Tis ten to one, I am not there.
Cælia, the loveliest maid on earth !
I've been her friend, e'er since her birth ;
Perfection in her person charms,
And virtue all her bosom warms ;
A matchless pattern for the fair ;
Her dwelling seek, you'll find me there."

Cry'd Reputation ;—" I, like you,
Had once a soft companion too ;
As fair her person, and her fame,
And Coquettissa was her name.
Ten thousand lovers swell'd her train ;
Ten thousand lovers sigh'd in vain ;
Where-e'er she went, the dangles came ;
Yet still I was her favourite flame.
Till once,— ('twas at the publick show)
The play being done, we rose to go ;
A thing, who long had ey'd the fair,
His neck stiff-yok'd in solitaire,
With clean white gloves, first made ap-
proach,

Then begg'd to lead her to her coach :
She smil'd, and gave her lily hand ;
Away they trip it to the Strand :
A hackney-coach receiv'd the pair,
They went to—but, I won't tell where.
Then lost she Reputation quite,
Friends, take example from that night,
And never leave me from your sight.
For, oh ! if cruel fate intends
Ever to part me from my friends,
Think that I'm dead ; my death deplore,
And never hope to see me more !
In vain you'll search the world around,
Lost Reputation's never to be found."

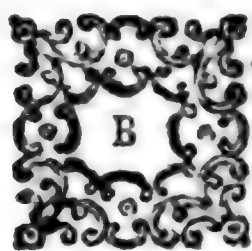
*On a proud young Lady who encouraged two
Lovers, and was disappointed of both.*

CLOE, once vers'd in ev'ry art,
To conquer and subdue,
Can't now command a single heart,
Who us'd to boast of two.
Presumptuous maid ! no more presume
To triumph in thy pride ;
Co, cease to smell of rich perfume,
Then deign to be a bride.

*On a PARSON succeeding a PUBLICAN as
Mayor of Appleby.*

LAST year an host the mayor, this a
priest ; [feast.
On ale and pig, the town, by turns, will
T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



BOSTON in New-England, Aug. 20. We have certain intelligence from Baker's town (the most northerly settlement on Mertimack river, and in the province of New-Hampshire) that on the 16th instant, as Mr. Philip Call and son were at work in his field, they saw a number of Indians (supposed to be of the St. Francois tribe) enter his house, where his wife was (a woman of about 70 years of age) whom they hauled out, killed, and scalped before the door; the husband being hid in the bushes, was a sorrowful spectator of the tragedy; the son having made his escape to Contocook, the next English settlement, and returning with eight men who had joined him, were way-laid, and assaulted by the Indians, as they were under some trees as a shelter from a shower of rain which fell at that time: One of the number was killed and scalped, and another is missing.

The last letters from Venice bring a confirmation of the earthquake, which happened at Constantinople on Oct. 4. (See p. 526.) About two in the morning the inhabitants being alarmed by a horrible subterranean noise, like that of several great guns discharged at once, deserted their houses, and had scarce got to the fields, when three violent shocks were felt, which threw down to the foundation four towers of the castle of the Seven Towers, and buried 400 Janisaries in the ruins. The large and beautiful suburb of the Blaquernes is entirely demolished: The ancient amphitheatre of the emperor Constantine, the old castle, the mosque, and all the houses of that suburb, present now only a vast heap of ruins.

On November 30, the anniversary of the birth of the princess dowager of Wales was celebrated, when her royal highness entered into the 36th year of her age.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Thomas Keene, of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, was shot in Hyde-Park for desertion, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial. Two others were to have suffered with him, but all three being allowed to cast lots for their lives, the fatal chance fell on this man, and the other two were saved.

FRIDAY, 6.

Came on in the court of King's bench, before the lord chief justice Ryder, and a special jury, a cause wherein Mr. Knutton was plaintiff, and Mr. Bradshaw and his wife defendants. The action was laid for 3000l. for non-performance of a marriage contract, being half the defendant's fortune, when the jury found a verdict for the defendants.

SATURDAY, 7.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when three malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Henry Mansel, a soldier, for the murder of Isaac Emerton at Barnet, who received sentence immediately on his conviction: The two others were, John Preston and John Dison, for house-breaking.

MONDAY, 9.

Henry Mansel, the murderer, and the six following malefactors condemned in September and October sessions, were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Elizabeth Connor for returning from transportation; Robert Haggard, an outlawed smuggler; John Haines, for robbing a lady on Hounslow-Heath; Edward Brockett, for stealing two geldings; Charles Fleming, for robbing — Matthews, Esq; of a gold watch; and John Massey, for house-breaking. Rolf, for robbing Mrs. Turton, was pardoned; Reculus to be transported for seven years; Young, Hambleton, and James for picking a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief, to be transported for life. Cottum, condemned in October sessions, died in Newgate. (See p. 427, 475.) The murderer shewed great penitence, and appeared thoroughly sensible of his heinous crime.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

William Godfrey, Esq; contracted with the committee of city lands, for a lease of 21 years of the Sheep-pens in West-Smithfield, and agreed to pay 560l. per annum rent, and a fine of 5500l. The inhabitants of the parish of St. Sepulchre have farmed those pens of the city upwards of 100 years, and were now bidders for the same, but Mr. Godfrey offered more rent, and a larger fine.

THURSDAY, 12.

Came on a trial at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Willes, between a watchman of the parish of St. Sepulchre, plaintiff, and one of the constables of the said parish,

parish, defendant, for false imprisonment, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 20*l.* damage.

The same day came on at the sittings in Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Ryder, a cause wherein Mr. Cluer Dicey and Co. of Bow Church-yard, were plaintiffs, and Thomas Randal, of Bread-street, London, defendant, for the defendant's counterfeiting Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops (of which the said Cluer Dicey and Co. are the original proprietors) and imitating their seal, and printed bill of directions, and selling the said counterfeit medicine as the true medicine, prepared by the said Cluer Dicey and Co. when a verdict for 20*l.* damage, besides cost of suit, was given for the plaintiffs.

SATURDAY, 14.

At the sessions of the peace at Guildhall, came on the trials of Thomas D'Arcy and William Walker, for a conspiracy in persuading Jane D'Arcy to prefer a bill of indictment against Mr. Delafont, of the Inner-Temple, for a rape committed on her body, in order to extort a large sum of money from him. After a long trial, the jury found them on the clearest evidence, Guilty. They were sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate for one year, to stand on the pillory against the Inner-Temple Gate, Fleet-street, on Saturday the 28th day of June next, and to be bound in recognizance for their good behaviour for seven years. The discovery of the above conspiracy was owing to the penetration and diligence of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, when Jane D'Arcy came before him in his mayoralty to make the charge against Mr. Delafont.

THURSDAY, 19.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill of 2*s.* in the pound; the malt-tax bill; the mutiny and desertion bill; a bill for the relief of the out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital; a bill to indemnify members of corporations, who have omitted to take the oaths of office, and allowing them further time for that purpose; a naturalization bill, &c. After which the house of peers adjourned to Jan. 9, and the commons to Jan. 7.

FRIDAY, 20.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to parliament, for power to remove the stalls, and other nuisances, in the Borough market: And a motion being made, that it should be an instruction to the said committee, to represent, in such petition, the present state of London bridge, and to pray the assistance of parliament for enabling the city to pull down the houses thereon, and

to make the same more commodious and ornamental, the previous question, Whether the said question for the instruction should not be then put, was moved, and carried in the negative, upon a division of 88, against 84.

We had very melancholy accounts of damage and distress at sea, this month, by hurricanes and stormy weather, both on our own coasts and in foreign parts; a great many ships and vessels being cast away; in some, part of the crew, and in others the whole crew miserably perishing, and going down to the bottom. In many places these storms were attended with thunder, lightning and hail, both by sea and land.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 17. **M**ONTFORT Browne, Esq; of Ballyslattery, in Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Louisa Minshull, only daughter and heiress of George Minshull, late of Ipswich, Esq; a great fortune.

David Macnamara, of the Temple, Esq; to Miss Hussey, daughter of Mr. James Hussey, a wealthy merchant, at Montserrat.

Dec. 3. Charles Polhill, Esq; of Cheapstead, in Kent, to Miss Tryphena Penelope Shelley, third daughter of Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, in Sussex.

9. James Wright, of Warwickshire, Esq; to Miss Stapleton, only daughter of the late Sir William Stapleton, a 30,000*l.* fortune.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Waldegrave, to Miss Drax, daughter of Henry Drax, Esq; in Pall-Mall.

12. Richard Pershouse, of Reynold-Hall, in Staffordshire, Esq; to Miss Rachel Riley, of Powick, in Worcestershire.

16. Hon. William Napier, Esq; eldest son to the Rt. Hon. the lord Napier, to the Hon. Miss Cathcart, sister to the Rt. Hon. the lord Cathcart.

18. Allen Young, Esq; of Orlingbury, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Boddam, of Queen-square, Ormond-street, daughter of Charles Boddam, Esq; late of Stoke Newington, deceased.

19. Mr. Thomas Whitterel, haberdasher, at Holborn Bridge, to Miss Woodgate, of Bartholomew Close.

23. Thomas Cudden, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; to Miss Pane.

Governor Knowles's lady, delivered of a son, on Aug. 24, at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Dec. 9. Countess of Coventry, of a daughter.

22. The lady of Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 25. **T**HE Hon. Mrs. Katherine Murray, aunt to lord visc. Stormont.

28. The dowager lady Barker, relict of the late Sir William Barker, and mother to her grace the dutchess dowager of Hamilton, and the lady of Sir James Dashwood, Bart.

Dec. 5. John Anstis, Esq; garter principal king at arms, eldest son of John Anstis, Esq; formerly in the same office.

Rt. Hon. Henry d'Auverquerque, earl of Grantham, in the 92d year of his age, a nobleman of an exceeding good character, especially for acts of charity. The title is extinct, but his estates real and personal, which are very great, descend to his eldest daughter, the lady Frances Elliot, and lord Fordwich (eldest son to the earl Cowper) his grandson by the youngest daughter.

7. Abraham Crafselyn, Esq; a famous Dutch merchant, said to be possessed of near 400,000*l*. He was interred in the Dutch church in Austin-Friers.

Lady Tichborne, relict of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.

8. The Rt. Hon. the marchioness of Hartington, of the small-pox, only surviving daughter of the late earl of Burlington, and lady of the present marquis of Hartington.

11. Mrs. Kennon, the most celebrated midwife in the kingdom, who had the honour to deliver the present princess of Wales of all her children.

13. Capt. James Osborne, late a commander in the royal navy, a brave and gallant officer.

Charles Gore, Esq; at his seat at Hockow, in Lincolnshire, brother to John and Thomas Gore, Esqrs. and uncle to Charles Gore, Esq; all members in the present parliament.

18. John Robins, Esq; representative in the last parliament for the borough of Stafford.

John Brookes, Esq; steward to the Rt. Hon. the earl of Tilney.

21. Rt. Hon. the lord visc. Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded by the Hon. William Hall Gage, member in the present parliament for Seaford.

22. Rt. Hon. William Ann Van Kepple, earl of Albemarle, viscount Bury, groom of the stole to his majesty, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, and col. of the second regiment of foot-guards, governor of Virginia, knight of the most noble order of the garter, and his majesty's ambassador to the court of

France; where he died. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his son the lord visc. Bury, member of parliament for Chichester.

Harry Thompson, of the Old Lodge near Fair-Mead-Bottom, upon Epping-Forest, aged 98, who had been principal keeper upwards of 60 years.

25. Rt. Hon. John Levison Gower, earl Gower, visc. Trentham, lord privy seal, and lord lieutenant and custos rotarum for Staffordshire. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son the lord visc. Trentham, member of parliament for Litchfield.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

RICHARD Pennymann, B. A. presented to the vicarage of Embercourt, in Somersetshire.—Dr. Butler, by the dean and chapter of Norwich, to the living of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk.—Thomas Monro, B. D. chosen by the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less, and chaplain to the said hospital, in the room of Mr. Sandiford, by a majority against Mr. Selater and Mr. Clarke, the other candidates.—Thomas Jenkinson, B. L. presented to the rectory of Buckland Brewer, in Devonshire.—Thomas Oliver, B. A. to the rectory of Sutton-Gavil, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Sherive, M. A. by ——— Hollers, Esq; to the rectory of Corscomb, in Dorsetshire.—Richard Sanderson, B. A. to the rectory of Tring in the Vale, in Cumberland.—George Fudsey, M. A. to the rectory of Kirby Underdale, in Yorkshire.—John Moore, B. A. chosen lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, in the room of Mr. Nicholson, deceased.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 14. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. Francis earl of Effingham, to be col. of a reg. of foot, late Ruffel's, deceased.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. The king has appointed John Toovey, Esq; to be lieutenant-col. to gen. Hawley's reg. of dragoons, and likewise to be capt. of a troop in the said reg. Bartholomew Gallatin, Esq; to be major; Sampson Barber, Esq; to be captain; George Worrender, Esq; to be captain-lieutenant; and Edward Colman, Gent. to be lieutenant to the said reg.

Charles Chauncy, Esq; to be captain of a troop in Sir Charles Howard's reg. of dragoon guards.

Sir John Jenour, Bart. to be lieutenant to the 2d troop of horse-grenadier-guards, whereof lord Peterham is capt. and col. and to take rank as captain of horse.

And

And Paul Pechel, Esq; to be guidon to the said troop, and to rank as captain of horse.

Gustavus Dalrymple, Gent. to be lieutenant to a troop in the Inniskilling reg. of dragoons, commanded by lieutenant-general Cholmondeley; and Gustavus Guy Dickens, Gent. to be cornet in the said regiment.

George Croxton, Esq; to be captain of a company in the reg. of foot, commanded by colonel Hugh Warburton; and Henry Dugdale, Gent. to be lieutenant to a company in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Dec. 28. The king has appointed Charles Lenoe, Gent. to be sub-brigadier and cornet to the first troop of horse-guards.—Charles Clarke, Esq; to be lieutenant and first lieutenant colonel to the 2d troop of horse-guards; Henry Gore, Esq; to be lieutenant and 2d lieutenant colonel. Benj. Carpenter, Esq; cornet and first major; Francis Desmaretz, Esq; guidon and 2d major; George Freeman Cunningham, Esq; exempt and captain. Charles Clarke, Esq; brig. and lieutenant and Edward Maurice, Gent. adjutant and lieutenant to the said troop.—James Johnston, Esq; to be lieutenant colonel to the royal reg. of horse guards, commanded by Gen. Ligonier; Charles Shipman, Esq; major; John Keller, Esq; captain. John Brown, Esq; captain. lieutenant. Wm. Turton, Gent. lieutenant and Thomas Chamberlayne, Gent. cornet in the said regiment.

From the other PAPERS.

Henry M'Culloch, Esq; appointed by the lords of the Admiralty, judge of the Vice-Court of Admiralty of North-Carolina.—Hon. lieutenant-general James Cholmondeley appointed deputy lieutenant of Hampshire, by his grace the duke of Bolton, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of that county.—John Cleveland, jun. Esq; made judge advocate of Portsmouth.—Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; clarencieux king of arms, promoted to the office of garter principal king of arms, in the room of John Anstis, Esq; deceased; and Charles Townley, Esq; norroy king of arms, promoted to that of clarencieux, in the room of Stephen Martin Leake, Esq;

B—K—T.

JOSEPH Cooper, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, painter-stainer and colourman.—John Copley, of Newark upon Trent, innholder and dealer.—Jonathan Hancock, of Froome, in Somersetshire, grocer and shopkeeper.—John Cookes, late of Billesly, in Warwickshire, dealer.—William Watson, late of Holborn, bookseller, leatherseller, and dealer.—

George Whatley, of Devizes, innholder.—John Wills, of Halfworth, in Suffolk, dealer.—John Gibson, late of New Malton, in Yorkshire, woodmonger and dealer.—Walter Johnson, of St. Mary Axe, London, merchant.—Francis Reynolds, of St. Andrew's Holborn, cabinet-maker and dealer.—James Hiorne, of London, cheesemonger.—John Grand, of Norwich, hatter.

PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at
both THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| Nov. 30. Jane Shore, | <i>Lethe.</i> |
| Dec. 2. Drummer, | <i>Queen Mab.</i> |
| 3. Every Man in his Humour, | <i>Chaplet.</i> |
| 4. Chances, Act II. <i>School of Anacreon.</i> | |
| 5. Recruiting Officer, | <i>Genii.</i> |
| 6. Drummer, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 7. Suspicious Husband, <i>Intriguing Cham.</i> | |
| 9. Phædra and Hippolitus, | <i>Genii.</i> |
| 10. Inconstant, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 11. Much ado about Nothing, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 12. Every Man in his Humour, <i>Fortunatus.</i> | |
| 13. Merry Wives of Windsor, | <i>Genii.</i> |
| 14. Chances, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 16. Careless Husband, | <i>Devil to Pay.</i> |
| 17. Barbarossa, a new Tragedy. | |
| 18. Ditto. | |
| 19. Ditto, Author's Night. | |
| 20. Ditto. | |
| 21. Ditto. | |
| 23. Ditto, Author's Night. | |
| 26. Drummer, | <i>Genii.</i> |
| 27. Beggar's Opera, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 28. Richard III. | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 30. Barbarossa. | |

COVENT-GARDEN.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Nov. 30. Beggar's Opera, <i>Harlequin Skel.</i> | |
| Dec. 2. Miser, | <i>Harlequin Sorcerer.</i> |
| 3. City Wives Confed. <i>Double Disappoint.</i> | |
| 4. Double Dealer, | <i>Harlequin Sorcerer.</i> |
| 5. Othello, | <i>Lower his own Ritual.</i> |
| 6. Cato, | <i>Harlequin Sorcerer.</i> |
| 7. Constan Couple, | <i>Contrivances.</i> |
| 9. La Famiglia De Bertholdi. | |
| 10. Coriolanus, | <i>Military Entry.</i> |
| 11. Ditto, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 12. Ditto, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 13. Recruiting Officer, <i>What d'ye call it.</i> | |
| 14. Coriolanus. | |
| 16. La Famiglia De Bertholde. | |
| 17. She Wou'd and Wou'd Not, <i>Low. Ri.</i> | |
| 18. Coriolanus. | |
| 19. La Famiglia De Bertholde. | |
| 20. Miser, | <i>Contrivances.</i> |
| 21. Coriolanus. | |
| 23. La Famiglia De Bertholde. | |
| 26. Romeo and Juliet, <i>Harlequin Skeleton.</i> | |
| 27. Ditto, | <i>Ditto.</i> |
| 28. Richard III. | <i>Harlequin Sorcerer.</i> |
| 30. Rehearsal, | <i>School-Boy.</i> |

BY the last advices from Holland we hear, that the placart concerning the erection of a limited free port was in the press, and would speedily be published; as the regulations to be thereby established were to take place the beginning of the ensuing year.

And from Hanover, that the states of the Landgraviate of Hesse-cassel had been summoned to meet the 17th inst. to concert proper measures for the support of the protestant religion in those territories upon the late unhappy occasion, and to engage some of the princes of the empire to guaranty the execution of such measures as shall be resolved on; which has already begun a paper war in Germany, several pamphlets having been already published upon both sides of the question, as to what the states have a right to do upon the occasion. In the mean time the Landgrave has taken care to have the two princes his grandchildren brought up in the religion of their country, by sending them to the university of Gottingen, where they are already arrived; and it is thought the princess their mother will repair to Hanover by the time his Britannick majesty arrives there in the spring.

The same earthquake that did so much damage at Constantinople was felt all along the coast of the Mediterranean in Asia, and reached as far as Alexandria and Grand Cairo in Africa; at the last of which places above two thirds of the mosques and houses have been demolished, and near 40,000 persons killed, swallowed up, or buried in the ruins.

Altho' the king of France has quite altered his measures, and supports his parliaments in all their prosecutions against the schismatical clergy, yet the religious disputes in that kingdom are not subdued; for towards the end of last month complaint was made to the parliament of Paris, that the vicars and host-bearer of the church of St. Stephen on the Hill had refused to administer the sacraments to one Miss Allemand, on ac-

count of her not accepting the Bull Unigenitus; and they being summoned to appear, produced the archbishop's mandate for what they did, which brought on a very important affair, of which we had the following account from Paris of the 6th instant. On the 28th ult. a secretary was sent by the parliament to the archbishop of this city, to acquaint his grace, that his vicars and hostbearer of St. Stephen on the Hill had presumed to shelter themselves under his authority, saying he had ordered them to refuse the sacraments to Miss Allemand; to desire him to repair the scandal, and confute the allegations which charged him with it, and to order the sacraments to be administered to the young woman immediately. Being returned, the secretary reported to the chambers, that the prelate told him, "He adhered to the answer he gave in 1722; and that the vicars and hostbearers had followed the dictates of their own conscience and his orders." The chambers having continued to sit till ten o'clock at night, referred the further consideration of this affair till next morning, when it was resolved, that the first president should wait on his majesty, to inform him of all the circumstances of this refusal, together with the archbishop's answer. The king made a very gracious answer to the first president; and desired him to come again last Tuesday to be informed of his intentions. M. de Maupou went accordingly to Versailles that day; and the archbishop having been ordered to attend at the same time, his majesty expressed great displeasure with the prelate's conduct. Next day it was known all over the town, that the archbishop had received a letter de cachet, banishing him to Conflans-sous-Charneton, and that he was set out for that place. Yesterday the priests of St. Stephen on the Hill were enjoined to put a stop to the scandal they have given, and to administer the sacraments to the young woman.

The Monthly Catalogue, for December, 1754.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

- A** Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation. By F. Warner, LL.D. pr. 5s. Payne.
- The Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ asserted and defended, pr. 6d. Withers.
- Dissertations on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled, and at this Time are fulfilling in the World. By T. Newton, D. D. pr. 15s. Tonson.
- The Moravians compared and detected, pr. 2s. Knapton.

- An Illustration of the Holy Scriptures, by Notes and Explications on the Old and New Testament, N^o 1, 2, 3, &c. pr. 3d. each. Baldwin.
- Miracles examined. By J. Douglas, M. A. pr. 5s. Millar.
- Plain Arguments for proving the Divinity of our Saviour, pr. 6d. Hills.

LAW and PHYSICK.

- A Practical Treatise on the Venereal Disease. By S. Chapman, pr. 5s. Owen.
9. W.

9. Viner's Abridgment of Law and Equity. Vol. XXI. Worral.

10. An Account of the several Plagues that have appeared in the World since the Year 1340. By D. Ingram, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

11. Some Remarks on the Rev. Mr. Delafaye's Vindication of his Sermon against Inoculation, pr. 1s. Birt.

12. A Treatise on the practical Part of Fortification. By J. Miller, pr. 7s. 6d. Millar.

13. A Treatise on the Court. By Dr. Lambrechtson, M. D. pr. 6d. Bouquet.

14. Thirty-six Tables of Anatomical Figures as large as the human Subjects. By W. Smellie, M. D. pr. 2l. 5s. in Sheets. Wilson.

15. Remarks on the Rev. Mr. Delafaye's Sermon on Inoculation. By N. Bolaine, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

16. The Laws relating to Masters and Servants, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. Miscellaneous Observations on the Works of Lord Bolingbroke. Part I. pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

18. A Series of Letters relating to Clay Roads, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

19. The Traveller's Companion thro' the Netherlands, pr. 3s. Bladon.

20. Memoirs of Nicholas Rienzi, pr. 3s. Griffiths.

21. Considerations on the Use and Properties of Mr. Tidd's Æolus, pr. 4d. Newbery.

22. A new System of Agriculture, pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.

23. Cicero's Offices. Translated into English. By W. Guthrie, Esq; pr. 5s. Waller.

24. The Tuner. Letter III. pr. 6d. Cooper.

25. Merlin's Life and Prophecies, pr. 1s. Cooper.

26. The Hiberniad, pr. 1s. 6d. G. Woodfall.

27. The Select Vestry justify'd, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

28. A Discourse very proper to be read at St. J—s's, pr. 6d. Corbett.

29. A Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at Westminster, Oct. 16, 1754. By T. Lediard, Esq; pr. 1s. Payne.

30. Fifty Queries concerning the Oxfordshire Contest, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCIV.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 545.

*In the Debate continued in your last,
Pomponius Atticus stood up next,
and spoke to the following Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,
S I R,



WHEN any event happens which is contrary to all human appearance, or inconsistent with the common sense of mankind, a minister's not foreseeing it can be no proof of his want of penetration, or foresight. A man may as well pretend to foretel whether a madman will be pleased or displeased with what you are to do or say to him, as to foretel what turn the populace may take when they are seized with any enthusiastical conceit about religion. History, as well as experience,

H— W—, sen.

Appendix, 1754.

rience, may inform us what ridiculous conceits the people of all countries have been, and daily are led into by enthusiasm. I remember to have heard a story of a gentleman, a high churchman, who was a member of this house, when it was the custom that candles could not be brought in without a motion regularly made and seconded, for that purpose, and an order of the house pursuant thereto; so that it often became a question, whether candles should be brought in or no, and this question was sometimes debated until the members could hardly see one another, because those who were against, or for putting off the affair then before the house were always against the question for candles. Now it happened upon one of these occasions, that the high church party were against the affair then depending, and therefore against the question for candles; but this gentleman by mistake divided for it, and when

he

he was challenged by one of his party for being against them, O Lord! says he, I am sorry for it; but I thought that candles were for the church. In my opinion, Sir, there is just the very same reason for saying that the act of last session in A favour of the Jews is against the church, as this gentleman had for thinking that candles were for the church.

Enthusiasm, Sir, can be the only reason in both cases, otherwise it would certainly have been found out B last session, when the bill was maturely and deliberately considered in both houses, before this argument against the bill was hit upon by some of the wits in the city; for we must all remember, that the bill was brought into the other house pretty C early in the session, and was so deliberately considered in that house, that it was not sent down to this until the 16th of April. In this house too, it was so far from being hurried through, that it was not read a second time until the 7th of May, after having been printed by order of the house, and it did not pass through the committee until the 15th; in all which time no objection was made against it without doors, nor was the argument of its being injurious to the Christian religion very strongly E insisted on within. If there had been any solid foundation for such an argument, can we imagine, Sir, that in the other house the reverend bench would not have found it out? Would not they have opposed it in the most vigorous manner? Yet we know that it was almost unanimously passed by the other house, and but a very faint opposition made to it in this, before that petition came from the city of London, which was not presented till the very day before the bill was, by order, to be read a third G time. Then, indeed, the enthusiasm began to work, and by the industry of the Jacobites it has been increasing ever since, which renders it in common prudence necessary to

repeal an act that in itself is of no great importance to the nation; for it was, not many years since, rightly observed by a very consummate politician, who said to his friends, we shall never get the better of the present government unless we can raise a dispute about religion: Therefore whatever gives root to any such dispute will, if possible, be plucked up by every wise government; and if the administration in queen Anne's time, which shewed so much wisdom in every thing else, had foreseen, that this would have been the consequence of their prosecuting that high-church doctor for his ridiculous sermon, they would have left both him and his sermon to the neglect and contempt they deserved, and would otherwise have certainly met with.

I shall not enter into a minute justification of that administration, Sir, whose wise and steady conduct had brought France to the very brink of destruction, nor shall I trouble you with my reasons for condemning the conduct of those who supplanted them; for the former are now universally applauded, and the latter as universally condemned, by the whole nation. But give me leave to observe, that the change in the administration, of itself alone, produced necessarily all the fatal consequences that ensued, as it put an end to that concord and confidence which till then had subsisted amongst the confederates; and of this the court of France knew how to make their advantage. The pernicious treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht was therefore an unavoidable consequence of the change in our administration; and all the negotiations and treaties we have been since engaged in, were rendered necessary for correcting the blunders of that treaty, and the circumstances that Europe was thereby thrown into, in all of which we could treat at most but upon an equal footing, and in the last, that is to say, at Aix la-Chapelle, we were really

ally in some measure obliged to treat as the party vanquished ; whereas, if the war in queen Anne's time had been carried on, but for two or three years longer, by the same administration that had before so successfully carried it on, we might have A treated as absolute victors.

But, Sir, I shall pursue this subject no further, as it is quite foreign to the present question, which is plainly and in short this : Whether the people had good reason to clamour so much as they have done against the late act ? And this question must be resolved in the negative by every gentleman who voted for that act, and has not since changed his opinion. If then they had no good reason to clamour against the act, it must have been misrepresented to them : They must have been taught to clamour against it ; and consequently the preamble now under our consideration contains nothing but the truth. This, Sir, is my opinion, and I am confirmed in this opinion by all the conversation I D have had since last session ; for I never met with one who could be called a gentleman that found fault with the act : I never met with one who did not ridicule the panick which the populace had been artfully thrown into ; and as other gentlemen have given me the same account of those they conversed with, I must therefore be for agreeing to the preamble as it now stands.

The next that spoke was L. Lucretius Flavius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

AS this debate has already been protracted to a great length, I shall only trouble you with one observation upon what the Hon. gentleman who spoke last concluded with, which is, that if I had been

Sir R——L——.

last session as strenuous an advocate as any in this house for the act now proposed to be repealed, and if I still thought that no solid objection could be made against it, yet nevertheless I should be for the amendment which the Hon. gentleman has been pleased to offer ; because, whether the people have been taught to clamour against this act, or whether their clamour proceeds from their own judgment, which, with respect to many of them, I believe, it does not, yet the repeal is certainly designed for putting an end to that clamour, and for giving satisfaction to the people. Why then will you prefix such a preamble as may defeat the chief end proposed by the repeal ? This I must look on as a little imprudent, and consequently inconsistent with the wisdom of parliament ; and as the amendment proposes only to leave out those words that may give a new offence to the people, I think, that for the sake of our own character, we ought to agree to it.

Upon this Julius Florus stood up, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

IF we consider upon what footing, and for what reason, this act is to be repealed, we must admit that the preamble is right, and that it is the only one that can properly be made use of. I am fully convinced : I believe, most gentlemen that hear me are fully convinced, that religion has really nothing to do in the dispute ; but the people without doors have been made to believe it has ; and upon this the old high-church persecuting spirit has begun to take hold of them. We are too wise to dispute this matter with them ; as we may upon this occasion evade it without doing any notable injury to the publick. But at the same time we ought to let them know, that we think

W——P——.

think they have been misled ; and that the spirit they are at present possessed with, is not a true Christian spirit. If we do not do this, we do not deal honestly or candidly by them ; and this we cannot do in softer or more modest terms, than what is proposed by the preamble as it now stands. In the present case we ought to treat the people as a prudent father would treat his child : If a peevish perverse boy should insist upon something that was not quite right, but of such a nature as, when granted, could not be attended with any very bad consequence, an indulgent father would comply with the humour of his child, but at the same time he would let him know, that he did so merely out of complaisance, and not because he approved of what the child insisted on. If he did otherwise, his behaviour would be like that of a sycophant servant, and not like that of a prudent and indulgent parent.

Thus, Sir, tho' we repeal this law out of complaisance to the people, yet we ought to let them know, that we do not altogether approve of what they ask ; and I would desire nothing more for convincing me, that we ought not to approve of it, than what has been admitted by those that have spoke in favour of this amendment. They have admitted, that as good Christians we ought not only to wish, but to use our best endeavours for the conversion of all Jews, Turks, and Pagans. Can we use any endeavours for this purpose, unless we converse with them ? Can we converse with them, unless we permit them to live and follow their honest employments amongst us ? But by our laws, as they stand at present, were they to be strictly put in execution, no alien Jew could easily follow any employment in this country: He cannot export or import any goods without paying the aliens duty, except only those goods that are exempted by particular acts of par-

liament : He cannot so much as take a lease of a house or shop, nor can any one let him such a lease : And indeed, as Jews are not included in the toleration act, no Jew could so much as live in this kingdom, if our laws relating to religion were to be strictly carried into execution.

'Tis true, Sir, neither our ridiculous laws against aliens, nor our persecuting unchristian laws relating to religion, have of late years been carried into execution ; but no one can tell when they may ; and we cannot expect that any rich Jew will think of settling his family and fortune in this country, when he does not know, but that the very next year he may be drove from hence, by the government's resolving to carry all these laws strictly into execution ; for from what has now happened it is plain, that in such a resolution the government would be warmly supported by the people. Therefore I must still think, that the law passed last session in favour of the Jews was in itself right ; and I shall now agree to the repeal of it, merely out of complaisance to that enthusiastick spirit that has taken hold of the people ; but then I am for letting them know why I do so, and this, as I have said, cannot, I think, be done in a more proper method than by the preamble now under our consideration ; for which reason I am against any amendment or alteration.

T. Sempronius Gracchus then stood up, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I SHOULD give myself very little trouble about what sort of preamble you made use of in the bill now under our consideration, if I did not suspect, that the preamble, as it now stands, was inserted by the other house, on purpose to leave room for
reviving

reviving the act which by this bill is to be repealed, upon some future occasion, when, perhaps, the voice of the people will not be so much regarded as it is at present. For this reason, if I were to propose any preamble, I should put it in almost A the very same words as were made use of in the repeal of some of the clauses of the plague act, passed in the 7th of the late king, by saying, *And whereas the carrying of this act into execution might be of dangerous consequence, and grievous to the people.* This would have left no room for a revival; but really the preamble, as it now stands, seems plainly to indicate, that some people have a design to revive this act as soon as they can find an opportunity; and I have the more reason to suspect this, C not only because I find the moderate alteration now offered so strenuously opposed, but because of the maxim which I find has of late been unexceptionably adopted by a great party amongst us: The maxim I mean is, that money does all things, and that therefore the bringing of money into the nation was to be preferred to every other consideration. But I wish that those gentlemen would reflect upon another maxim, I believe, much less exceptionable, that money is the root of all evil; for whoever D does reflect upon this, will be against bringing any money into the nation that may probably be hereafter employed against us.

Whether the Hon. gentleman who spoke last be one of those who have adopted this modern maxim, I shall not pretend to determine, Sir. But this I am sure of, that he has brought a very heavy, and, I think, a very unjust charge against the people. The people, Sir, are so far from being laid hold of by any high-church persecuting spirit, that they do not now complain of that liberty given to many sorts of Dissenters by the act of toleration, nor do they find fault with that tacit suspension of the

penal laws which is extended to Jews, and even to Papists, as well as some other sects who are expressly excluded from any indulgence by that act. But the people very rightly, and very wisely, distinguish between persecuting any sect of religion, and enabling that sect to persecute us. The former no good man will be guilty of: The latter every prudent man will take care to prevent; and this is the only spirit that possesses the people of this kingdom at present. They do not complain of the synagogues which the Jews, by a suspension of the penal laws relating to religion, are allowed to have openly and avowedly in London: They do not complain of the fine houses and gardens which the Jews, by a suspension of the penal laws relating to aliens, are allowed to possess: Nor have the people as yet begun to complain of the land estates which some Jews have of late purchased. But I would advise the Jews, and other Dissenters too, to be satisfied with the indulgence they now meet with; for if the people should once begin to think that, by this indulgence, the established church may at last be in danger of being overturned and persecuted, a real high-church persecuting spirit will take hold of them; for in all countries, and as much in this as any other, the spirit of the people is but too apt to fly from one extreme to another; and if this event should happen, the Hon. gentleman, with all his oratory, would be as little able to calm that spirit, as he will now be to persuade the people that they were imposed on, or in the wrong, when they demanded the repeal of this law.

If the people be really in the wrong, Sir, they will sooner, and more probably find it out, by your leaving them entirely to their own serious consideration, than by your positively insisting upon it, that they have been imposed on, which you openly and directly

directly do by this preamble ; for, in short, it is telling all those that opposed the act, either within doors or without, that the greatest part of them are fools and the rest knaves ; which is a pretty bold assertion in any man, let him be never so fully convinced in his own mind, that the act is a good and an useful law. Nor can such an assertion be excused by telling us, that the act met with no opposition from the reverend bench in the other house ; for if it did not, I am persuaded, it proceeded merely from inattention ; and supposing it otherwise, we are not to be surprized at it. when we consider, that the Apostles all deserted our Saviour, and one of them expressly denied him, when he was seized and delivered into the hands of the then governing powers. However, they all repented, and most of them sealed their repentance with their blood ; and I hope, the Rev. bench would do the same, should it ever become necessary, which I trust in God ! it will not.

I must therefore think it of very little importance, Sir, whether the Rev. bench opposed this act or no, and it is irregular to mention here whether they did or did not. But I was surprized to hear it said, that the argument of its being inconsistent with Christianity was not strongly insisted on in this house, until after the petition came from the city of London, when every gentleman who was present must remember, that in the very first debate upon the bill, this very argument was peremptorily insisted on by almost every gentleman who spoke against it * ; and we must also remember, that this was long before any petition came from the city of London. The argument is, indeed, so obvious, and at the same time so forcible, that I wonder how it could escape any true Christian, or how he could answer it to the satisfaction of his own conscience ; and

therefore I equally wonder how it can be supposed by any gentleman, who considers this as a Christian country, that the people must have approved of this act, if they had not been imposed on and misled.

A But, Sir, religion was not the only objection which the people had against this act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized : They likewise looked upon it as a sacrifice of the honour of the nation ; for they judged that every Christian, and every Mahometan nation in the world, would hold this nation in contempt, and treat us in the same manner they now do the Jews : They also judged, and rightly judged, that if, in pursuance of this act, a great part of the riches and lands of this kingdom should come to the possession of the Jews, it might be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution ; and if they have never yet shewn any discontent with the act for naturalizing such Jews as shall reside seven years in our plantations, it is because that part of the act which relates to Jews was passed as it were by stealth, without ever making its appearance either in the votes of this house, or in the title of the act, so that very few of the people know that there is such an act, as very few Jews have as yet come here to claim the benefit of it : And I would not advise many of them to come ; for if they do, the people will take the alarm, and insist upon the repeal of the act, or upon the putting the laws relating to religion in force against them, which every magistrate may do, who is not under the influence of our ministers of state. I indeed wonder that those great friends the Jews now seem to have in this country, have never yet brought in a bill for extending the toleration act to them as well as to other Dissenters. If the act, which is now to be repealed, should ever be revived, I should expect, that this would be the next step ; and in order

* See our Mag. for last year, p. 265, 308.

der to get the assistance of our Socinians, Arians, Deists, and other prohibited sects, the extension would probably be made general to sects of every religion, perhaps to those of no religion; whether with such an extensive latitude any established church could subsist, I leave to gentlemen to judge, especially as our church lands would be a temptation for its destruction.

From all which I think it is evident, Sir, that the people have not been imposed on or misled, but that they formed their opposition and their discontents from their own judgment; and therefore I must agree to the amendment that has been proposed.

The next Speaker was L. Valerius Flaccus, who spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

AS I had occasion this last summer to travel as far as the Land's-End, and in every part of the country between this and that promontory, to converse with people of all ranks and degrees, I rise up to inform the house, that in all my travels I never met with one man of any consideration, who so much as mentioned this act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized; therefore I must conclude, that the clamour against it has been entirely confined to the lowest sort of people, who never form any opinion from their own judgment; and consequently I must think, that the preamble, as it now stands, was formed from a right and a thorough knowledge of the people of this kingdom.

Now I am up, Sir, I must observe, that this preamble cannot be so much as supposed to insinuate the least reflection upon any gentleman within doors; for tho' gentlemen may, consistently with their duty to their king and country, oppose any

S—W——Y——.

Appendix, 1754,

bill, whilst it is passing, yet when a bill has been agreed to by a majority of both houses, and by receiving the royal assent has become an act of the legislature, no man who is a friend to our present happy establishment, will then find fault with it, or take occasion from thence to raise discontents, and to disquiet the minds of his majesty's subjects; therefore, tho' the people have been imposed on and misled, we cannot suppose that any member of this house had a concern in such a seditious practice.

The last that spoke in this Debate, was T. Vetusius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last, has convinced me, that the gentlemen of England have more complaisance, more French politesse, than I ever thought they had, and more than I should ever wish they had. They knew that he had voted for the Jews bill in every step it made last session through this house, and that his friends were the chief promoters of it in both houses; therefore they were too polite to condemn or find fault with it in his presence; but their having made no mention of it is a proof, that they had so much of the old English sincerity left, as not to applaud with their tongues what they condemned in their hearts; therefore from the information he has given us, I must draw a conclusion very different from what he has done; for I must conclude, that every gentleman he conversed with, had from their own judgment formed an opinion, that this was a most unchristian, dishonourable, and dangerous law; and whatever was the behaviour of the Rev. bench, as the lowest sort of people so generally, and so openly exclaimed against it, I must conclude, that the honest un-

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aspiring country curates took care to give the people notice of a law which they thought inconsistent with, and of the most pernicious consequence to the religion they profess, and are sworn to propagate and maintain; for a due notice was all that the very lowest of our people wanted for forming from their own judgment a right opinion of this law. Such sort of people I know, Sir, may for a long time remain ignorant of what has been done by the legislature of their country, if no one takes care to give them due notice of it; but when they have proper information, whatever the Hon. gentleman may think, they are generally as capable to form from their own judgment a right opinion, perhaps more capable than those who think themselves much more above the vulgar than they really are.

It is for this reason, Sir, that I totally disagree with the Hon. gentleman in the doctrine he was pleased to advance, with regard to the duty of a member of this house: He was pleased to say, that after a bill has been approved of by a majority of both houses, and by the royal assent is become an act of the legislature, no man who is a friend to our present happy establishment, will then find fault with it. In an absolute government, where the people without doors, that is to say, who are not members of the monarch's divan, have no share in the legislature, there might be some foundation for this doctrine; but in this country, where the people chuse one of the branches of the legislature, and have a right to instruct those they do chuse, under the penalty of never being chosen by them again, such a doctrine is absolutely inconsistent with our constitution, and in a particular manner, with our present happy establishment, which is founded upon our established religion, and the liberties and privileges of the people, and can no longer remain secure, than those foundations remain unhaken; therefore, if a bill should by some extraordinary management be passed into a law, which evidently tends to undermine both these foundations, every member of this house who thinks so, is, in duty to our present happy establishment, bound to warn the people of their danger, that they may insist with their representatives upon having such a law repealed the very next session.

This I did, Sir, this I glory in having done; for it was fully made out in the debate upon the bill, and indeed, it was in itself evident, that it would be of the most dangerous consequence to the liberties and privileges of the Christian people of this nation, to have the Jews possessed of a great part of the landed

property of this kingdom, which would be the certain consequence, should this law long remain unrepealed. But really, in that case, I do not know how long the people of this nation might continue Christian; for in all countries the religion of the common people depends very much upon the religion of those that feed and employ them. As the Jews are as zealous for propagating their religion as most other sects, they would insist upon the conversion of every one employed by them, and should they once get the majority of the common people of their side, we should soon be all obliged to be circumcised. That this is no chimerical danger, Sir, I am convinced from what lately happened in my county. There was then a great and a rich Popish lady lived in it, who by connivance had publickly a chapel in her own house, where mass was celebrated every Sunday and holy-day. This lady, out of zeal for her religion, had every such day a great number of buttocks and surloins of beef roasted or boiled, with plenty of roots and greens from her own garden, and every poor person who came to hear mass at her chapel, was sure of a good dinner. What was the consequence? The neighbouring parish churches were all deserted, and this lady's chapel was crowded; for as the common people have not learning enough, no more than some of their betters, to understand or judge of abstruse speculative points of divinity, they thought, that mass with a good dinner was better than the church service without one; and probably they would judge in the same manner of a Jewish synagogue. Therefore, if the Jews were possessed of the best estates and finest houses in every county, there is some reason to doubt if the people of this nation would long continue Christian.

But, Sir, tho' the common people cannot judge of abstruse points of divinity, they can from their own judgment determine, that Judaism is the direct opposite to Christianity; consequently, whilst they do continue Christian, and have no temptation to the contrary, they must be displeased with any thing that tends to the introduction of Judaism amongst us, which this act plainly does. From whence I must conclude, that it was the act itself, and not any occasion taken from it, that has raised discontents, and disquieted the minds of the people, both high and low; and therefore I must be for the amendment proposed to be made to the preamble of the bill now under our consideration.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our Magazine for January, 1755.]

MODERATION recommended in Judging and Punishing.

IT is much to be lamented, that prejudice and anger too often take place, especially among military gentlemen, in judging and punishing their fellow creatures; for it frequently happens, that a bare accusation immediately fills the breast of one of those judges with a conviction of the accused party's being guilty, and a strong desire of inflicting a punishment on the imaginary delinquent, equal to the crime he stands accused of; whereas it is evidently the part of an honest and honourable mind to have sufficient proof of the fact, to consider the motives and occasion of its having been committed, together with the circumstances attending the commission, and the sense which the offender entertains of his fault. But anger banishes all consideration and lenity, and renders a judge incapable of making any rational distinction between truth and falsehood. Anger puts the worst construction upon a fault that it can bear, and if the angry person has power, punishes it accordingly; whereas every judge or commander ought always to suspect the justice of his first motions, rationally check them, and where the case will admit, put a favourable construction upon the fault; and where that cannot be done, and punishment becomes necessary, he either mitigates or proportions it to the nature of the crime; but no good man ever punishes beyond the demerit of the offender, for whoever does—*bis Niger est; bene tu, amice, crederis.*

Numerous and horrid are the cruelties perpetrated by many officers, under pretext of discipline and keeping proper command; whereas the true source of those shocking inhumanities is their own barbarous dispositions, which never permit them seriously to reflect, how heinously they transgress the laws both of nature and Revelation. It is God-like to forgive: He bears with his wretched creatures, using the means of goodness and mercy to reform them; and we have his divine word, that we are to be forgiven on condition that we forgive others, and that *blest are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.*

True greatness of mind consists in conquering our sentiments, and real meanness is to indulge them. Little souls are always more ready to punish than the magnanimous; and those who have been or are most guilty of crimes, are commonly most ready and severe in censuring others. True heroism consists in exerting our utmost efforts to assist and render

mankind happy: Tyranny aims at promoting their misery, and those commanders are generally the most cruel who deserve worst themselves, and who, in the circumstances of common men, would probably be most reprobate and profligate. I have known an officer order people to be confined in irons, and afterwards severely beat, for having been a little disguised with liquor; when he himself was at that very time, and frequently had been to those very people, as mad and as filthy an example of ebriety as could offend a temperate mind. It is strange, that men have no remorse in punishing beyond measure only faults in others, which they know in their own breasts that they commit to such a degree as to become crimes in themselves: Alas! were we in the condition of those poor men thus abused, how sensible should we be of our hard lot, and from the bottom of our hearts make our silent appeal to heaven, in whose hands is vengeance, and before whose unerring tribunal every action must be accounted for, and where none will have such a comfortable prospect of receiving mercy, as he who in this world has shewn mercy. To pardon and forgive is a most valuable opportunity that men in power enjoy of making their peace with God: For as mercy is a principal branch of charity, so it covers a multitude of sins.

Notwithstanding what has been advanced, we know that the good of society requires the infliction of punishment, which is an eminent branch of justice when administered according to the nature and degree of the crime: But we complain, that it too frequently happens, that a poor man is cruelly treated tho' entirely innocent, or if guilty, is only in a low degree in proportion to the punishment that he suffers. It becometh a judge to take special care, that he harbours in his breast no prejudice, passion or resentment, which are too often the causes of barbarous sentences; and to be very cautious what witnesses he credits, or how he is guided by appearances; always remembering, and laying it to heart, that *he shall have judgment without mercy, who has shewed no mercy.* God loveth mercy, he remembereth that we are but flesh, and therefore doth not afflict willingly, or grieve the children of men: He punisheth them less than they deserve, and in his wrath remembereth mercy: He forbeareth with them, giving them many opportunities to amend; and is not forbearance then an indispensable duty from one sinner, from one frail mortal, to another? In many things we offend all,

but he who is inexorable in judging others ought certainly to be himself unblameable; but an unblameable man is a good, and consequently a merciful man. In nothing, says the great Cicero to the emperor of the world, do mortals approach so near to a divine nature, as in forgiving injuries, and communicating happiness to mankind; which heavenly qualities always accompany true greatness: But haughtiness, a rough demeanour and keen resentment of the least imaginary neglect or affront, commonly attend low creatures, who from a mean condition are raised to command. Such men are presently offended without any sufficient cause: It is impossible to please them, for they think nothing adequate to their merit: They will make no allowance even for the infirmities of nature; I have heard of men pressed to be sailors, who have suffered corporal punishment for being short-sighted or hard of hearing; and know a poor boy, who fell into the sea, and with great difficulty was saved, who was immediately, on his being brought on board, flogged, for having been the (innocent) cause of the officer's having the trouble of ordering the boat to be put out. Were not these inhumanities too well known to be denied, it would be thought impossible that Christians could contaminate their souls with such shocking barbarities; but too true it is, that such is the case. It is also necessary to mention (though with regret) that our civil laws do not sufficiently discriminate between the different degrees of actions against the peace; they do not proportion punishments according to the degree of the crimes, but order trifles, comparatively speaking, to be almost equally punished with heinous destructive crimes. Whipping is in many cases very injudiciously inflicted; and the fear of it has been frequently the principal inducement of committing the horrid sin of murder. In order to render the laws venerable and regarded, there ought to be a gradual scale of punishments adapted to the different cases of delinquents, from the lowest offender to the dreadful murderer. But it is in vain to think, that any method can be invented to put a stop, in a populous capital, to the commerce of lewd women, without introducing sins of a blacker dye: And therefore, what cannot be prevented only requires to be brought under the wisest regulation, that the publick peace may not be broke, but that the safety of the well disposed part of society may be secured; and their quiet undisturbed.

V I R U S.

Conclusion of the Letter in our last, p. 561, Containing a second Extract from the Bishop of CLOGHER's Vindication, &c.

THE next extract I shall give you is what the learned bishop says in his vindication of the history of the Old Testament, after having shewn, that the juridical and historical parts of the books of Moses stand upon the same authority; which extract is as follows.

The authority, therefore, of the historical parts of the books of Moses is confirmed by the same proofs, and is to be regarded with the same veneration, as the juridical parts. And, indeed, it is wonderful to think of the many and various kinds of attestation that remain to this day of the truth of the historical parts of those books, considering the early age of the world in which they were written. And, if we were only to consider the concurrent testimony of prophane historians, the attestation they give to it is wonderful; the first of which, that I shall quote, is Berofus. Now Berofus was a Chaldean, or Babylonish priest, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, about the 481st year of the æra of Nabonassar. I have mentioned before, that his character in Greece was so famous, for his knowledge in astronomy, that the Athenians erected a statue to him, with a golden tongue, on account of the justness of his astrological predictions. This Berofus wrote a chronological history of Chaldæa, and the adjacent countries, from the flood of Noah, whom he mentions by name, to the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus; in which he treated on the affairs of Egypt, and synchronised them with the affairs of Assyria; which makes his work more useful than any other of the prophane authors who have written upon this subject; as we are enabled by it to rectify that excessive number of years, which the Egyptian priests have assigned to the duration of that monarchy, and the reign of their gods. And, indeed, the agreement between Moses and Berofus, in their chronological accounts, as well as their history, is very remarkable. For Berofus makes the destruction of the Egyptian host under Pharaoh in the Red Sea, to have happened in the eighth year of Ascatades, king of Assyria, which, according to his computation, was in the 794th year after the flood of Noah; whereas, Moses makes the same event to have happened in the 798th year of the deluge*. And, indeed, I cannot but think it something very extraordinary, to find the chronology of the Hebrew Bible, and the heathen

* See the *Hebrew Chronology vindicated*, written by the bishop of Clogher, in which this calculation between Moses and Berofus is fairly and faithfully carried on and computed.

heathen chronology of Berofus, agree so nearly with regard to the precise time of this event, considering that the time of the reigns of the kings of Babylon, from which this calculation is computed, is set down by Berofus, and the lives of the patriarchs by Moses, according to the round number of years, without mentioning the odd months of each reign or line; which, in the space of near 800 years, may very well be allowed to make a difference of four years, between the calculation of Berofus, and the Mosaical computation. I likewise cannot but observe, that the acknowledgment of this fact by an heathen writer, who says, that he

compiled his book out of the ancient records of Chaldaea, altho' he attributes the drowning of the Egyptians to the power of art magick, is very extraordinary, and adds no small weight to the testimony of Moses.

But here, I think, I ought to inform your lordship, that the original work, which was written by Berofus in Greek, is now lost; and that that which goes at present under his name, is only an imperfect abstract written in Latin, which was published towards the latter end of the fifteenth century, by Annius, or the monk of Viterbo, as lord Bolingbroke styles him*, whose character for fidelity not being the best, has given occasion to some critics to object against the authenticity of this translation. Because, as they have justly observed, there are several quotations out of Berofus, mentioned both in Josephus, Pliny, St. Jerome, and Athenæus, which are not to be found in this treatise of Berofus that was published by Annius. Josephus, for example, speaking of Berofus, says, that, "He was a Chaldaean by birth, well known to the learned by the publication of his Chaldaean books of astronomy and philosophy among the Greeks. This Berofus, says he, following the most ancient records of that nation, gives us an history of the deluge of waters that then happened, and of the destruction of mankind by it; and agrees with Moses in the narration of it. He also gives us an account of that ark, wherein Noah, the origin of our race, was preserved, when it was brought to the highest part of the Armenian mountain. After which, he gives a catalogue of the posterity of Noah, and adds the years of their chronology, and at length comes down to Nabopolassar, who was king of Babylon and the Chaldeans†." And St. Jerome and Athenæus, as well as Josephus, quote passages out of Berofus, as low down as the reign of Cyrus the Great: Whereas,

our Berofus is continued down no lower than the reign of Acherres in Egypt, and of Ascatades in Assyria, who were contemporary with the Exodus of the Israelites out of Egypt. Pliny also, as hath been before remarked, quotes Berofus for saying, that the Babylonians had celestial observations for 480 years backwards from his time. And Josephus‡ has two long quotations out of Berofus, giving an account of the improvements made in Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and says besides, that "Berofus complains of the Grecian writers, for supposing, without any foundation, that Babylon was built by Semiramis, queen of Assyria; and for asserting, that those wonderful edifices belonging to it, were her workmanship||." Whereas, there are no such passages in our present copy of Berofus. But, on the contrary, in the fragment of Berofus, which is come down to our hands, there is mention made of Semiramis; and the author says, she greatly enlarged Babylon, insomuch, that she almost made a new city of it. But, that quotation mentioned by Josephus, is by no means difficult to be reconciled with this passage; for that quotation must have been towards the latter end of Berofus, after he had been speaking of the immense improvements and additions made in Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar; which, indeed, it would be wrong to attribute to Semiramis. But, as Mr. Whiston§ very judiciously remarks, the great improvements which Nebuchadnezzar made in the buildings at Babylon, do no way contradict those ancient and authentick testimonies, which ascribe its first building to Nimrod, and its first rebuilding to Semiramis. These passages, therefore, quoted by Josephus, Pliny, &c. were probably in that part of the history of Berofus, which is now lost, wherein the history of Assyria was carried down from Ascatades to Cyrus. For, as far as this fragment does go, it agrees exactly with the account given of Berofus by Josephus, with regard to the flood, the re-peopling of the earth by Noah and his sons, together with a chronological account of those events. And whereas Josephus quotes Berofus for saying, when speaking of the ark, that "It is said there is still some part of this ship in Armenia, at the mountain of the Cordyceans, and that some people carry off the pieces of the bitumen, which they take away, and use chiefly as amulets, for the averting of mischiefs**;" this quotation is to be found, *totidem verbis*, in our author. And, what is very remarkable, is, that, as Josephus observes, Berofus agrees with

Moses

* *Let. III. § 1. p. 82.*

† *Joseph. cont. Ap. lib. i. § 19.*

‡ *Jos. Ant.*

lib. xi. c. 11. cont. Ap. lib. i. § 2.

|| *Jos. cont. Ap. lib. i. § 20.*

§ *Whiston*

Jos. in loc.

** *Joseph. Ant. lib. i. c. 3.*

Moses in the destruction of mankind by the flood; so this fragment agrees exactly with the Hebrew chronology of the Bible, in the time of the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, and the destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea.

And, as I find that this fragment, in the list of the Assyrian kings, and the time which is there assigned to the duration of each particular reign, agrees exactly with the succession of the kings of Assyria, and the length of their reigns in the Chronicon of Eusebius, I cannot, therefore, but look upon this treatise, as far as it goes, to be a faithful translation of that part of Berofus, which might have been made by some private person for his own use, before the original was lost; which, at last, fell into the hands of Annias of Viterbo, who has since published it *. And, altho' I will not take upon me to vindicate the integrity of Annias, with regard to all his actions, or every thing that he has published; yet, since this fragment of Berofus, as far as it goes, agrees perfectly with the account given of the works of Berofus by Josephus, and, as Annias was undoubtedly a learned and inquisitive person, and lived at the conclusion of that age of ignorance and barbarity which had over-run the face of the Christian world in the fifteenth century †; I cannot help thinking it more than probable, that he might have had an opportunity of meeting with some books, which had been lost to the world for some generations. And, altho' the intire works of Berofus did not come to his hands, yet, that either he, or father George of Armenia, might in some private study have met with this imperfect, but faithful translation of them.

But, my lord, I desire you will take notice, that I lay no more stress on this evidence of Berofus, or of any other author I shall quote, than barely such as the nature of his testimony, when duly and critically considered, fairly requires; and that is, of an heathen author of repute in his time, and unbiassed in favour of the Jewish religion. Under the same limitations, I shall therefore proceed to produce the testimony of Artapanus, with regard to this particular fact of the Israelites having passed the Red Sea with safety, under the conduct of Moses, at the same time that Pharaoh and his host were drowned in it: whose words are to this effect, as they are quoted by Eusebius ‡, for the original is lost; that "The people of Memphis reported, that Moses being well skilled in the situation of the coasts, and the ebbing and flowing of the tides,

took that opportunity of carrying the Israelites over the Red Sea; but that the people of Heliopolis relate this fact quite otherwise, viz. That Moses being divinely inspired, struck the sea with a rod, whereupon the water gathering in a heap on either side, he led his forces dry thro' the sea: But, that when the Egyptians attempted to follow them, the sea returning to its former course, entirely overwhelmed them." Whence it appears, that Artapanus was diligent and inquisitive enough not to be content with common reports, but that he had personally inquired about the truth of this fact, and the manner of it, from the inhabitants of the country where it happened. And it is further to be remarked, that the people of Heliopolis, who lived in the very place where Moses, according to the general opinion of the learned, performed all his wonders; and whose fellow citizens were themselves the sufferers by this event, should be more likely to know the truth of this affair, than the inhabitants of Memphis, who lived on the other side of the river Nile, and at a considerable distance from the scene of action.

And, indeed, the truth of this piece of history, as related by Moses, is wonderfully confirmed, by the names which were given to several parts of this country, thro' which the Israelites passed in their departure out of Egypt, which having borrowed their denominations from this transaction, retain them to this very day: As for example; Moses says, *And it came to pass, when Pharaoh had let the people go, that God led them not towards the land of Canaan, thro' the way of the land of the Philistines, altho' that was near; for God said, Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return to Egypt. And God led the people about, by the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea. And they took their journey from Succoth, and encamped in Etham, in the edge of the wilderness. And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, that they turn and encamp before Pihabiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over-against Bael-zaphon: Beside it shall ye encamp by the sea; for Pharaoh will say of the children of Israel, They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in ¶. Now, it is very remarkable, in going this round-about way from Egypt to Canaan, thro' the wilderness of Etham, or the wilderness of the Red Sea, that there is on the right hand of the road, near midway between Cairo and the Red Sea, a long narrow valley, between two rugged chains of mountains, to get into which, the traveller must turn out of the common road, and which is to this day called*

* It is affirmed by Didymus Rapaligerus Livianus, an Italian author, that this fragment of Berofus was given to Annias at Geneva, by father George of Armenia, a Dominican friar, who died on the 13th of November, 1502.

cod. xiii. 17, &c.

† Euseb. Prep. Evang. lib. ix. c. 27.

called by the Arab inhabitants of the country, Tiah beni Israel, or 'The road of the children of Israel'; and when the traveller comes into this road, he finds himself pent in on either hand by impassable mountains, and fronted at the end of it by the Red Sea; so that, in this situation, well might Pharaoh say, *They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in.* And, what completely shews, that this was the place from which the Israelites escaped, by passing the Red Sea, is, that the mountain, which borders on the sea at the end of this ridge of mountains, is known to this day by the name of Jibbel At-takah, or the Mountain of Deliverance; and those springs of water which run over-against this mountain, on the opposite shore of the sea, and near which springs, if this story be true, it is natural to think the Israelites must have landed, is known also to this day, by the name of the Fountains of Moses. And is it possible to account for all these names being given to all these places, in a country, of which the Israelites were never the masters, if these matters of fact, as they are thus related, had never happened?

But altho' no heathen authors, that I can find, except Berosus and Artapanus, mention the destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea; yet several of them take notice of the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt. For Justin †, the Roman historian, in particular mentions from Trogus Pompeius, that when the Egyptians pursued the Israelites, who were conducted by Moses, they were forced by tempests to return home again. Which possibly may be true with regard to the rear of the Egyptian army, who might have escaped; and who, to be sure, saw with horror the tempestuous overflowings of the sea, upon Pharaoh and his host. And Strabo, an heathen author, who flourished in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and concerning whom lord Bolingbroke says to his noble correspondent, "I will quote to your lordship a better authority than that of Josephus; the authority of one who had no prejudice to bias him, no particular cause to defend, nor system of ancient history to establish, and all the helps, as well as talents, necessary to make him a competent judge." Now this same Strabo ‡, when speaking of Judæa, says, that "Moses, one of the priests of Egypt, being dis-

contents of the Egyptians on this subject were erroneous, who resembled God to the images of wild and tame beasts; as were also the sentiments of both the Libyans and Grecians, who represented God by the image of a man: Affirming that alone to be God, which contains us and all this terraqueous globe; which we call heaven, and the world, and nature." And Tacitus, who is lord Bolingbroke's favourite author §, in the fifth book of his history, where he is writing expressly concerning the origin of the Jews, says, some authors tell us, that "In the reign of Isis, a multitude of Jews left Egypt, and were conducted into a neighbouring country, under the command of Hierosolymus and Judæus.—But, says he, in one account numbers of writers concur, that when Egypt was over-run with a pestilential disease, contaminating living bodies, and very foul to behold, Boccharis the king, applying for a remedy to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, was ordered to purge his kingdom, and to remove, into another country, that generation of men, so detested by the deities. Hence, when they were all searched out, and brought together, and the multitude were carried into the immense deserts, and there abandoned, whilst all continued waiting under astonishment and despair; Moses, one of these exiles, exhorted them to entertain no hopes of relief from gods or men, since both by gods and men they had been forsaken; but to trust in himself, as in a leader sent from heaven, and by whose aid they should vanquish their present misery and distress. They assented, and utterly ignorant of whatever was to befall them, began to journey on at random. But nothing aggrieved them so sorely, as want of water. But when they were lying scattered over the plains, ready to perish, a herd of wild asses, leaving their pasture, climbed up a rocky mountain, covered with a thick wood. Moses followed them up, forming a conjecture from the singular verdure of the herbage, and there discovered some large springs. This proved their solace and relief; and travelling for six days without intermission, on the seventh day they gained a settlement, by exterminating the inhabitants. There they raised their city, there founded and dedicated their temple."

Here then let us rest a while, after this long quotation, and give me leave to ask your lordship, whether it is possible for the Jews to expect from the heathens a stronger confirmation of the truth of their history? For is it not here allowed, that their

* Strabo's Travels, p. 346.
Strab. Ge. l. xvi. p. 760.

† Just. l. b. xxxvi. c. 1.
‡ L. v. p. 161.

§ Ed. p. 60, 61.

their leader's name was Moses? that he pretended to a divine commission; and that when they were in distress for water, he by his prudence (either natural or supernatural) relieved them; and that they rested on the seventh day? Had these authors spoke more favourably of these facts, they might have been suspected for being Jews, or for having copied Moses, as lord Bolingbroke expresseth it *, and for borrowing their history out of the Bible; which would greatly have invalidated the force of their testimony. But when an author, whose judgments, according to lord Bolingbroke, seldom deviate from truth †, declares this to be the concurrent testimony of numbers of writers, concerning matters of fact, which he was particularly engaged in the enquiry after, in my humble opinion a stronger evidence cannot be desired.

And now, my lord, that I am upon this subject, I hope you will indulge me in permitting me to go on with Tacitus, who says further, that "Moses, to insure the subjection of this nation to himself for ever, established religious ordinances altogether new, and opposite to those of all other men and countries. Whatever we esteem holy is with them prophane.—They refrain from feeding on swine, in memory of their former calamity; for that they had once been infected and defiled with the same leprous tumors and eruptions, to which that animal is subject.—It is said, that they choose to rest every seventh day, because then they ended their labours. Afterwards, thro' the growth and allurements of laziness, every seventh year was devoted to sloth."

And pray, my lord, does not this put you in mind of what I mentioned to you in one of my former letters, that the institution of the Jewish sabbath, was appointed not so much to remind them of the creation of the world, as of their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, and was therefore ordered to be observed on every seventh day from that on which they first began their departure out of Egypt? For, says Moses unto them, *But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no work.—And remember, that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence, thro' a mighty hand, and by a stretched-out arm; therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the sabbath †.*

But, says Tacitus, "These ceremonies, in whatever way introduced, are by their antiquity maintained.—They instituted circumcision, on purpose to be distinguished by a particular mark.—They choose to interr their dead, rather than

to burn them, according to the usage of the Egyptians, with whom they concur in their notions of an infernal world; but far different is their persuasion about things celestial. The Egyptians offer divine worship to several brute animals, to images, and the works of art: The Jews know but one Deity, to be conceived and adored by the mind only. For prophane and unhallowed they hold all such as, out of perishing and mortal materials, use to fashion their gods after the likeness of men: They hold that the divine Being eternal and supreme, is incapable of all change, incapable of ever ending. In their cities, therefore, no images are seen, so far are they from allowing such in their temples."

Tacitus then proceeds to describe the country of Judæa, and to bring down the history of the Jews to his own times. But what I have quoted out of him, seems to me to be sufficient to shew the concurrent testimony of a number of heathen writers, with the history of the Jews, as delivered in the books of Moses. To which I shall only add a few remarks on that observation, which is here mentioned by Tacitus, that these ceremonies, in whatever way introduced, are by their antiquity maintained; there not being in the nature of things, a stronger proof of the truth of any ancient matter of fact, than the continued and uninterrupted practice of some ceremonial or ritual observance, that was originally instituted as a memorial of that matter of fact. And of consequence it will follow, that the continued observation of the sabbath, of the passover, of the feasts of tents, &c. among the Jews, is a living proof, that those matters of fact, in memory of which they were instituted, had a real existence some time or other. And as Tacitus has mentioned that of circumcision, there is something so remarkable in it, that I cannot help taking notice of it. For, he says, it was instituted in order to preserve the Jews as a peculiar people, in being distinguished by a particular mark. And Moses says not only the same thing, but also, that God at the same time that he appointed the ordinance of circumcision, commanded Abraham to change his name from Abram, which signifies venerable father, to Abraham, which signifies the venerable father of a multitude; saying, *For a father of many nations have I made thee. And I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and I will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee ‡.*

And I defy the world to produce such another instance. It is now near four thousand

* Let. III. p. 90.

† Let. II. p. 39.

‡ Gen. x. 24, 25.

thousand years ago, since a prophecy was published, concerning an old man of an hundred years of age, that he should be exceedingly fruitful, and that nations should come out of him; on which account, he was ordered to circumcise himself and his family; that by this particularity, they might be distinguished from the rest of mankind. And what is become of this prophecy? How has the event answered? Why! from that day to this in a miraculous manner. For, in less than five hundred years afterwards, one branch of the family alone, amounted to the number of six hundred thousand men, besides women and children*. And if we were to compute the number of Jews and Mahometans which are now upon the face of this earth (for these last are the descendants from Abraham by Ishmael, and continue to circumcise themselves as well as the Jews, who are his descendants by his son Isaac) I do not know whether we should be much mistaken, if we said that they amounted to one tenth part of all mankind. But sure I am, that there is no such other instance in the whole world, and that this may fairly be looked upon as a standing and living miracle, appointed and continued by Almighty God, among other wise reasons, as a proof of the divine inspiration of that history, in which this prophecy is recorded.

I shall add one attestation more to the truth of the Mosaical history: Moses informs us in the book of Exodus, that in the journeying of the children of Israel from Egypt to mount Sinai, *they pitched in Rephidim; and there was no water for the people to drink. And the people murmured against Moses. And Moses cried unto the Lord. And the Lord said unto Moses, Go on before the people, and take with thee of the elders of Israel. Behold I will stand before thee there upon the rock in Horeb; and thou shalt smite the rock, and there shall come water out of it; that the people may drink. And Moses did so in the sight of the elders of Israel†.*

And now what is become of this stone? Hear, O ye heavens, and give ear, O earth! It is still in being, still visible to the eye, with the infallible marks of this miracle inscribed on every side of it. And that infidelity may no longer doubt of it, I shall here literally copy the description that is given of it, by the learned Dr. Shaw, in his travels to mount Sinai: Where, after describing several parts of mount Horeb, he says, "After we had descended, with no small difficulty, down the western side of this mountain, we came into the other plain that is formed

Appendix, 1754.

* Exod. xii. 37. † Exod. xvii. 1. ‡ The reader should know that mount Sinai is a part of mount Horeb. § Shaw's Trav. p. 352. ¶ Pocock's Trav. p. 148. ** Numb. xx. 1-11

by it, which is Rephidim, Exod. xvii. 1. Here we still see that extraordinary antiquity, the rock of Meribah, Exod. xvii. 6. which hath continued down to this day, without the least injury from time or accidents. It is a block of granate marble, about six yards square, lying tottering, as it were, and loose, in the middle of the valley, and seems to have formerly belonged to mount Sinai †, which hangs in a variety of precipices all over this plain. The waters which gushed out, and the stream which flowed withal, Ps. vii. 8, 21. have hollowed, across one corner of this rock, a channel about two inches deep, and twenty wide, appearing to be incrustated all over, like the inside of a tea kettle, that hath been long in use. Besides several mossy productions, that are still preserved by the dew, we see all over this channel, a great number of holes, some of them four or five inches deep, and one or two in diameter, the lively and demonstrative tokens of their having been formerly so many fountains. It likewise may be further observed, that art or chance could by no means be concerned in the contrivance. For every circumstance points out a miracle, and, in the same manner with the rent in the rock of mount Calvary at Jerusalem, never fails to produce a religious surprize in all that see it ‡. Which account is confirmed by Dr. Pocock, who observed further, that within every one of the aforementioned holes, there is an horizontal crack, and in some, also, a crack perpendicularly down; which, considering the great hardness of granate, makes it impossible for these appearances to have been the work of a tool §.

Again, Moses says in the book of Numbers, that, about thirty years after this, *the children of Israel abode in Kadesh, and Aaron died there, and was buried there. And there was no water for the congregation. And they gathered themselves together, against Moses and against Aaron. And Moses and Aaron went from the presence of the assembly, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and they fell upon their faces: And the glory of the Lord appeared unto them. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Take the rod, and gather thou the assembly together, thou and Aaron thy brother, and speak ye unto the rock before their eyes, and it shall give forth his water, and thou shalt bring forth to them water out of the rock. And Moses took the rod — And Moses lift up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice; and the waters came out abundantly, and the congregation drank, and their beasts also**.*

Which rock is also in being, as well as the other, as appears from an original

4 F

manuscript

manuscript Journal *, now in my own possession, which was written by the prefetto of Egypt, from the convent de *propaganda fide*, A. D. 1722; giving an account of his travels from Grand Cairo to mount Sinai, and back again. Wherein, after speaking of the afore-mentioned rock, in the valley of Rephidim, he says, in his journey from mount Sinai towards Tor, "We passed by a large rock on our left hand, in which, as in that other rock which Moses struck with his rod, appear from the bottom to the top, openings where water gushed out." And now, what can scepticism say to these two, if not living, yet, standing miracles in attestation of the truth of the Mosaical history? Which, in my humble opinion, cannot possibly be considered in any other light, than as two tables of testimony, written in stone by the finger of God.

I shall likewise add to what the bishop has said upon this subject, that Tacitus, after describing the river Jordan, and the lake into which it empties itself, adds as follows: "The plains in the neighbourhood are said to have been of old extremely fruitful, and full of large cities, which were all destroyed by thunder and lightning; but that the foundations still remain, and the earth which looks as if it had been burnt up has lost its fertility †." This, I think, may be considered as an heathen testimony of what is related in the book of Genesis, of the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah. I am,
Oxford, Dec. 9, 1754. Yours, &c.

A Proposal for the more speedily and effectually curing Men, Ships, and Goods, of Pestilential Infection. By the Rev. Dr. HALES, Clerk of the Closet to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

PRECAUTIONS having been lately published by several nations of Europe, to avoid ships which come from the Morea, and other places in Turkey which are infected with the plague; the following method seems a probable means to clear ships, men, and goods of it, viz.

By cutting one or more round or square holes, about eight inches diameter, thro' the windward side of the ship, below the lower deck, and fixing therein a bent iron tube of the same diameter; the wide lower end of the tube to have a stove under it, in which plenty of brimstone with charcoal is to be burnt, viz. about 50 pounds, that the whole ship may be filled with its acid fumes; which will the more effectually be done, if there are two or three such iron tubes and stoves for the brimstone to burn in at the same time;

* See a translation of this Journal, in a letter to the society of antiquaries at London, lately published, p. 98.

† Tacit. Hist. l. v.

and tho' less brimstone might suffice, yet, in so perilous and destructive a case, we cannot be too cautious.

The hatches of the lower deck to be opened, for the fumes to ascend thro', but the gratings, and other openings of the ship, to be closed with double tarpaulins. The men must be above deck in the open air during the fumigation, to prevent their being suffocated. Their cloaths to be fumed, and then washed in salt, and afterwards fresh water. The men also to be bathed in salt water, and to take antipestilential medicines.

This method may also be used in slave ships, where a malignant and infectious fever is not only fatal to the people on board, but likewise to the countries where they land the negroes. And, if I am rightly informed, the yellow fever of the West-Indies is a pestilential fever peculiar to that climate, and is carried in ships from one colony to another.

It hath been a practice long in use in Turkey and on the Mediterranean coasts, to fume the quarentine men by laying them on their faces on the floor of a room, lest they should be suffocated by the fumes of the burning brimstone, and other aromack mixtures, which it is to be suspected abate the efficacy of the acid fumes of the brimstone, of which last there is very little in the prescription for the fuming mixture which is used at Marseilles, and which was sent to me.

But I suspect this to be a very uncertain and imperfect way of doing the thing, not only because the lower part of the prostrate body cannot be fumed, but also because the fumes of burning brimstone ascend principally to the upper part of a room, as I have found by experience. For when these fumes had ascended for a considerable time, thro' a large iron tube, in at a window, in order to destroy bugs, I could, without being incommoded, walk in the room; the deadly fumes having filled the upper part of the room in a visible cloud; to about four feet below the ceiling; tho', by long continuing the fumigation, the room was so full of fumes, from the top to the floor, as to kill and dry the bugs on the floor. For which reason the Lazaretto fuming room ought not to be too high roofed.

But persons might have much stronger degrees of fumigation (and that with safety to their lives) than is usually given them in Lazaretto's, in the following manner, viz.

By cutting the hair off their heads, and washing them with vinegar, and then covering their eyes, nostrils, and ears, with several folds of linen cloth, one of the

folds to be dipped in melted bees-wax, which these acid spirits cannot penetrate. And, for greater security, all these folds of linen may be covered with flannel dipped in a strong lye, made with potash dissolved in water; the flannel to be squeezed dry. The noxious acid fumes of the burning brimstone will be turned, by the alkaline salt in the flannel, into a neutral, innocent, hard cruſted ſalt. And then fixing their mouths to ſhort faucets or pipes, only three or four inches long; which pipes are fixed in holes thro' the ſhutters, or rather boarded ſides of the room in which they are to be ſumed, with a rail behind the men to reſt againſt. When this ſumigation ſhall be thought ſufficient, then to open doors and windows, giving ſome time for the room to be cleared of the fumes, before the men venture to take their mouths from the faucets, which will ſoon be done when there is a wind to blow away the fumes, either of pure brimſtone, or of the uſual ſumming mixture, if that ſhall be preferred.

As to the goods in an infected ſhip, leſt ſome infection ſhould remain between the bales of goods, where the acid ſpirits could not penetrate when the ſhip was ſumed, it may be adviſeable to burn in the ſhip as much brimſtone as the men can bear while they are moving the bales, or other goods; and alſo to uſe the ſame precaution when the goods are opened and unfolded in the Lazaretto warehouse; which, when hung up looſe and ſingle, may then be more ſtrongly ſumed with burning brimſtone, but not to ſuch a degree as to diſcolour or ſpoil them.

It would be well to have the goods packed up, at firſt, in plague countries, in as ſtrong acid fumes of brimſtone as the packers can bear: This would be a probable means to prevent the infection among the goods, as alſo to prevent their being moth-eaten. The ſame precaution ſhould alſo be obſerved when they are re-packed at the Lazaretto; for Turkey merchants have informed me, that their merchants, &c. are very ſubject to be moth-eaten, after they have been much expoſed to the air in Lazaretto's.

If many cloths dipped in vinegar were hung ſpread in the ſhip during the voyage, and before they come to be ſumed in port, it would probably much abate the infection, eſpecially if there were ventilators frequently to change the ſoul air in the ſhip.

The ſumigation of the ſhip may be more or leſs, in proportion to the probability of more or leſs degree of infection.

It may be well to ſume the ſhip and mens cloaths, before the men are moved

to the Lazaretto, and before any officer, &c. goes on board.

And, for greater ſecurity, the ſhip may be ſumed again in a leſſer degree, after it is cleared of goods.

The brimſtone and charcoal muſt not be burnt in an iron pot, unleſs there be a proper depth of earth in the veſſel to preſerve it from being red-hot; for when iron is red hot, brimſtone will inſtantly melt it.

The thus ſuming the ſhip and goods will be a probable means effectually to cure them of any peſtiferous diſtemper; and, in caſe none of the men have the diſtemper, thereby alſo much to ſhorten the quarantine.

The evil is obſerved to manifeſt itſelf more in perſons than things.

As the contagion of the plague is moſt ſubtle and inviſible, and often makes dreadful ravage; ſo it behoves mankind to uſe all proper precautions in preventing the ſpreading of that deſtructive peſt; which the principle of ſelf-preſervation ſtrongly excites us to, and in doing of which we may expect the concurrence of the divine bleſſing on our well-meant endeavours.

The WEEKLY ADVERTISER and INSPECTOR of Dec. 21, gives us the following Account of the ſurprizing the Iſland of Madura by the Dutch ſeven Years ago, with the particular Circumſtances of their making a Priſoner of the King; which was written by a Perſon on the Spot, and authenticated by the Teſtimony of ſeveral who were preſent at the Time.

MADURA is in the Eaſt-Indies, near Java; it is a pleaſant, fertile and rich iſland; and till the year 1747 was governed by its own king: It is inhabited by Malays, diſtinguiſhed by their courteſy to ſtrangers, particularly to the Britiſh; and by the general integrity of their dealings.

The Dutch have, on various pretences, made themſelves maſters of many of the Indian iſlands; and are tyrants over the princes of thoſe which remain unconquered. Among the laſt was, till that time, Madura; upon which, on ſome ſhameful and ridiculous pretext, they made ſeveral deſcents in that year; ſending ſhips from Batavia, their capital city in India*, to which, unhappily, Madura lies near; and plundering, murdering, or making ſlaves of all they met.

The ſovereign of Madura, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed courage and conduct, oppoſed them often with ſpirit, but ſeldom with ſucceſs. His people were unſkilled in the European art of war; and their numbers availed them little.

At length, perceiving there was no defending the island against the enemy, he determined to throw himself into the protection of the sultan of *Benjar*, to whom he was related.

He communicated his resolution to his people : He advised them to submit to a power they could not resist ; but as himself must be destroyed or carried off a slave, he informed them of his intended escape. They took their leave with tears, committing his sacred person to the care of heaven.

He took with him the prince his son, a number of his wives, a body of faithful domesticks, and of his most valiant soldiers ; and a great treasure in gold and precious stones. Thus furnished, getting into some boats, he made the best of his way towards the intended asylum.

The Dutch attacked his little party in several boats as they made off ; but they were repulsed with loss : The Madurians were always valiant, but they were now desperate. Having freed themselves from this opposition, they made for *Benjar* : And the Dutch, expecting this would be their refuge, sent a vessel to intercept their passage, or to arm the sultan against their reception, which was in *Benjar* river before them.

They discovered it in time ; and they kept concealed under shore : In the night they got by the Dutch vessel, and came up with a larger, which proved an English one. It was the *Onslow*, Capt. Congreve.

The son of the sovereign of Madura was at that time with the English at *Bencoolen* ; and the father's great opinion of our people's virtue made him immediately throw himself into their protection ; desiring to be carried to England, or to some of the English settlements in India.

He proposed to resign his title to the kingdom to the English ; to deliver up to them the very considerable treasure he had with him ; and to direct them to the richest part of the island, where they should come into immediate possession of a much greater.

The captain, who was on shore at *Caytenja*, accepted the proposal ; and the sovereign of Madura, who all this time lay concealed in a creek, was, with his wives and servants, taken on board in the night ; dismissing his soldiers : But, inconsiderately, the Madurian boats were left in sight about the ship in the morning.

The Dutch saw this ; and not daring to attack the vessel, they demanded him of the sultan of *Benjar*. " The captain of the English vessel, said they, is in your power : Secure him till the king of Ma-

dura be given up, or expect the same fate yourself." This was the message of the insolent *Hollanders* to the sultan. He obeyed ; he seized Capt. Congreve, laid him in irons, and refused to set him at liberty, till the sovereign demanded of him should be given up by his people. The captain at first refused ; but after some days, seeing the sultan resolute, he wrote orders for delivering up the unhappy monarch, with all that belonged to him.

The king, whose person and manner were full of dignity, had gained, during his stay on board, the respect of the officers ; and his condition had obtained him the compassion of all in the vessel. He had offered presents, and they were declined ; every sailor declared himself ready to spill his last blood, without reward, in his defence.

The king was at supper with the commanding officer in the round-house, when the letter from the captain was delivered. He read its contents in the other's face, and abruptly retired to the great cabin ; he there got his people together, and sent a servant, demanding to know truly what was intended. He received no satisfactory reply ; and he could perceive treachery, and approaching ruin. He found they were about to assault him by violence, and he prepared for the destruction, not for an impossible defence.

They forced open the door, and he saw them enter against him, armed with cutlasses, guns, and bayonets. He saw his own fate, and he determined, according to the savage greatness of the East, his wives should not, after his death, be carried into slavery. When he was no longer able to protect, he destroyed them. He began in the presence of the astonished crew to sacrifice them by his own hand. Tears waited upon every blow : But beginning with the greatest favourite, whom he stabbed to the heart, he would have gone round, had not our people forced in upon him. They wounded him and made him prisoner : He was put in irons, and then first acquainted with his fate.

" O English ! English ! Is it you ? exclaimed he ! You ! Who refuse protection to the oppressed ! You ! who join to destroy them !— Can the good English (they were always called so) see their friends the Madurians enslaved and not assist them ? Can they see a king insulted by usurpers and not defend him ? There is no generosity in white men ! Nay, there is no truth !— Why did you promise to protect me ? You, not the Dutch, have dethroned the sovereign of Madura ! How came I here, but by your engagement to defend me ! Do it !— or if you are

are afraid of that, be honest; set me on shore again, and leave me to my own valour.—If I must die, let me not think the English false and fearful.”

“Where, continued he, exclaiming, where is now your greatness and your power? your generosity and justice? Lords of the seas, you are afraid of Dutchmen: Protectors of the distressed, you give up me, who throw myself and kingdom into your sworn protection!”

When the unhappy monarch was out of breath with upbraidings, the officer told him, they pity'd him; and pointed to the tears of all present; “I see it, answered he, but I demanded not your pity; it was your protection I asked; it was that you promised, and heaven will punish you unless you grant it.”

The Dutch boats now appeared; and he was answered, that he must go on board them. He turned to his people, and with a serious dignity, bad them follow! “And, says he, if hereafter any name the English in your hearing, tell them they are not that good people the honest Malays think: — However, continued he, taking his leave of our people, be kind to the prince my son, whom you have amongst you! Give him the protection you refuse his father: Tell him, O English, of my sufferings; and tell him, that his father, when he went to death, commanded him to revenge them. If virtue, concluded he, cannot enforce this, let me buy it of you! Take my treasures—for why should I enrich my greater enemies!”

As he spoke this, he pour'd out his gold and jewels, and descended without emotion into the boat which the Dutch had sent for him. Our people saw it with weeping eyes, but the Dutch expressed no more concern than if a malefactor had been delivered to them for execution. They returned to their ship; which without ceremony sailed off as soon as it was dark, and was no more heard of till in port.

The island remains in the hands of the Dutch; and the king's condition may be guessed: For he was carried to thir settlements at the Cape.

An Account of the several Attempts that have been made for the Discovery of a North-West Passage.

From the Evening Advertiser of Dec. 28.

THE first person who attempted this discovery was John Cabot, employed by Henry VII. of England, towards the end of the 15th century, but he was prevented from finishing his discovery by his people mutinying. He was always

of opinion there was a passage, and that he should have discovered it, if not prevented by his men.

It was almost 80 years before another attempt was made, and then undertaken in the year 1576, by Sir Martin Forbisher, who was so little discouraged by an unsuccessful voyage, that he made two more, tho' with the same success. In 1583 Sir Humphry Gilbert went on the same expedition, but went no further than Canada, in which voyage he settled the cod fishery at Newfoundland. In 1585, capt. John Davis made an attempt, but without success, and two more in the two following years, but without succeeding in his great attempt of discovering the north-west passage, tho' he proceeded to the height of 72 degrees north.

Mr. Hudson, in the year 1610, after having in vain made a trial of the north-east passage, attempted the discovery of the north-west, passing thro' the straits that have since borne his name into an open sea; but was, like John Cabot, prevented from proceeding by a mutiny among his seamen who refused to proceed any farther. After him Baffin made three voyages in the years 1612, 1615 and 1616.

In 1618 Mr. Henry Button, afterwards Sir Henry, attempted to improve upon the discoveries made by Mr. Hudson, and wintered at port Nelson, where, by the extreme cold, he lost great part of his men. He was the first person who wintered in those countries.

During these attempts of the English, the king of Denmark, thinking to perfect their attempts by the vicinity of his country, in the year 1605 fitted out two ships and sent them on the same expedition, under the command of capt. Cunningham, a Scotchman, who succeeded no better than the English; which did not prevent another expedition in the year 1607, when the men mutinied, and obliged the captain to return. This ill success only occasioned the king of Denmark to change the people; and having fitted out two ships, sent them under the command of a Dutchman, named Christian Richardson, manning his ships from Norway and Iceland, but with the same success, the men mutinying before they saw the land of Greenland. In 1619 the Danes sent capt. Munk, who wintered there, and lost all his men but two, with whom he got home in the pinnace, leaving the ship behind.

In 1631, the English resumed the undertaking, and sent two ships, one from London under the command of capt. Fox, and one from Bristol under the command

of

of capt. James, who met near Port Nelson in the month of August. Fox came home that year, but James wintered in that country, and endured almost incredible hardships, but at last arrived safe in England.

The ill success of these attempts put a stop for many years to any ships being fitted out for this discovery, especially as the Hudson's Bay company, which was established in Charles the II'd's time, had taken that discovery under their more immediate care, being by their charter obliged to fit out ships to send on that discovery; tho' we read of only two expeditions, one under the command of capt. Barlow, who was lost, and another unsuccessful under the care of Mr. John Scrogg, in the year 1722.

From this time till capt. Middleton's expedition in the king's ship Furnace, in the years 1741 and 1742, we hear of no attempt. This voyage occasioned a controversy between Arthur Dobbs, Esq; now governor of North-Carolina, and the captain, on his return, but with little satisfaction to the publick, the principal intent of the voyage, the discovery of the passage, not being compleated.

In 1744, an act was passed, promising a reward of 20,000l. to be paid by the lords of the treasury to any persons who should succeed in discovering the Northwest passage. This, with other advantages, which the undertakers proposed to themselves by such an attempt, encouraged a subscription for fitting out two ships from London, called the Dobbs and California, under the command of the captains Moor and Smith, who sailed the 20th of May, 1746, and after wintering at Port Nelson in Hudson's Bay, to be ready to go on with their expedition early the next year, and making many attempts, which proved to them only the probability of a passage, and not the certainty by success, they arrived safe in Yarmouth Roads on the 14th of October, 1747.

The last voyages that we have heard of are those made by capt. Swaine from Philadelphia, but with as little success as any of the former.

From the Evening Advertiser of Dec. 31.

An Account of the growing and making Indigo, as now practised by the French at Louisiana; sent from thence by Father Maillard, a Jesuit, who made these Observations himself.

INDIGO, in Louisiana, is of two kinds, genuine and bastard, which are however both sowed and manufactured in the same manner, but the bastard be-

ing more vigorous and hardy, is not so apt to be damaged by frosts, or other injuries of the air, which sometimes totally destroy the genuine; it being so tender, that it must not be sown till the cold season is over; so that in France the soonest it can be sown is at the beginning of May, or the end of April.

The ground, which is designed for indigo, must be worked and managed, and the mould sifted with all the care of the nicest garden, its seed not only rising with difficulty, but so feebly, that the least clod of earth stops its progress, and totally suppresses the shooting thereof. It is sown at about 10 inches distance on all sides, in holes an inch deep, putting 12 or 15 seeds in every hole, and then lightly covering them with earth.

But betwixt the holes of indigo sown to run to seed, the distance must not be less than four or five feet, and the indigo being come up to the height of eight or ten inches, not above a sprig or two at most are to be left together, as they would only interrupt and shade each other, so as to yield few or no seeds.

In France it cannot, I think, be fit to cut before the 10th or 15th of July, if the season has been regular; at least, it never must be gathered till the flowers and leaves appear to be near falling, which is known by their crispness; this must be carefully prevented, the best always falling first, as the ripest, and consequently the fittest for yielding good indigo, the leaves being the only part from which it is drawn; and those thrifty economists, who mix the stalks, usually fall short of the great lucre they expect, and make but sorry indigo at the best.

The plant being ripe, it is cut with crooked knives, not unlike small tickles, and kept very sharp to avoid striking the stalks, lest the leaves drop off. It is to be cut within an inch of the ground, and in 45 or 50 days yields no less than four cuttings. When cut, and the leaves are stripped from the branches, it is laid in the steeping vat where it immediately ferments, and care must be taken so to lay it, that the water poured on it for its putrefaction may not put it into motion, but that it may withstand every considerable effect of fermentation.

The great skill of the indigo-makers is to hit the just degree of putrefaction; and, indeed, it is not a little surprising, that during all the practice of making indigo, a space of above 80 years, the punctual term of the putrefaction, nor so much as of the mashing it, is not brought to any precision. I myself am a practitioner of 17 years standing, and not an unattentive

unattentive one, yet herein must acknowledge myself at a loss. The most consummate adept must allow, that there is an instant when the dissolution is compleated, and the putrefaction at its true point; and this precious, and, I may say, almost indivisible instant, once elapsed, the indigo loses considerably both in quality and quantity, and the damage is proportionate to the error of time; an extreme either in precipitancy or delay, is attended with nearly the like consequence; indeed, a vat, which had not its due putrefaction, is in some measure recoverable; but where the putrefaction has exceeded, there is no remedy.

But as with such rudimental lights indigo-makers are still in the dark, and differ widely in their processes, I shall here subjoin the method I have many years followed in Louisiana.—In July and August the heats in this part of America are excessive; whereby 10, 12, or 15 hours suffices to compleat the putrefaction; but in France a longer time would be requisite.

About eight or nine hours after the tub is filled, and a working is perceived, some of the liquor being let out thro' the cock of the vat, I beat it within a silver bowl, and in about 15 or 20 minutes, a grain is, or should be seen to separate itself from the water, as butter from milk.

This operation is the test of the goodness of the vat: When the grain in the bowl is full, round, and sparkling, and entirely separate from the water, and small lamellæ are seen on the surface splitting into particles almost too small for sight. This trial is repeated till the grain in the bowl answers this description; then the cock of the vat may be turned to discharge the putrefaction liquor into the mashing-vat. Here is another critical point for the indigo-maker, the commodity being equally detrimented when either over or under-mashed.

These mashing-vats generally contain about 25 or 30 barrels of water, which three negroes, each with a pail, some I know use poles, keep in a violent agitation, and some vats hold them two or three hours in this exercise, but so much the better, it is a sure sign that it will turn out a good vat. The mark with me, and it is pretty certain, that the vat has been sufficiently mashed, is by the bowl, as above-mentioned; if the grain has the correspondent qualities, if replete, round, and is easily detached from the water, and has that tinge which is the criterion of fine indigo; there is no need of any further mashing, which would only do mischief. When the grain shews

all the favourable marks of a just putrefaction, let the indigo-maker immediately set the putrefaction liquor a running, and the sooner he proceeds to mashing, the more beautiful and compact will the indigo be; here all the difficulty is to know the exact mashing, which a vat will bear, as in the former preparative to hit the instant of a perfect putrefaction.

The liquor having undergone what is judged a sufficient agitation, let it rest, that the indigo may entirely subside, which takes up 12 or 15 hours; then the liquor is let out thro' two holes in the side of the vat, one at the bottom, and another two inches higher, which is opened first, and runs till nothing remains but the indigo, or a very liquid dark blue sediment, and then the lower hole is opened, with a cloth under it, that the indigo may be entirely free from any lees.

Afterwards it is put into coarse linnen bags, which are hung up four or five hours, in order to drain off the water; when this ceases to drop, the indigo continues suspended 10 or 12 hours longer, during which it acquires the consistence of paste, and then it is taken out, and for three or four days exposed on plates to the sun; when deep fissures in it shew it to have felt the heat of the sun, it is thoroughly worked with a trowel for binding and cementing it, yet a watchful eye must be kept that it be not over dried, as then there would be no moulding it into the convenient figures which, in thickness, is 14 or 15 lines, and then it is cut with wooden knives into little squares of the like dimensions. These are again, and for the last time, exposed to the sun, till the squares are easily taken off the drying-plates, when they are removed into the shade, there to be entirely defecated. The close of this my method, is to put them up in casks to give them a final sweating, and where they accordingly by perspiration acquire a new lustre and a new quality, which amply recompences the labour and attention of the process. As to the indigo designed for seed, besides setting it at the distance of four or five feet, it must remain till the middle of September, the term of its full ripeness; then having cut it close to the ground, leave it drying for eight or ten days, when it will be fit for threshing.

From the WORLD, N^o. 102.

Proferat in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum.

HOR.

MR. FITZ-ADAM,

AS an Englishman, I applaud the zeal you shew for ascertaining our language; and am equally ready to acknowledge

Judge the use and even the necessity of the neurological dictionary, mentioned in your last paper. (See p. 555, 556.) I must however beg leave so far to dissent from you as to doubt the propriety of joining to the fixed and permanent standard of our language, a vocabulary of words which perish and are forgot within the compass of the year.

That we are obliged to the ladies for most of these ornaments to our language, I readily acknowledge; but it must also be acknowledged, that it would be degrading their invention to suppose they would desire a perpetuity of any thing whose loss they can so easily supply. It would be no less an error to imagine that they wanted a repository for their words after they have worn them out, than that they wished for a wardrobe to preserve their cast-off fashions. Novelty is their pleasure; singularity and the love of being before-hand is greatly flattering to the female mind. From hence arises their present taste for planting, and the pleasure the ladies take in shewing their exotics, as giving them an opportunity of talking Greek. With what respectful pleasure do their admirers gaze while their pretty mouths troll out the *Toxicodendron*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Orchis*, *Tragopogon*, *Hypericum*, and the like?

From hence only can we account for that jargon which the French call the *bon ton*, which they are obliged to change continually, as soon as they find it prophaned by any other company but one step lower than themselves in their degrees of politeness. A lady armed with a new word, exults with a conscious superiority, and exercises a tyranny over those who do not understand her, like the delegates of the law, with their *capias*, *latitat*, and *venire facias*; but a word which has been a month upon the town, loses its force, and makes as poor a figure as the law put into English.

In order therefore to interpret every new word, and what is still more important, to give the different acceptations of the same words, according to the various senses in which they are received and understood in the different parts of this extensive metropolis, I would recommend a small portable Vocabulary to be annually published and bound up with the Almanack. It is of great consequence that a work of this nature should be duly and carefully executed, because, tho' it is very grievous to be ignorant, it is much more terrible to be deceived or misled; and this is greatly to be apprehended from the abuse of turning old words from their former signification to a sense not only

very different, but often directly contrary to it. The coining a new word, that is to say, a new sound, which had no sense previously affixed to it, will probably have no other ill effect than puzzling for a while the understanding and memory; but what shall we say to the turn which the present age has taken of giving an entire new sense to words and expressions, and that in so delicate a case as the characters of men? I remember when a certain person informed a large company at the polite end of the town, that, in the city, a *good man* was a term meant to denote a man who was able and ready at all times to pay a bill at sight, the whole assembly shook their heads, and thought it was a strange perversion of language. And yet these very persons are not aware that the phrases they commonly use would appear equally strange on the other side Temple-bar. A *silly fellow*, for instance, would there be thought a weak young man, who had been so often imposed upon that he was not worth a groat; instead of that, it is the most common term for one who possesses the very fortune, talent, mistress or preferment which his describer wishes to have. In like manner, a *silly woman* implies one who is more beautiful, young, happy and good-natured than the rest of her female acquaintance. *Odd man* is a term we frequently hear vociferated in the streets, when a chairman is in want of a partner. But when a lady of quality orders her porter to let in no *odd people* she means all decent grave men, women who have been talked of, many of her own relations, and all her husband's.

Besides those words which owe their rise to caprice or accident, there are many which having been long confined to particular professions, offices, districts, climates, &c. are brought into publick use by fashion, or the reigning topick on which conversation has happened to dwell for any considerable time. During the great rebellion they talked universally the language of the scriptures. *To your tents, O Israel*, was the well known cry of faction in the streets. They beat the enemy from *Dan* even unto *Beerseba*, and expressed themselves in a manner which must have been totally unintelligible, except in those extraordinary times when people of all sorts happened to read the Bible. To these succeeded the wits of Charles's days; to understand whom it was necessary to have remembered a great deal of bad poetry; as they generally began or concluded their discourse with a couplet. In our own memory the late war, which began at sea, filled our mouths with terms from that element. The land

war not only enlarged the size of our swords and hats, but of our words also. The peace taught us the language of the secretary's office. Our country 'squires made *treaties* about their game, and ladies negotiated the meeting of their lap-dogs. Parliamentary language has been used without doors. We drink claret or port according to the state of *our finances*. To spend a week in the country or town is a *measure*; and if we dislike the *measure*, we put a *negative* upon it. With the rails and buildings of the Chinese, we adopted also for a while their language. A doll of that country, we called a *joss*, and a slight building, a *pagoda*. For that year we talked of nothing but *palanquins*, *nabobs*, *mandarins*, *junks*, *sipoy*s, &c. To what was this owing, but the war in the East-Indies?

I would therefore farther propose, in order to render this work compleat, that a supplement be added to it, which shall be an explanation of the words, figures and forms of speech of the country, that will most probably be the subject of conversation for the ensuing year. For instance: Whoever considers the destination of our present expedition, must think it high time to publish an interpretation of West-India phrases, which will soon become so current amongst us, that no man will be fit to appear in company, who shall not be able to ornament his discourse with those jewels. For my part, I wish such a work had been published time enough to have assisted me in reading the following extract of a letter from one of our colonies.

—"The *Chippeways* and *Orundacks* are still very troublesome. Last week they *scalped* one of our Indians: But the *six nations* continue firm; and at a meeting of *Sachems* it was determined to *take up the hatchet*, and make the *war-kettle* boil. The French desired to *smoke the calumet of peace*; but the *half-king* would not consent. They offered the *speech-belt*, but it was refused. Our governour has received an account of their proceedings, together with a *string of wampum*, and a *bundle of skins to brighten the chain*."

A work of this kind, if well executed, cannot fail to make the fortune of the undertaker; for I am convinced that *A GUIDE to the NEW ENGLISH tongue* must have as great a sale as the British peerage, baronetage, register of races, list of the Houses, and other such like nomenclators, which constitute the useful part of the modern library.

I am, S I R,

Your most humble servant,

C. D.

Appendix, 1754.

The Speech of Gatchradodow, a Sachem of the Cayuge Nation, to the Maryland Commissioners, before a large Audience of Gentlemen, and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, at an Entertainment at the City-Hall at Albany, the 6th of July, 1754.

BRETHREN, we are very glad to see you at the fire now burning at Albany, by order of the great king, and we return you our most hearty thanks for the large present that you have brought us from our brethren of Maryland, and we shall always retain a grateful remembrance of this kindness of our brethren, for we are assured that you must have been actuated by a true and sincere love and affection for us, to come from so distant a country to this interview with so large a testimonial of your regard for us. You are now known to us by the name of Tocarryhogan, a name, we hope, you and your posterity will continue to be known by as long as the sun and moon shall endure; by this name we have admitted you of our council, and you are become one of us; to confirm which we present you this belt. (Gave a belt.)

As you are now become our brethren, and this is a time of danger, by reason the country on Ohio is made bloody, we hope you will have your eyes and ears open to every thing that may happen to be done or said, in which we may be concerned, and that you will give us early notice thereof; and we on our parts, will not fail to do the same by you; in confirmation of which promise we give you this belt. (Gave a belt.)

We present you with this string as a token of brotherly love to Tocarryhogan himself: We desire he will not look on this as a mere ceremony, but believe that it proceeds from the bottom of our hearts. (Gave a belt.)

A very curious Piece having been lately published, entitled, An Historical Account of the several PLAGUES that have appeared in the World since the Year 1346, with an Enquiry into the present prevailing Opinion, that the Plague is a contagious Distemper, capable of being transported in Merchandize, from one Country to another, &c. By Dale Ingram, Surgeon and Man-midwife; we shall give our Readers some Extracts from it, as follows.

HOW this opinion came first to prevail in the world, the author accounts for as follows: "To proceed to the rise and origin of contagion, it appears, that in the time of that great politician pope Paul the Third, there happened great disturbances in Trent, on the subject of the reformation, in which the disputes

disputes arose very high ; when his holiness, in order to bring about his political schemes, procured friends to spread a report, that the plague was at Trent, and that it was contagious, in hopes thereby to get the council removed to Bologna. To accomplish this design, the works of Fracastorius on Sympathy and Antipathy were made use of, and they were construed at this time to suit the scheme. The bait was swallowed, and had its effect ; the bishops were frightened and left Trent, whilst the pope's ambassador, cardinal Monte, kept together his friends for a majority.

This artful scheme was laid just after the carnival ; for the pope well knew, that the excesses of that merry time would cause a sickness, and therefore it was the most proper season for his purpose. Many being now ill, the cardinal suborned some to ask the physicians, whether the disease was not contagious ? They received ambiguous answers, which were spread very cunningly, first among the meaner sort of people, with the worst constructions. The pope's friends also raised a report, that the neighbouring towns would have no commerce with them, and that Verona would not traffick any more with Trent. The legates were so far from contradicting this false rumour, that they held a general council on purpose to make a protest concerning the feared pestilence, and cardinal Monte immediately ordered Hercules Sevorolo, protector of the council, to make the protest. These proceedings threw the people into great confusion, and a general congregation was held, in which Monte proposed his scheme for the translation of the council, saying, he had apostolick authority from the beginning for so doing.

The Germans found out, that this pretended plague was a common fever, and the emperor's prelates opposed Monte, but it was too late ; for the cardinal had for some time been invested with a full power for removing the council.

From this account, taken from the History of the Council of Trent, it does not appear, that they had the least idea of this disease ever being transported from one nation to another. All that the cardinal endeavoured to impress was, that the plague was a contagious disease. However from this time, a notion of pestilential contagion spread itself, which tho' of no great antiquity (it being only from the middle of the 16th century) yet from this period, a foundation, weak as it is, was laid for false opinions, repugnant to the dictates of the wisdom and

most eminent physicians, either of Greece, Rome, or Arabia, who wrote and practised before this time. Must we then continue in blindness, because the pope and his legates, in order to favour a political scheme, inculcated the fear of a pestilential contagion ?

A After this he gives us what he takes to be the true cause of the plague, and the only cure for it, as follows : " I hope it will not be thought absurd, that I assert, that hot and moist air will produce the plague, and that pestilences are brought by unseasonable moistures, heats, and faint blasts of wind.

B Hippocrates, Galen, and the best writers confirm this opinion ; for they have said, that a hot southerly wind, with moisture, brings this disease.

This constitution of the air is the mother and nurse of the plague ; it not only breeds, but nourishes the disease, and wafts it to the neighbouring towns.

C The malignity increases according to the degree of heat and moisture ; its duration continues as long as these winds faintly blow, and it disappears as soon as the air is changed.

D It has been allowed for ages, that the sun, cold winds, &c. have great influence over human bodies, for they produce an intemperate climate ; therefore all the Turkish dominions, as Constantinople, Aleppo, Scanderoon, Smyrna, Salonica, Egypt, Grand Cairo, and the neighbouring cities, are most subject to this distemper, at particular seasons, but never thro' the whole year. It is a mistake to imagine it reigns continually, for the season in which it sallies forth is the spring, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, as the southerly winds set in, and it continues to the latter end of July or August, at which time the wind changes to the north-east ; as soon as they come on, the plague ceases."

E And to account for the effect of these winds, he says, " The late eminent Frederick Hoffman enables us to account for the salubrity of the northern winds, with the highest appearance of truth. This great writer informs us, from his own knowledge, that the manufacturers of nitre observe at their works, that the beds of earth prepared for the reception of that acid of the air, which constitutes the very essence of the nitre, are impregnated with this acid principally, or solely, whilst the winds blow from the points of the compass between the north and east ; and these winds are remarkable, I think, all over the northern hemisphere, for spoiling the air.

To shew, that the air cannot be lodged in, or communicated by goods, he has these observations : " We may carry these considerations still farther, by saying, if cotton, &c. were capable of retaining the seeds of the plague ; household linen, cotton goods, flannels, bedding, and woollens, are equally dangerous. But if **A** we look into any of the histories of the plague, we shall find it just the reverse ; for after the great plague in London, in 1665, the people who had retired into the country, were so little afraid of the infection being preserved in linen or household goods, that on their return to town, they, without any scruple, entered the rooms of the sick, before the people **B** were quite dead, and went into the beds where the dead expired, even before they were cold, and before they were cleansed from the stench of the diseased, but yet none caught the distemper. I conceive, that more instances might be produced of people escaping this disorder after approaching the sick, than of those who **C** catch it.

The matter generated by the disease is too gross to perspire or pass thro' the pores of the skin ; for, if it could be discharged this way, we seldom should find buboes and carbuncles, the happy crises of pestilential fevers. Neither is the pus in these tumours contagious, for all surgeons find, that the matter in such like **D** swellings is very viscid, and that it does not fly off ; if it did, they could not escape in their repeated dressings. It is evident, we have not had any complaints made from surgeons who have attended such cases, of receiving the plague or poxes from their patients.

Every one who has been in Turkey **E** well knows, that stevedores and sailors often work naked in stoving the cotton. This is a laborious employment, and the hold of the ship is excessive hot. Further *, the cotton packs or bales are continually handled and tumbled about, to fix the pieces of wood on, to facilitate their storage. The labourers too are often bare-footed, therefore they cannot help treading continually upon the merchandize brought aboard. Nay, I have seen the sailors breakfast, and others sleep on these bales of cotton, &c.

It might be insisted on, that if cotton, &c. could imbibe the malignity, the disease would frequently, nay, every year, be brought to us ; for the plague has **G** raged in the several ports, at the time our

ships were taking in their lading. To argue with more strength, let us suppose the plague did not rage at such times ; then, surely, these goods are as capable of retaining the poison for a month or more, while they are stored in the warehouses in Turkey, as they are of conveying it so many hundred leagues to us afterwards. For if cotton, &c. can be imbued with a distemper, it will again propagate that distemper in the same country, as often as such goods are removed from one warehouse to another. If therefore things were so circumstanced, every town in Turkey might let loose the plague whenever the inhabitants thought proper ; or the bigots of contagion must give up every point of the plague being conveyable by goods.

From what has been advanced, I would not be suspected of denying, that the plague, small-pox, and many other diseases are contagious, for I have long known, that these distempers are communicable. All that I insist upon is, that distempers of very hot southerly countries, and natural to those climes, are unnatural to other countries situated in a northern latitude ; and that the north is never attacked but when the atmosphere abounds with heat and moisture, the prerequisites of the disease."

In this piece the author gives very good reason for supposing, that neither the plague in London in 1665, nor that in **D** Marseilles in 1720, proceeded from any goods or ships brought or come from Turkey ; and our never having had the plague in London since the city was rebuilt and so plentifully supplied with water, seems to be a confirmation of his opinion, that the plague never proceeds but from an insalubrity and putrefaction in the air ; for before that time we often had it, and sometimes it continued with us for several years, as appears from this author's history, as follows :

1349. It continued with us nine years, in one of which 50,000 people were buried in the Charter-house Yard.

F 1564. It appeared again in London, &c.

1592 and 3. There died of it in London 22,155.

1603. There died of it in London 35,417.

1621, 3, 4, 5. There died of it in London 66,417.

G 1636. There died of it in London 10,400.

4 G 2

Dr.

* To every bale of cotton are fixed several long pieces of wood, call'd long-peters. They are managed to form the bale like to a cone, and where a strong man can but just force in his hands, one of these packs is beaved in by the strength of a windlass. The force is so great as often to raise the decks and sides of the vessels, and it is allowed to be the most curious operation in loading.

Dr. Douglass, of Boston, in his Historical Summary of the American Colonies, speaking of settling the Boundary Line between the French and English, which at the Time of his Writing in 1751, was in Agitation at Paris by the British and French Commissioners, makes these Remarks.

THE various disputes between the courts of Great-Britain and France, concerning the national properties of some disputable countries in America, might, perhaps, have been settled in the late definitive (so called) treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle more expeditiously, and, with better effect, than by tedious and generally ineffective subsequent treaties by commissioners, which frequently terminate only in a neutrality till the next general rupture, or in some mutual concessions by way of equivalent, detrimental to that side who may have lately received the law: As if, for instance, the court of Great-Britain, at this juncture, should quit claim of the Neutral Islands in the West-Indies to the French, as an equivalent for some concessions to be made in Nova-Scotia by the court of France to the English.

At present, 1751, the French with a considerable military force make a stand on the north side of Chiconetto bay and rivers, in about 45 D. 25 M. The parallel of 45 D. is the northern extent of King James the First's grant in 1606, to the North Virginia company: This is, perhaps, the foundation of the French claim. If the partition line with French Canada is to be settled at 45 D. north Lat. continued, it will fall in with St. Lawrence or Ontario river, a little above Montreal, including the greatest part of Champlain or Corlaers lake, with the formerly Dutch country adjoining. If the south limits of Canada are thus settled, New-York west line will begin at this termination, and pass along Ontario river to Ontario lake, along Ontario lake and its communicating run of water to lake Eric, till it meets with Pennsylvania north line.

There is a tract of valuable land west-southerly from Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania in the grant extends 5 D. west from Delaware river, and takes in a considerable share of lake Eric, within which bounds, since the late peace, the French have erected a fortification with a view of claiming that country, as formerly they built a fort at Crown Point, to fix a claim to the country of lake Champlain. Our Indian traders inform us, that below lake Eric, upon the river Ohio, called by the French *La Belle Riviere*, and the great ri-

ver Ouabache, which jointly fall into the grand river of Mississippi, are the most valuable lands in all America, extending from 500 to 600 miles in a level rich soil. Luckily for us, the French, last war, not being capable of supplying the Indians of those rivers with goods sufficient, these Indians dealt with our traders, and a number of them came to Philadelphia to treat with the English: Hitherto they have faithfully observed their new alliance. These Indians are called the Twightwees, a large nation, much superior in numbers to all our six nations, and independent of them. This giving the government of Canada much uneasiness, that so considerable a body of Indians, with the territory, trade, and inlet into the Mississippi, should be lost from them; the governor of Canada in autumn, 1750, wrote to the governors of New-York and Pennsylvania, acquainting them, that our Indian traders had encroached so far on their territories by trading with their Indians, that if they did not desist, he should be obliged to apprehend them, wherever they should be found within these bounds. Accordingly in the spring, 1751, some French parties, with their Indians, seized three of our traders, and confined them in Montreal or Quebeck. The Twightwees, our late allies, resented this, immediately rendezvoused to the number of 500 or 600, and scoured the woods till they found three French traders, and delivered them up to the government of Pennsylvania. Here the matter rests, and waits for an accommodation betwixt our governor, and the French governor, as to exchange of prisoners; and as to the main point of the question, in such cases the French never cede till drubbed into it by a war, and confirmed by a subsequent peace. However, it is probable, that in a few years our settlements, if well attended to, will be carried thither, if with the protection of the Indians of that nation, they are countenanced by our government. With this view the governor of Pennsylvania is labouring with the assembly to have some place of strength, security, or retreat for our Indian traders, under the name of a trading or truck-house; the Indians have given their consent to this scheme, which they never granted to the French: But it will be a difficult matter to persuade a quaker assembly into any thing, where a military strength or security is implied.

We may observe, that some part of these Indian lands W. southerly of Pennsylvania, to the quantity of 600,000 acres, were, a year or two ago, granted by the crown to a company of gentlemen in Virginia,

Virginia, called the Ohio company, free of quit-rent for 21 years. In the prayer of their petition, they propose the settling and cultivating the same, as well as to carry on trade with the Indians.

To a Man of Quality and great Riches, confined by the Gout.

THE happiest man that ever breath'd on earth,
With all the glories of estate and birth,
Has yet some care or pain to make him know,
No grandeur is above the reach of }
Your lordship feels it in your gouty toe. }
But in the keenest agonies of grief,
Content's a cordial that gives some relief,

Sir Amorous Whimsy. A TALE.

IN Cornwall or in Cumberland,
Or somewhere else we understand,
Lately there dwelt a knight of fame,
Sir Amorous Whimsy was his name;
This knight was gay, and brisk, and young, }
And dress'd, and danc'd, and laught, and }
And with these airs, his life and spirit,
He thought himself a man of merit:
Thought himself qualify'd to stroll
Amidst the fair without controul:
Imagin'd these his shining parts
Would sadly rend and maul their hearts.
Fine feathers make fine birds, 'tis true,
But they don't make fine fingers too,
Nor is the value altogether
Determin'd by the gaudiest feather;
For if they ha'n't a tuneful note,
To some they are not worth a groat:
So tho' our knight in gaudy vest,
In gold and silver lace was dress'd;
Altho' his locks, in ringlets curl'd,
Were powd'r'd, scented, crimp'd and twirl'd:

Tho' he could ogle, smile, and bow,
And hum an Opera tune or so;
Yet this his utmost limit was,
All farther he was but an ass:
His silly, pert, insipid prate, }
His airs, his gestures, and all that, }
Declar'd their source an empty pate:
But vain of interest with the fair,
As all your empty coxcombs are,
He struts in triumph through the throng
Of witty, amiable and young;
Gaining imagin'd victories,
And fancying ev'ry heart his prize;
Still boasting to secure his own,
Amidst his triumphs touch'd by none.
It must be own'd, the best defence
'Gainst beauty's power is want of sense;
But fools and fops submit to fate,
And feel its influence soon or late.
So now his fatal hour being come,
Our warriour knight comes wounded home;

Celia the fair his heart betray'd,
Celia the fair, the cruel maid,
Shot from her eyes the conquering dart
That found a passage to his heart;
And now he feels the pleasing fire,
And languishes in soft desire;
Her fair idea charms his soul,
But then her eyes his hopes controul;
He there observes a scornful pride,
And fears his suit will be deny'd;
But soon the coxcomb gains th' ascendant,
He'll speak, he vows, and there's an end
Shall I, who've made ten thousands bow,
Despair of conquering Celia too?
Sure, I'm a puppy if I do.
With these resolves away he goes,
And now before the fair he bows;
Celia surpriz'd observ'd his mien,
Saw the confusion he was in,
And quickly, from his silly face,
Imagin'd what the matter was.
Silently thus they stood awhile,
Celia survey'd him with a smile:
Now, now I'll speak, now, now's my cue;
Well Ma'm, says he, how d'ye do?
Celia, as grave as possible,
Thank'd him and told him, very well.
'Tis curious weather Madam this;
Yes, Sir, said she, and so it is;
But won't it rain d'ye think to day?
Why truly, Sir, perhaps it may.
Here the knight scratch'd his empty head,
And bit his fingers till they bled
Before another word was said:
At last his watch he pull'd out, look,
Pray Ma'm, says he, what is't a clock?
Celia, with wond'rous gravity,
Look'd on his watch and told him three.
Our knight had now no more to say,
But must of course have sneak'd away,
Had not a lucky accident
Giv'n him the with'd for argument:
Whether by chance or by design
Shall now be no concern of mine,
But Celia let her thimble drop,
Which with great joy Sir knight caught up;
And now for something fine to say
In giving it, that might display
At once his love and ready wit;
Quick was the thought, and this was it:
Oh, Ma'm! says he with a low bow,
That we were in a church just now;
And this here thimble was a ring,
And you and I were bargaining
Before the priest, for term of life
To have and hold as man and wife!
I say no more, but what say you?
Wou'dn't it be very pretty now?
Celia again was hard put to't
To keep herself from laughing out,

But

But willing one more speech to hear,
She let not the least smile appear,
But feign'd, she seem'd she knew not
how,

And blush'd and said, she didn't know,
The knight in's sleeve began to laugh,
He thought he had her sure enough,
And triumphing t'himself he said,
Why now who'd ever be afraid
Of speaking to a silly maid?

Then turning to the blushing fair,
With a more pert familiar air,
Well, Ma'm, says he, methinks I find
You're not so cruelly inclin'd,
Therefore in short to tell you true
I'm deep in love, and 'tis with you;
And this is all I have to say,

If you'll be happy, Ma'm, you may.
Celia could now no longer feign,
Contempt and scorn at once were seen,
And indignation in her look,
While thus ironical she spoke:

Dear Sir, no doubt, I should be blest,
But I'm afraid you're but in jest,
Might I but on your words rely,
Sure my poor heart would burst with joy
To see myself the happy bride
Of one whom thousands had deny'd,

How would it gratify my pride?
How pleasant would it be, how sweet,
To sit and listen to your wit,
A specimen of which I've seen
Most wonderful since you came in!

What wit was there when spoke by you,
In that same, well and how d'ye do;

And then, what curious weather 'tis,
No doubt a fine transition this;

And sure it was a pleasant joke
To look, then ask me what's o'clock;

But that which follows next to this,
The thimble metamorphosis,

Alas! Sir knight's wit's masterpiece;
Oh 'twas a wond'rous piece of wit,

Sure none but he could've thought of it.
Yes—when this parlour here shoots up

A church with a long spire a-top,
When time, which changes every thing,

Shall change this thimble to a ring,
When this old chair's a priest, and when

That stool starts up and says, Amen;
When all these things shall come to pass,

Then I'll be marry'd to an ass.
Here she burst out into a laugh;

The knight like fury scamper'd off:
Home he retir'd in deep disgrace,

Resolv'd no more to shew his face,
Nor man nor woman see again,

For death he swore should end his pain.
Thus raging mad he from the wall

Takes down a pistol charg'd with ball,
Resolv'd, before the glass he stood,

To wash away his stain in blood;
But seeing his own shade appear,

Confus'd he thought himself was there,
And hast'ly aiming at his head,

This moment is the last he said;

Then furiously the trigger drew,
Slap thro' the glass the bullet flew,
Down fell the mirror, down the knight,
That with the blow, this with the fright;
Struggling awhile he lay at length,
Fetching a groan with all his strength,
His heart, or something from him broke,
And these few words were all he spoke,
Oh! Oh! I'm dead or just as good,
I feel my breeches full of blood.

To the Author of the ENIGMA in our last,
p. 567.

WHEN by some hints we guess
what's what,

'Tis shrewdly said, we smell a rat:

But your Enigma is so smart,

We can't but say, we smell a F—T.

OEDIPODIONIDES.

Another Answer, by Miss ANNE G—, in Gravesend.

I FIND Mr. Quibus has taken great
pains [brains;
To confound our ideas, and puzzle our
Such parents! such offspring! with such
strong relations, [whole nations:
I thought were enough for to people
But when this high-puffing's develt of
art, [F—T.
I'm asham'd to inform you—'Tis only a

ADDITIONS to December.

MONDAY, 23.

A Premium of five guineas, one of four, one of three, one of two, one of one guinea, and one of half a guinea, were distributed at the vestry of St. Giles's in the Fields, to six boys of that parish, who repeated without book the greatest number of chapters in the New Testament. Some gentlemen rightly judging, that the dissoluteness of manners, which prevails at present among the lower class of people, proceeds from their ignorance and disregard to religion, attended the vestry about half a year ago, and proposed these premiums, delivering at the same time 140 Testaments to be distributed to an equal number of the poorer children, which abound in that parish. A boy of 11 years of age, by repeating 19 chapters, gained the highest prize, which was immediately delivered to his mother, to be applied to his use.

Sarum, Dec. 30. A few days since a dreadful fire broke out, about 10 at night, at Aubrey, in the Isle of Purbeck, which entirely consumed eight dwelling-houses, with out-houses, barns, stables, &c.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 27. William Lloyd, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Esq; to Miss Collins, of James-street.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20. **S**IR Jemmet Raymond, Knt. at his seat at Barton-Court, near Newbury, Berks.

26. Peter Hemet, Esq; operator for the teeth to his majesty.

Hon. Charles Craven, Esq; at his seat in Berkshire, uncle to the present lord Craven.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THOMAS Lamplugh, M. A. by Henry Duncombe, Esq; to the rectory of Copgrave, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Goodrich, senior fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, by the master and fellows of that society, to the livings of Bincombe and Brodeway, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Tatterfall, by the duke of Bedford, to the living of Streatham, in Surrey, worth upwards of 500l. per ann. in the room of Dr. Bullock, deceased.—Dr. Craddock, by ditto, to the living of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the room of Mr. Tatterfall.—Samuel Cushing, M. A. to the vicarage of Lympsfield, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Thomas Smelling, to the rectory of Winchcombe in the Moor, in Cornwall.

B—K—T.

THOMAS Nason, late of Halford, in Warwickshire, maltster.—John Baylies, of Bromsgrove, in Worcester-shire, mercer.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Northampton. Hon. Charles Compton, Esq; in the room of his brother, now earl of Northampton.

Petersfield. Sir John Phillips.—William Beckford, Esq; elected for London.

Totness. Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.—Sir John Strange, Knt. deceased.

St. Edmundsbury. Hon. Felton Hervey, Esq;—against his nephew, the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, Esq;

Thetford. Herbert Rudolph Westfaling, Esq;—Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Esq; who made his election for Hereford.

Tavistock. Capt. Vernon—Jeff. French, Esq; deceased.

Boroughbridge. John Fuller, Esq;—Lewis Monson Watson, Esq; who made his election for Kent.

Northamptonshire. William Cartwright, Esq;—Valentine Knightly, Esq; deceased.

Carnarvon. William Wynne, Esq;—Sir William Wynne, deceased.

Rutlandshire. Hon. James Brudenell, Esq;—Lord Burleigh, now earl of Exeter.

Taunton. Robert Maxwell, Esq;—John Halliday, Esq; deceased.

New Sarum. Julines Beckford, Esq;—against Edward Poore, Esq; who withdrew his petition.

DRURY-LANE.

Dec. 31. Barbarossa.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Dec. 31. Rehearsal, *Harlequin Skeleton.*

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 11, 1753, to Dec. 10, 1754.

Christned	Buried	
Males	Males	11164
Females	Females	11532
7754		
7193		
14947		22696

Increased in the Burials this Year 3420.		
Died under 2 Years of Age		8115
Between 2 and 5		1904
5 and 10		640
10 and 20		612
20 and 30		1685
30 and 40		2141
40 and 50		2179
50 and 60		1944
60 and 70		1642
70 and 80		1143
80 and 90		586
90 and 100		85
A Hundred 1.	A Hundred and One 2.	
A Hundred and Nine 1.		

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SINCE our last we have been informed, that the archbishop of Paris, notwithstanding his disgrace, is visited at Conflans by several persons of quality and many of the clergy; that the nine bishops of Britany have wrote a very pathetick letter to the king in his favour; and that the bishops of Languedoc are preparing to do the same.

At the same time that his majesty informed the first president of his having banished the archbishop, he delivered him an edict for raising 2,400,000 livres (100,000l. sterl.) by annuities on lives payable by the town-house, to be registered by the parliament; and likewise told him, that he had just created a treasurer of the military school. The edict was published the 7th; and the parliament when it registered it, resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased, 1. To fix a term for the expiration of the tax of the twentieth penny, which was only to be raised during the first year or two of the peace. 2. To grant some alleviation of the publick taxes, particularly in the article of the tailles. 3. To attend to the dangerous consequences of multiplied loans to the state.

As the members of the parliament of Paris are all gentlemen of large land estates, we may easily guess why they are

are so much against the land tax, called in France the 20th penny, and yet their taxes upon consumption (the only other way for raising money for the publick service) have given such encouragement to smuggling, that the smugglers, to the number of some thousands, have formed themselves into a regular body under a proper chief, all better armed than the regular troops, and raise contributions in many parts of the country, under pretence of obliging people to buy their tobacco, &c. so that the government have been forced to employ a part of their army against them, a thing not usual in France; and these troops have already had two skirmishes with two detachments of smugglers, in which the former got the victory, but a great many were killed on both sides.

According to advices from Naples, no less than 150 volumes have been found in a wooden chest, which happened to stand under a brick arch, which secured it from the lava or torrent of melted metals, which rolled over the city of Herculaneum. These volumes, at least most of them, are said to be perfectly legible and well preserved.

Private letters from Berlin say, that the king of Prussia having received frequent complaints from the peasants and farmers, of the injuries done them by hunting upon their lands, has forbid all hunting, even by his own officers, without the permission of an intendant appointed for that purpose, who has instructions to prevent private diversions from producing publick inconveniences.

Hanover, Dec. 24. The deliberations of the states of the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, who are actually assembled, turn on the following points:

1. To take the best measures for inviolably maintaining the religion, laws and constitutions of the country.

2. To this end it shall be expressly stipulated, that prince Frederick of Hesse, when he comes to the regency, shall not have it in his power to alter what is established by the said laws, nor grant any church to the Roman Catholics for the publick exercise of their religion.

3. That the said prince shall not chuse a confessor out of any orders besides those that shall be specified.

4. That the princes, his sons, till they are of age, shall be under the immediate direction of the reigning Landgrave or the states of the country, the prince their father being quite excluded from the direction or care of their education.

5. That the county of Hanau shall be given to the eldest of those princes, upon their father's accession to the regency of

the Landgraviate; it being withal understood, that the prince-potessor of the county of Hanau must profess the Protestant Religion.

6. And the better to insure the execution of these arrangements, they shall be guaranteed by the kings of Prussia and Denmark, as also by the maritime powers and the Evangelick body of the empire.

Francfort, Dec. 24. We have already received the agreeable news, that the king of Prussia, at the instances of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, has been the first to guaranty all the measures taken by his serene highness for maintaining the Protestant Religion for ever in his house, and throughout his dominions, notwithstanding the conversion, or perversion, of the prince his son and successor.

Amsterdam, Dec. 28. The bill of mortality of this city for the present year is 7161, which is considerably less than that of the year 1753, which amounted to 8589. Christnings 4311. Marriages 1701.

Paris, Dec. 28. The 14th instant, at seven in the morning, a cloud of fire, followed by a most dreadful clap of thunder, covered the whole village of St. Aubin, situated in Lorrain, between Ligny and Void. The terror it occasioned was so great, that horses and other cattle broke their bridles and halters, and ran wildly about the streets and fields. The lightning fell upon the church, in which there were then two young women, who fell senseless to the ground; by the same flash the top of the confession-box, the steeple-door, and the lower windows, were beat down, and the walls of the church shaken and cracked. The lightning made its way thro' the loft of the steeple, and broke down the timbers that supported the great bell, which fell upon the second bell, and broke that, together with the clock. The covering of the steeple was carried away, and the south and west angles beat down: The materials were dispersed with so prodigious a force, that stones weighing above 80lb. were thrown upon the ile of the church above 22 yards from the steeple, and some upon adjacent houses, the roofs of which they broke through. It fortunately happened that no lives were lost, nor did any place take fire. The mayor of the village, who was then standing in his yard at a good distance from the church, found himself suddenly surrounded with fire and smoke, and remained about a minute without either sight or sense. The same day they had terrible claps of thunder at Commercay, which is three leagues from St. Aubin; but we do not hear of any damage done there.

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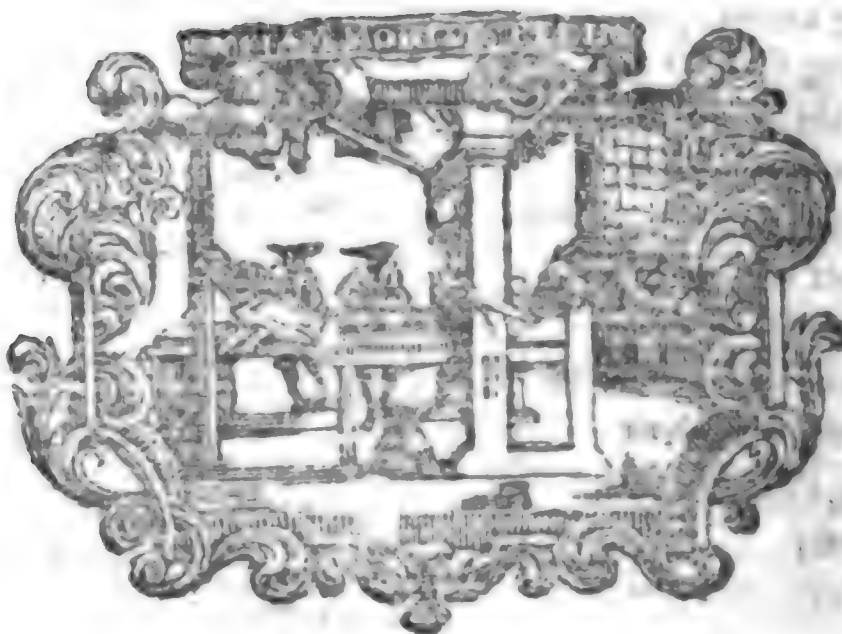
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